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PART I—REPORT

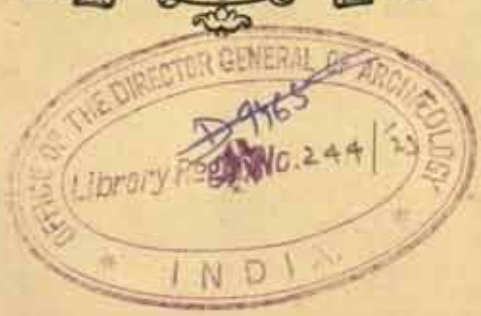
PART II—IMPERIAL TABLES

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

Time and Date of Census.—The Census of 1921 is the sixth of its kind in this State, the first having been taken in 1875 and the others decennially from 1881. As the nature of the country does not admit of house-to-house visits being made during night, the usual time in India for taking Census, Travancore has been declared a "special tract" and treated as a "non-synchronous area," with respect to other parts of India. The fact that the difference between synchronous and non-synchronous areas is only territorial and that it is made with the object of fixing a *time* for taking Census in the latter, different from that in synchronous areas, was not correctly understood; and in the last 5 Censuses, the final enumeration was taken at 3 different times, that of travellers at one time, of residents in houses and rest houses at another and of the inmates of hospitals, jails, etc., at a third. This defect was pointed out and remedied this time, and, with the sanction of the Census Commissioner for India, the final count was, throughout the State, made between 7 and 9 on the morning of the 18th March 1921. Thus, this is the first census which is synchronous throughout the State as regards both time and date and synchronous with the rest of India in respect of date.

2. **Census Towns.**—In addition to 19 Municipal towns, 19 other places declared Towns under the Police Regulation and provided with conservancy staff were censused separately this time.

3. **Census Units.**—In the last 2 Censuses, the Residential Village or Kara was taken as the unit of Census operations, both in rural areas and towns, as the Revenue Village or Pakuthi was too unwieldy to serve as a convenient Census unit. The kara whose boundaries, though undefined and unsurveyed, are said to be known locally, cannot be considered to be a satisfactory unit; and the belief in the infallibility of local knowledge as to its boundaries is shaken by the variations observed in the number of karas from Census to Census. But, for want of better unit, it has to be kept on, until the contemplated division of the Revenue villages into smaller areas, necessitated not only by Census but by administrative purposes, is accomplished in the next settlement. In Municipal towns, in the place of karas which formed the units of Census operations in previous years, well-defined wards into which the towns have been divided for administrative purposes were taken as units this time; and, unlike in previous censuses, the Presidents of the Municipal Councils were appointed Charge Superintendents.

4. **House Numbering.**—The agency employed for house numbering was the Village Revenue Officers for rural areas and the Municipal and Conservancy staffs for towns. Instead of preparing a house list for each unit and then extracting therefrom Block lists to be attached to Enumeration Books, Block lists were prepared at the first instance and kept ready for being stitched with the latter. The abstracts from house lists received from the Charge Superintendents were reviewed and abnormal variations in them were pointed out for explanation and necessary correction.

5. **Enumeration Schedule.**—As it is necessary for a province or state to know the number of persons that emigrate from it to other parts of India and other countries and as it is not possible to get returns of such emigrants from countries not under British Suzerainty, additional columns were opened in the Enumeration Schedule of this State to note the name, age, sex and destination of persons who have left the State since the last Census. Under the existing rules, the Superintendent of each province has to send to the Superintendents of other provinces, particulars of persons born in those provinces and enumerated in his own. It would enable comparison being made, if all the Imperial Tables of one province or state are sent, as they are prepared, to other provinces or states. Special instructions were issued to the enumerators to note, in the case of the Hindus, whether the person returned was a Malayalee or non-Malayalee, with a view to admit of separate statistics being collected for the former who differ from the latter in respect of habits, system of

marriage, law of inheritance, etc. The study of the demography of a tribe is, even in ordinary times, very interesting; and, in the case of the Malayalees, it is more so at present, as the effect of the Nair Regulation which was passed just a decade ago and of the advancement of education among their females, on their civil condition, birth and death rates, etc., may be studied. The mother tongue of the Malayalees being Malayalam, the language spoken by them might have been taken as the guide for classifying the Hindus into Malayalees and non-Malayalees. The inheritance followed might have also been taken. But, for the reasons stated in para 135, the language test cannot be trusted; and, as Marumakkathayam law of inheritance is followed by some non-Malayalees also, it was considered necessary to interrogate each Hindu enumerated whether he or she was a Malayalee or not and to make the entries accordingly. This being the first time when such an enquiry was made, it might have raised some suspicion in the minds of the people. On this ground and for reasons given in para 9 *infra*., the number returned cannot be taken as absolutely correct. But the difference noticed between the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees, in respect of birth, death and fecundity rates and civil condition, amply justify the division.

6. **Arrangements for Special Areas.**—The Census of the railway travellers and employés was taken by the State agency, unlike in previous Censuses, when it was done by the railway authorities themselves. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers in frontier chowkeys, and, in order to prevent multiple or non-enumeration, tickets were issued to such travellers.

7. **Preliminary Enumeration.**—In this Census, for the first time, the employment of school masters as Enumerators and Supervisors was tried. As, on account of spread of education in the State, a large number of teachers, both of Sircar and Aided schools, was available, and, as they are generally more educated than the village officers who did the work in the last Census, this innovation was made. The number of enumerators employed was 9,147 against 1,666 in the last Census. Each enumerator had, on an average, 438 persons for enumeration, whereas in the United States of America, each was given 1,600 and in England, 1,030 persons, in the Censuses of 1910 and 1911, respectively. The time allowed for preliminary enumeration was a fortnight. In smaller towns, it was completed in a week, while, in outlying villages, it took about a month to finish the count. The time taken in the United States was also a fortnight for towns and a month for rural areas. The Charge Superintendents, many of whom had conducted the last Census, have given as their considered opinion that the work done by the school-master-enumerators was more efficient and that the figures collected by them were more correct, than those in the 1911 Census. The test schedules prepared by the Enumerators, after receipt of instructions from the Charge Superintendents, were checked by the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents and then sent to the central office for review. The reviews were sent to the Charge Superintendents for information and guidance. They were also called upon to send abstracts of the results of the preliminary enumeration, with the number of persons, male and female, enumerated. They were reviewed in detail, and abnormal variations were pointed out for local inspection and modification, if necessary. It was this system that led to the detection of the abnormal variation in the population of the Trivandrum town in the preliminary enumeration, which was ordered to be re-done, on finding that the first enumeration had not been conducted properly. Arrangements were made for employing special clerks under Charge Superintendents for checking the enumeration books and correcting mistakes, if any, before they were issued for final counting.

8. **Final Enumeration.**—In the previous Censuses, the power of appointing enumerators and supervisors was with the Division Peishkars who correspond to the Collectors of British India. As a large number of such appointments had to be made in each Division, it was found in 1911 that, even a few days before the Final Census, all the appointments had not been made. This time, the Charge Superintendents were empowered to make the appointments themselves, and, before the Final Census day, statements of all the appointments made by them were called for and received in advance. The granting of this power was much appreciated by the Charge Superintendents and led to the fuller realisation of their responsibilities

It was the general opinion of the Charge Superintendents that, in this Census, their work was made much easier, that the instructions were exhaustive, and that they were received much in advance. The number of Enumerators and Supervisors, the majority of whom were Government employés, appointed for the final enumeration was 31,724 in all.

9. Attitude of the People.—The attitude of the general public was favourable towards the Census and the instructions issued to them not to leave their houses during the Census time were followed by them satisfactorily. There were no suffragists in the State like those in England who had left their houses and walked away during the Census of 1911; nor were there any non-co-operators who refused to give information, as in the present Census in certain parts of British India. As many as 15,679 private gentlemen have rendered assistance in the final enumeration. But, on account of the unrest, social, political and economical, which characterised the decade throughout India not excepting this State and especially of the direction it took (agitation for communal representation in public bodies) in Southern India, a tendency was shown by the members of certain castes here to return themselves as members of other castes. This was apparent, not only among the enumerated but also among the enumerators and copyists in the tabulation office.

10. Provisional Totals.—The Charge Superintendents were required to telegraph, one week before the Final Census, whether all the arrangements for the Census and for the receipt and communication of the Provisional Totals had been completed. They did accordingly. After the Final Census, the provisional totals were received promptly from all the Charge Superintendents, and the result was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India, within 15 hours of the taking of the Census, much earlier than it was done in any of the previous Censuses. That the promptitude with which the provisional totals were communicated did not in any way prejudicially affect the accuracy of the figures is evident from the fact that the difference between the Provisional and Final totals was only 96, the lowest figure ever observed, at any rate in the Census of this State.

11. Slip System.—Slip Copying was done in the last Census at the head-quarters of Taluks, under the supervision of Tahsildars who were the Charge Superintendents. But, this time, it was conducted at the Central Office. The advantage of having trained and undivided control, under the direct supervision of the Census Commissioner, which is possible only in a Central Office, cannot be denied. As a number of educated persons were available, it was found possible to get the work done in the Central Office. The whole office was divided into 3 Sections and each Section was placed under a Superintendent, selected from among the officers having administrative experience. 285 Copyists were at work on an average per day. The average out-turn in copying was 414 per working day for each Copyist against 231 in 1911. Slip Copying was commenced on the 4th April and completed on the 18th June, 1921. Sorting was begun on the 4th July and finished by the 15th October 1921. The daily average number of Sorters on duty was 180. Compilation was started on the 16th October 1921 and closed by the 10th June 1922. It is the usual practice in all statistical operations, to tabulate for the smallest units at first and then go up gradually for higher units. However, on account of the re-distribution of Taluks and Divisions in the State which took place when the tabulation was going on, the usual order of procedure had to be reversed a little. The figures for the State were tabulated directly from those of the Pakuthies and the figures for the Divisions and Taluks were then compiled. The re-distribution of Divisions was sanctioned on the 12th January and of Teluks on the 16th June, 1922. This not only caused delay but also increased the volume of work. The Slip System was found to work as satisfactorily as could be expected of it, though it is doubtful whether it is the best system. The chances of mistakes occurring during Copying, Sorting and Compiling of slips are great and the chances of the pencil made entries in coloured paper becoming illegible by frequent handling, with fingers not always clean, and of loosing the slips, greater. The subject will be dealt with in detail in the Administrative Volume. But, the system of having the work done in a Central Office has not been without its drawbacks. When a large number of

youths just out from schools, imbibed with democratic views and unaware of and unaccustomed to official discipline, are collected together, concerted action on their part becomes possible. When the Copyists came to know of the attempted strike in Madras for lower rates of out-turn and higher pay, they made a similar attempt here, which was, however, nipped in the bud. All the same, the time was one of much anxiety and uneasiness.

12. Special Census.—The question of the improvement of the material and social conditions of the people, which has been engaging the attention of the Public and Government for the last decade and the measures taken by them to further the object, demanded that enquiries should be instituted to collect information with regard to the extent of the improvement already made and its effects on the economic condition of the country. The opportunity of this Census was taken advantage of for the institution of such an enquiry; and special censuses were taken of Labour and Wages, of Markets and Internal Trade and of Size and Sex of Families, in addition to the Census of Cottage Industries and Cattle which was taken in 1911 also. An exhaustive questionnaire was drawn up for each special census and in the case of Labour and Wages and of Markets and Internal Trade, the Tahsildars, Presidents of Municipal Councils, Managers of Factories and Heads of Departments were required to collect information. The Census of Cattle and of the Size and Sex of Families was taken by the Revenue and the Town Conservancy staffs, and of Cottage Industries, by the preliminary Enumerators of the General Census.

13. Necessity for a Permanent Department of Statistics.—It must be remembered that, having regard to the volume of work involved in making the special inquiries and its importance, the information now gathered within the short time prescribed for the General Census, and by an inexperienced staff, cannot be expected to be complete and satisfactory. The only satisfaction is that a beginning has been made; and the inquiries require further development and completion in the intercensal period. In all progressive countries, arrangements have been made and are being made for the establishment of Permanent Bureaus of Statistics, with a view to develop and complete the inquiries made in one Census, to collect and collate figures for the use of the succeeding Census and to maintain Census records. The publication in a single volume of the Statistics found in the Administration Reports of the several Departments of the State, begun in 1921, is certainly an important step in the direction mentioned above, and the volumes so published were of immense use in the preparation of this Report. But, what is required is the development of the Section entrusted with this work on the lines of the Permanent Bureau of Statistics, established in the United States of America, and placing it in a position that would admit of facts and figures useful to the Public and Government, being collected and published periodically and of its being charged with the duty of taking the decennial Census. The practice of taking Censuses by staffs appointed temporarily for the purpose is considered unsatisfactory by eminent persons of Census experience both in India and other countries. One of them observes as follows "The accuracy of the entire Census of Population and Agriculture "depends upon the efficiency of Supervisors. Their temporary employment "is the survival of the former custom of creating a temporary organisation "for each Census. Some time I hope the practice will be abolished and the "work done by the regular trained employés of the Bureau (Permanent Census "Bureau). Such an arrangement will not only reduce the expense but will greatly "reduce the margin of error and advance the completion of the enumeration. To have "this, the most important piece of Census work, done by temporary employés who "have had no prior experience and who know nothing of Census taking, is, to say "the least, very poor administration. The Director of the Census should have wide "administrative experience and some knowledge in statistics. The greatest reductions "on the number of enquiries should be made in the schedules for agriculture and "manufacture. Details on these subjects can be developed at the mid-decennial "Censuses. The entire omission of manufacture and of agriculture from decennial "Censuses would be an improvement. It would certainly enable greater accuracy and "more rapid work in the enumeration of Population."

14. Publication of Report and Tables.—It was resolved this time to print the Report and the Imperial Tables in one Volume for several reasons. In the

first place, the matter for the Report has been compressed and made short as required by the Census Commissioner for India. Secondly, the publication of the Report and Tables in one Volume would facilitate reading and save the trouble of referring to one Volume for facts and another for figures. Lastly, such a publication is cheaper from an economic point of view. In writing Reports, to boil down large mass of materials without sacrificing important matter is indeed a difficult operation. As the present Report is addressed to the educated public supposed to have an acquaintance with Census, and as Census figures are usually known to be not meticulously accurate, the conclusions drawn and the inferences made from them should be considered only as approximations, though the caution is not inserted in every case. The re-distribution of Divisions and Taluks was effected during tabulation and the Government required to have the figures tabulated for the re-organised Divisions and Taluks. This necessitated the taking of Pakuthies which were not affected by re-organisation as units, instead of Taluks, as in previous Censuses. The number of Towns, each of which was treated as a unit, has also increased from 11 to 38. All these factors contributed to raise the number of units from 44 in 1911 to 473 this time, *i. e.* by 11 times, and to proportionately increase the volume of work. Had it not been for these circumstances, the whole work could have been finished earlier.

15. Acknowledgments.— My grateful acknowledgments are first due to Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah for the kind and sympathetic treatment accorded to me throughout the Census. Next to Government, the Director of Education is entitled to my thanks for having placed at my disposal the services of about 9,000 school masters for doing duty as Enumerators and Supervisors. That they have done their work satisfactorily has been certified to by all the Charge Superintendents. The Superintendent of the Government Press stands alone in claiming my special thanks. The number of forms and tickets printed goes to ten places of figures, most of them being of a complicated nature. The most important feature is that Mr. Chandy was able to utilise the unused Schedule forms for printing Sorters' tickets and Compilation forms and thus to contribute to the saving of Stationery. It was the practice in previous Censuses to have the Report and Tables printed in private presses. But, having regard to the promptness and satisfaction with which the forms were printed, I thought that the Report and the Tables also could be printed with advantage in the Government Press, as is done in other provinces in India, and made arrangements accordingly. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Chandy for all the courtesy shown by him and for the satisfactory way in which he has executed the work. Coming to the officers in charge of the enumeration, *viz.*, Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, I have no hesitation in saying that they have done their duty well. To the Division Peishkars, the Commissioner of Devikulam and the Heads of the Police, Excise, Sanitary, Medical, Forest, Marine, Military and Public Works and other Departments, all of whom co-operated with me in bringing the enumeration work to a successful end, my grateful thanks are due. Among the Charge Superintendents, consisting of Tahsildars, Presidents of Municipal Councils and Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests, all of whom did good work, special mention must be made of M. R. Ry., Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyengar Avl., President of Alleppey Municipal Council, for the interest and zeal he brought to bear upon the work and Messrs. E. Paramu Pillai and M. Subramani Aiyar, the then Tahsildars of Devikulam and Peermade, respectively, for the promptitude with which they got figures from distant and not easily accessible tracts of their taluks in the High Range Division and telegraphed them to me in time. Among the officers of the Census office, who have had to leave it before it was closed, Mr. R. Padmanabha Aiyar comes foremost. He was at first my office Manager and then my Personal Assistant. On account of ill-health, he had to sever his connection with the office as early as the 29th July 1921. In the formation of the office, in the printing and distribution of millions of forms, in the posting of nearly 10,000 enumerators, in the issue of instructions to the superintendents and in the drafting of the first part of the Census Code, his services were of immense value to me. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar of the Sanitary Department who first put into my head the idea of the utilisation of the services of school masters for enumeration was the Superintendent in charge of one of the sections of the Tabulation Office. Ill-health prevented him from continuing till the end. Messrs. Ganapathi Aiyar of the Sanitary, and Rajangom Aiyar of the Education

Departments, who were in charge of the other Sections of the Tabulation Office, continued throughout the period and did their work with great credit. Mr. C. John Jacob of the Sanitary Department was the Manager in charge of the Tabulation Office. It was entirely due to the tact displayed by him that when there were strikes among Copyists in other places and disturbances among school boys here, hundreds of Copyists and Sorters working in this office, all fresh from schools, having full sympathy with school boys and unaccustomed to official discipline, were kept at their work unmolested. Among the officers that remained throughout the period, Mr. Sanku Aiyar demands first mention. He was appointed as my Personal Assistant on the 9th August 1921. His services have been of use to me in ways too numerous to mention. He collected information for the Report and assisted me in drafting it. He has also seen the Report through the Press. The utilisation of his services in the Statistical section of the Secretariat where the Census Records are to be kept and where he can keep his knowledge of statistics current, will be of much use for the next Census. Mr. K. Ramakrishna Aiyar, a pensioned clerk of the Sanitary Commissioner's office, was taken here first as a clerk and then appointed as Head Clerk, on account of his experience in the last two Censuses. In fact, he was the only person in the office who had had any previous Census experience. It was due to his intimate knowledge of the villages that it was found possible to make adjustments for the re-organised Taluks and Divisions. Mr. S. Venketarama Aiyar has been in charge of Accounts and Records. That he was able to make payments in time to a large number of copyists and sorters is really creditable to him. For the preparation of the Subsidiary Tables, the number and complexity of which have considerably increased in this Census, Mr. Kesava Aiyar of the Education Department, who was drafted to this office, was entirely responsible and his work has been very satisfactory. He has got a head for figures and will be of use in the Statistical Department. Typist Padmanabha Aiyar did his work well. He types fast without mistakes. The other officers *viz.*, Messrs. P. S. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, A. S. Veeraswami Rajoo and R. Harihara Aiyar have been doing miscellaneous works, most of them of a complicated nature. Suffice it to say that the work of each one of them has been, without exception, up to the mark.

16. Census Expenditure.—As observed by my predecessor in his Report of 1911, no uniformity had been followed in the calculation of Census expenditure. The pay of the Census Commissioner was not included in the expenditure of 1901 Census; but, in the Census of 1911, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,026-0-0 incurred for the purchase of photographic outfits by the Survey Department, which retained them permanently for its use after the Census, was included. If the preparation of maps, etc., had been given to a private company, they would have charged for the work alone, and not for the machinery purchased. The amount spent by other departments of the State for purchasing machinery, temporarily for Census, and permanently for their own use, should not therefore be charged to the Census expenditure. The pay of the Census Commissioner is, on the other hand, a legitimate item of the Census expenditure, so long as he is in sole charge of the Census work. In British Provinces, the pay of Provincial Superintendents is fixed with reference to the importance and volume of the Census work, while, in this State, the salary varies according to the grade of the officer deputed for Census. Estimating the cost of printing maps at Rs. 1,000 and deducting the balance spent for purchasing the outfit from the total expenditure, the rate per mille of the population comes up to B. Rs. 21-4-0 in 1911. On similar calculation, the expenditure incurred in this Census up to the end of 1097 and including the budgetted allotment for 1098 works at the rate of Rs. 20-6-0. The details of the expenditure will be given, in their proper place in the Administrative volume. In Cochin, for 1921 Census, the rate was Rs. 24-1-0 and in England, for the Census of 1911, it was £5-8-8 or Rs. 81-6-0 in British Indian currency, for every 1,000 persons. In Madras the rate this time has more than doubled itself from that of the last Census. Despite the cost of living and the price of articles and wages, which have risen considerably during the decade, the enlargement in the scope and number of special Censuses taken *viz.*, from 2 in 1911 to 6 at present, and the increase in the number of units that had to be taken for tabulation, *viz.*, 11 times that in 1911, the rate of expenditure per mille of the population, has been kept down below that of 1911 must be considered to be the result of economical management.


MAP
OF
TRAVANCORE
Scale 10 Miles=1 Inch
COCHIN TERRITORY
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
MADURA DISTRICT
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT
HIGH RANGE DIVISION
NORTHERN DIVISION
CENTRAL DIVISION
SOUTHERN DIVISION
MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION
ARABIAN SEA
REFERENCE

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF TRAVANCORE, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Foreword.—In the reports of 1901 and 1911, the distribution and the movement of the population formed the subject matter of two chapters, while, this time, they are required to be treated together. The portion relating to towns and villages, which was dealt conjointly with the distribution of the population in 1911, is given now a separate chapter. The subjects of distribution and movement are usually discussed at great length in Census Reports; and to group them together for combined treatment in a single chapter will have the effect of inordinately lengthening it. There is also in such grouping the difficulty of arranging the several paragraphs, as the headings of some of them will necessarily overlap one another involving repetition, which, in separate chapters, will not be striking. However, every attempt will be made to compress the matter as much as possible and present the several points in logical order. In making comparisons with other parts of India and countries outside, the latest available figures have been taken.

2. Reference to Tables.

Imperial Table.	I.	Area, Houses and Population.
	II.	Variation in Population since 1875.
Subsidiary Table.	I.	Density, Water-Supply and Crops.
	II.	Distribution of the population classified according to Density.
	III.	Variation in relation to Density since 1875.
	IV.	Variation in Natural Population.
	V.	Comparison with Vital Statistics.
	VI.	Variations by Taluks classified according to Density (A) Actual figures and (B) Proportional figures.
	VII.	Persons per house and houses per square mile.

A. THE STATE AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

3. Position and Boundaries.—In the scheme of Natural Divisions into which India is divided, Travancore occupies the southernmost portion of "Malabar

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and Konkan" and exhibits in their maximum intensity all the characteristics, climatic and physical, of that Division. The area of the State is 7,625 square miles which is 31 square miles more than that in the last Census. The increase in the area is not the result of any change in the boundaries but the outcome of the survey of certain hill tracts left unsurveyed before; and it has no effect on the population. Two small tracts under the British Administration lie within the bounds of this State. They are Anjengo and Tangasseri and form the District of Anjengo. They cover an area of one square mile and return a population of 5,918 souls.

4. Administrative Divisions.—At the time of the last Census, there were in the State 5 Administrative Divisions and 33 taluks, the latter of which were increased by one in 1917. There was no change in their number when the present Census was taken; but, subsequently, the number of the Divisions was reduced to 4, and that of the taluks to 30. The Administrative Division of Padmanabhapuram was abolished and amalgamated with the Head Quarter Division of Trivandrum and the combined Division is called the Southern Division. Three villages covering an area of 31 square miles were taken from the Kottayam Division and included in the Quilon Division which is now named the Central Division. Six villages extending over an area of 210 square miles and which formed part of the Devicolam Division were transferred to the Kottayam Division, the designation of which is changed into the Northern Division, while the pruned Division of Devicolam is given the appropriate name of the High Range Division. The particulars of the component parts of each Administrative Division are given on the opening page of Part II of the Report.

5. Natural Divisions.—For the purposes of the census, the State was divided into two Natural Divisions, Littoral (Western) and Mountainous (Eastern). As, by such a division, a third part of the country lying between them and partaking of the characteristics of neither the one nor the other was left without separate treatment, and as it was seen from the Geological Survey of the State made after the last Census that the country was divisible into three distinct areas running almost parallel to one another from north to south and as they were also found to differ widely in respect of the class of people forming the majority of their inhabitants, and the occupations pursued by, and the diseases prevailing among them, it was decided this time to divide the State into three Natural Divisions, the Sea-Coast, the Inland and the Mountainous. The Sea-Coast Division, chiefly made up of sandy soil, recent sediments and Warkallai formation, has a rainfall of less than 70 inches. The majority of the Musalmans and the non-Syrian Christians in the State inhabit the Division. Cocoanut and rice are largely cultivated and Elephantiasis and Cholera are the prevailing diseases. In the Inland Division, the soil is of residual laterite. Tapioca, banana and yams are chiefly produced. The rainfall ranges from 70 to 110 inches. Ankylostomiasis (hook worm) and Yaws are the prevalent ailments. The Malayalee Hindus and the Syrian Christians form a large portion of the population. The Mountainous Division is characterised by hills and dales and given largely to the plantation of tea and rubber. The Non-Malayalee Hindus and the Animists form the bulk of the population. Malaria is the chief disease and gneiss the prevailing rock. The average rainfall is over 110 inches. The particulars of the taluks included in each Natural Division are given on the opening page of Part II of the Report.

6. Meaning of population Enumerated.—In filling up column 3 "name of the person" of the Schedule, during the preliminary enumeration, the name of the chief resident member of the family was entered first and then that of the other members, one by one. On the final enumeration, the chief man of the family was summoned and the names of the members of the household, entered in the Schedule, were read out to him. The names of the persons not present were struck off, and the names and all other particulars of new arrivals, entered. This time, through-out the State, the census was taken simultaneously, unlike on previous occasions when the final count was made in different places at different times. Thus, the population dealt with in this Census is the *de facto* population actually found and enumerated on the Census day.

7. Instructions to the Enumerators.—Complete instructions for enumeration were printed on this occasion on the wrapper of each Enumeration Book, so that they might be available for ready reference. In previous Censuses, it was the practice to print a portion of the instructions only on the wrapper and to issue the rest bit by bit. The enumerators themselves were, for the first time, in this Census, recruited mostly from school masters—who are generally more educated than village officers who did the work in the last Census—and the total number entertained for preliminary enumeration was 9,273 or more than 7 times the number employed in 1911. That, under the above circumstances, the figures obtained now are more accurate than in the previous Census, goes without saying; and the fact that the difference between the provisional and the final totals was only 96 proves the accuracy and care with which the work was conducted.

B.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

8. Area and population of the State.—The area of the State is 7,625 square miles and its population 4,006,062. It occupies the seventeenth rank among the Indian States as regards area, and third in point of population. It is the biggest among the Indian States of Madras, and, in extent, it is more than twice, and in population, thrice, the remaining States of that province put together. From the table given in the margin it will be seen that, though Hyderabad, Kashmir and Norway are each more than eleven times as large as Travancore, Hyderabad is only thrice and Kashmir and Norway each three-fourths as populous as this State. Mysore, Gwalior and Ceylon are four times as extensive as this State, while the number of people returned there is only one and one-half, three fourths and nine eighths, respectively, of that in Travancore. In size, Denmark, Switzerland and Formosa are each twice this State, but, the population enumerated in them ranges between 76 and 95 per cent. of that in Travancore. Lastly, Baroda, Wales and New Jersey, though each of them is equal in area to this State, have only between one half and three fourths of its inhabitants.

Province, State or Country.	Area.	Population 000's Omitted.
Travancore	*7,625*	*4,006*
Baroda	8,127	2,127
Gwalior	26,383	3,195
Hyderabad	82,698	12,472
Kashmir	84,258	3,321
Mysore	29,475	5,979
Ceylon	25,481	4,504
Formosa (Japan)	13,944	3,554
Denmark	16,566	3,269
Norway	125,001	2,692
Switzerland	15,976	3,862
Wales	7,466	2,025
New Jersey (U. S. A.)	7,514	3,155

9. Area and population of Administrative Divisions.—Taking the Administrative Divisions of the State and comparing them with the Madras Districts, it will be found from the table given in the margin that, in respect of population, the Central Division comes just above Godavary District, the Northern Division occupies a place between Nellore and Chittoor, the Southern Division ranks below South Canara, and the High Range Division, the Hill Division of the State, takes a position next to Nilgiris, the Hill District of the Province of Madras. Cochin which is the most populous of the Madras States, except Travancore, returns only two-thirds of the population of the Central Division, one of the four Administrative Divisions of the State.

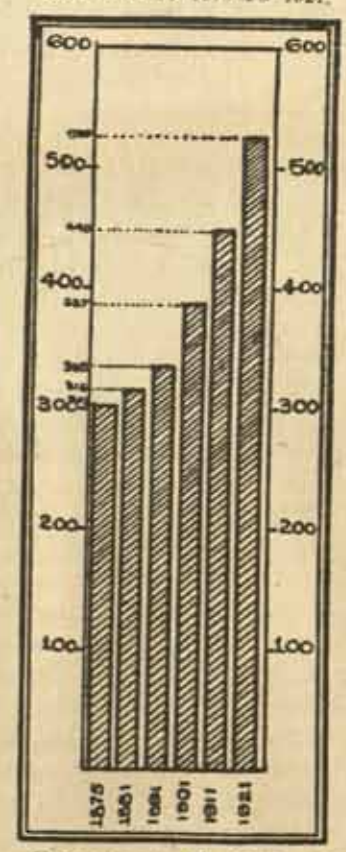
Division, District or State.	Population.
Central Division	*1,487,178*
Godavary District	1,470,863
Nellore ,,	1,385,553
Northern Division	*1,305,590*
Chittoor District	1,269,157
South Canara ,,	1,247,368
Southern Division	*1,156,373*
The Nilgiris District	126,519
High Range Division	*56,921*
Cochin State	979,080

10. Density in General.—The density of population is defined as an abstract measure of the isolation, proximity or crowding of the population. The average density is a mere arithmetical expression, a variety of factors contributing towards the congestion of population in particular areas. As the nature of these factors has been discussed in detail in the Census Report of 1911, it is not proposed to traverse the same ground this time; but their influence will be noticed and discussed in respect of the areas, the density of which is found to have differed widely from the State average.

11. Density of the State and its variation since 1875.—According to this Census, there are, on an average, 525 persons to each square mile of area. The statement given in the margin compares the average density of Travancore with that of other parts in India and other countries. It will be seen therefrom that, in India, the Province of Delhi, the Cochin State and the Bengal Province have each a greater density, while the other provinces and States occupy places below Travancore. Among the countries of Europe, all, except Belgium, Holland and England and Wales, are less dense than this State. The United States of America, Japan and China Proper have only 32, 295, and 197 persons, respectively per square mile.

Province, State or Country.	Number of persons per square mile.
Delhi	823
Cochin State	662
Bengal	608
Travancore State	*525*
United Provinces	426
Bihar and Orissa	409
Madras	297
Baroda State	262
Other Indian Provinces and States	Below 250
Ceylon	177
Belgium	666
Holland	544
England and Wales	649
Germany	332
United States of America.	32
China Proper	197
Japan	295

DIAGRAM 7—DENSITY OF POPULATION 1875 TO 1921.



The gradual increase of density of population in this State at each successive Census from 1875 is illustrated in the diagrams facing this page and in the margin. The figures in the last column of the table given below refer to the distance which would separate each individual inhabitant from his nearest neighbour, if all were distributed at equal intervals over the whole surface of the country.

Year of Census.	Persons per square mile.	Acre per person.	Proximity in yards.
1875	303	2·1	110
1881	314	2·0	103
1891	335	1·9	96
1901	387	1·7	92
1911	449	1·4	84
1921	525	1·2	76

12. Density of the natural Divisions and its Variation since 1911.—The density of the Natural Divisions in 1911 and 1921 and the percentage of its variation between the two Censuses are shown in the statement given in the margin and illustrated in the map found opposite to page 10. It will be seen that the differences in the density alone, leaving those in other matters, observed among the three Natural Divisions, amply justify and even necessitate the

State or Division.	Number of persons per square mile.		Percentage of Variation.
	1911	1921	
State	449	525	16·9
Sea-Coast	1,102	1,266	14·8
Inland	718	832	15·8
Mountainous	164	200	21·9

To face page 4

Diagrams 1 to 6 showing the Proximity in Yards of the population enumerated at each Census from 1875 to 1921

Scale 4" to 1 mile.

1921

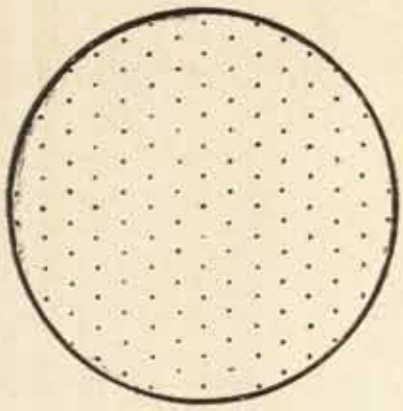


Diagram 1

1911

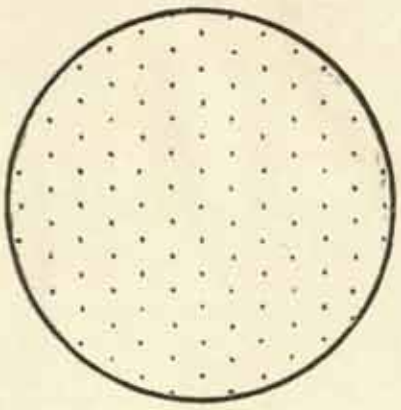


Diagram 2

1901

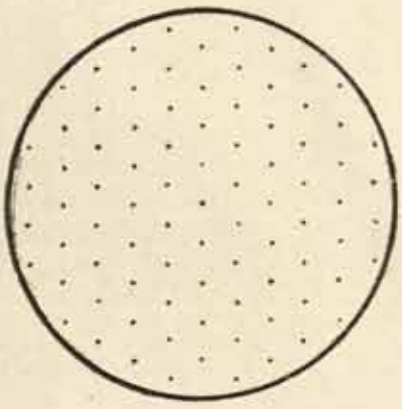


Diagram 3

1891

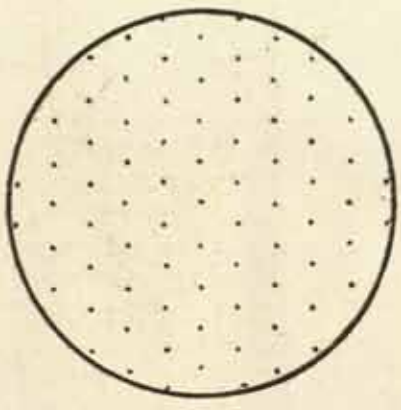


Diagram 4

1881

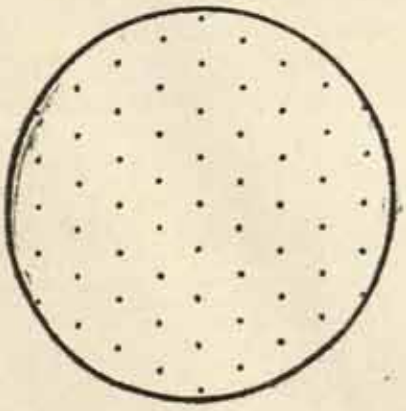


Diagram 5

1875

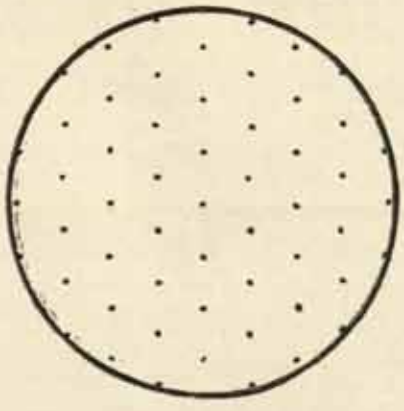


Diagram 6

division of the State into three Natural Divisions. The density of the Inland Division, standing midway between that of the Sea-Coast and of the Mountainous tracts and connecting the two, was found merged in that of the two Natural Divisions into which the State was divided in the previous Censuses.

13. Sea-Coast Division.—The density of the Sea-Coast Division is the highest, being one and a half and six times that of the Inland and of the Mountainous Division, respectively. The reasons for the highest density obtaining in the Sea-Coast Division are obvious. The important factors that determine density are in full operation in this Division. The sedimental and alluvial soil, spread on a flat surface, permitting almost every inch of it to be brought under cultivation, and the provision for irrigation on a large scale, have contributed to the extensive cultivation of paddy and cocoanut, in this Division. The water-ways in the north and the large number of roads and the Railway in the south have made transport easy and cheap. The historic considerations, such as the situation of the Capital of the State and the residences of Royal families, the location of important public institutions, the existence of a sea board and of many trading centres and markets have also largely contributed to the density of the Division. The absence of association between density and rainfall is illustrated and the neutralisation of the effects of scanty rainfall by irrigation is exemplified more in this than in any other Natural Division.

14. Inland Division.—The Inland Division, characterised by scattered villages and isolated homesteads, inhabited chiefly by the Malayalees and enjoying freedom from epidemic diseases, with a soil admitting mostly of the cultivation of garden products and tapioca, having a good and healthy climate and equable temperature—neither hot like the Coast nor cold like the Mountainous Division—traversed by a large number of navigable rivers affording convenient and cheap transport but possessing no large industries capable of attracting many settlers, has a density, chiefly contributed by the natural increase of the people, standing midway between that of the coast and the Mountainous Division.

15. Mountainous Division.—The Mountainous Division has the lowest density. The soil of the Division and the amount of rainfall are highly favourable for the cultivation of tea and rubber. The tract abounds in water falls a few of which have already been harnessed and pressed into service for the manufacture and transport of these products. The density of the Division is mainly contributed by immigrant population.

16. Variations between 1911 and 1921.—The variation in density between the last and this Census is most marked in the Mountainous Division where it is much higher than the average for the State, while it is below the State average in the other Divisions. In the Mountainous Division which is being fast opened up, the extended cultivation of tea and rubber has drawn a large number of immigrants from the low-country and from across the ghats. The rate of increase is naturally the lowest in the Coast Division where the population is most congested and where there is not much room for expansion.

17. Density and its Variation in the Administrative Divisions.—The density of the Administrative Divisions and its variation since 1911 are shown in the statement given in the margin and in the map found opposite to page 10. The variation is the highest and most marked in the High Range Division which embraces within it most of the mountainous regions of the country referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Northern Division from which a large number of persons have emigrated to the tea and rubber plantations of the High Range tract, has naturally the lowest variation.

State or Division.	No. of persons per sq. mile.		Percentage of Variation.
	1911.	1921.	
State	449	525	16·9
Southern	663	776	17·0
Central	490	574	17·0
Northern	467	539	15·4
High Range	36	51	41·7

18. Pressure of Population.—The pressure of population, by which is meant the pressure on the means of subsistence, depends upon various factors such

as the density and the rate of increase of population and its standard of living, and the resources available for raising wealth and converting it into the necessities of life required by that standard of living. Not only has the population of the State been increasing by rapid strides during the last three censuses but its standard of living has also been rising. Rice has been the staple food grain of the country from time immemorial, but it has never been produced in sufficient quantities to meet fully the requirements of the population, on account of the limited area fit for its cultivation ; and the rice out-put of the country is supplemented by import of the grain from outside and by other local articles of food like fish and tapioca. The cultivation of tapioca which was introduced into the country about a generation ago and which grows even on poor and unirrigated soils has been rapidly extending in recent years. No organized attempt had been made in the past to collect statistics of rice and other food stuffs grown in the country and the proportion of the population served by them. Even after the last Settlement operations, when the area cultivated under rice was determined and the number of cocoanut, jack and other trees counted, and, until very recently, no provision was made for the conduct of field-to-field crop inspection or for the maintenance of records showing the area actually cultivated, the crops raised, their yield, etc. In the absence of such statistics, there is no correct means of accurately measuring either the progress made in the cultivation of paddy or the proportion of the population whose needs it can meet. The figures forming the basis of the present discussion can only be taken as roughly indicating the trend of events.

19. The steps taken during the decade for meeting the increased demand.—The steps that are generally taken to meet the demand for the subsistence of a growing population are :—(a) The opening up of fresh lands for the cultivation of the staple articles of food and (b) improving the out-turn of the soil by improved and scientific methods of cultivation. The decade under review is marked by considerable activity in both these directions. The State Department of Agriculture which was organised thirteen years ago, was considerably strengthened and did much to popularize improved methods of cultivation and improved manures, while the Department of Co-operative Societies was newly organised to help the ryot to find money easily for cultivation. Two hundred and twenty six Societies were brought into existence and 36 experimental and demonstrational agricultural farms were opened and worked. 68,124 acres of land were additionally brought under paddy cultivation showing an increase of 11 per cent. over that cultivated in 1911 and 236,169 acres of land were double cropped against 198,400 in 1911. The area under tapioca at the end of the decade was as large as 404,092 acres. The irrigation canals were extended by 35 miles during the decade. The available statistics indicate a slight fall in the yield of paddy per acre in the decade as compared with the yield in the previous one. This is apparently due to the extension of paddy cultivation to new soils lying on the economic margin and the increasing difficulty in procuring manure leaves on account of the opening up of the low country wooded areas for cultivation of tapioca and such industrial crops as cocoanut, pepper and rubber. The yield of paddy per acre in the decade was however higher than that in British India and it is certain to increase with the larger adoption of the improved methods and manures demonstrated by the Agricultural Department.

That the material prosperity of the people is on the advance will be seen from the fact that they have been able to import rice in this decade exceeding by 29 per cent. the average annual quantity imported in the previous decade, at a cost much higher than that obtaining in 1911 and that they have been able to make remarkable advances on the cultivation of the chief industrial crops of the country, namely, cocoanut, rubber, pepper and tea to the extent of 444,010, 51,469, 48,762 and 62,659 acres, respectively. The tapioca raised in the country has been sufficient for export after meeting local requirements. The industry of fish has also considerably advanced. After supplying the increased local needs, the average quantity exported has risen from 133,175 cwts. per annum in the last decade to 192,571 in the decadeunder review, *i. e.* by over 44 per cent. The export of cocoanut and its products, copra and oil, has increased by

about 15 per cent. Similarly, the average annual export of pepper and tea which was 20,528 candies and 12,305,897 lbs. in the last decade has risen now to 30,083 and 18,544,659, (*i. e.*) by 47 and 51 per cent., respectively. The export of rubber during the decade has been on an average 2,332,149 lbs. per year. The number of factories in the State which stood at 68 at the end of 1911 has risen to 143 in 1921 and the number of Joint Stock Companies has increased from 130 at the commencement of the decade to 190 at its close, circumstances proving that the country is tending to become industrial. A Department of Industries was also organised in the decade.

C. THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

20. Variation in population at previous Censuses.—The statement given in the margin shows the population enumerated in previous Censuses and the rates of increase. There was no change in the area dealt with; and emigration and immigration being limited, they had very little share in the causation of the variation The continued increase observed must therefore be considered natural, being the excess of births over deaths.

Census year.	Increase over preceding Census.	
	Number	Per cent.
1875	2,311,379	..
1881	2,402,158	3·9
1891	2,557,736	6·5
1901	2,952,157	15·4
1911	3,428,975	16·2

21. The increase is normal under the conditions of the State.—When the rate of increase in the population enumerated in 1901, *viz.*, 15·4 per cent. was found to be more than that recognised to be the standard during normal years in the Madras Presidency, arguments were brought forward and figures collected not only to prove that there was under enumeration in 1891, but also to determine what the actual number of omissions in the enumeration was, which, if added to the figures of that year, would just give the standard rate of increase for 1901. However, in the next Census, 1911, the increase was 16·2 per cent. over the actual figure of 1901. It was then explained that there was no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures, and that the increase was normal, being the result of the conditions that obtained in the State.

22. Conditions which obtained in the State tending towards the increase of population.—The majority of the population of the State are the Hindus of whom the Malayalees form the bulk. They are a separate tribe of the Dravidians differing in habits, mode of life, marriage customs, law of inheritance, etc., from other Hindus. Bodily cleanliness is their chief characteristic feature; and as they live in isolated houses surrounded by gardens, they are protected from the attacks of air borne infectious diseases. They are very particular about their food, especially drinking water, which they boil well before using. These wholesome habits, in themselves, give them sufficient protection from the attacks of air and water borne diseases, which, on account of overcrowding and polluted water supply, prevail more than any other disease in India. To improve public health further, Government organised a separate Sanitary Department as early as 1895 *i. e.*, 5 years before the 1901 Census, and, ever since that time, public health had been steadily improving producing results in proportion to its activities, as the Census figures of 1901 and 1911 testify. At no time did famine affect the State seriously, and never to the extent to which the rest of India had suffered. Plague which had carried away 25 millions of people from other places in India during the last two decennia had not set its foot within the State. Big towns were brought under Municipal Regulation and villages each with a population of 1,000 and more, were provided with sanitary staffs, for attending to the cleanliness of the places. Sanitary arrangements were made for all fairs and festivals where people gathered, and epidemic diseases which were once prominent on these occasions, became conspicuous by their absence.

23. The Conditions of the Decade under Review.—The decade under review is characterised by the many sided activities of both the people and the Government towards the development of the material prosperity of the State. Public health has been more satisfactory than in the previous decade. The average annual number of deaths from Cholera and Small-pox, which stood at 2,989 and 3,221 in the last decade, has fallen down to 1,107 and 1,716, respectively, in the present one. Vaccination has made good progress. Both Primary and Re-Vaccinations have been made compulsory among pupils attending schools and Government employés. As this State occupies a prominent place in the matter of education among the Provinces and States of India, and as the number of pupils attending schools here is fairly large, a high proportion of the children susceptible to small-pox is given protection. By the practical demonstration of immunity from Small-pox afforded to a large number of students, vaccination has to a certain extent become popular and is not now viewed with suspicion by the illiterate public. Plague has been kept out; and Influenza, to which about 6 millions of people succumbed in places outside Travancore, affected the State only lightly and was not attended with high mortality. Some scarcity was felt, though not actual famine, in the middle of the decade, caused more by world conditions than by failure of crops; but, tapioca which was extensively cultivated within the State met largely the needs of the poor, and averted the calamity which would have otherwise seriously afflicted the people.

The Municipal Regulation was extended to 12 more towns. The sanitary staffs of the rural areas were strengthened and 20 new Hospitals and Ayurvedic Dispensaries were opened. Education advanced considerably and the percentage of literates in both the sexes put together rose from 17 to 27 and that in females alone from 6 to 17. This is a noteworthy feature from the point of view of public health, since infants are better looked after by educated mothers and infantile mortality is found to be lower among children of the educated classes.

The improvements made in the decade in connection with agriculture and industries have been mentioned in para 19 *supra*.

The railway was extended by 38 miles and brought to the Capital of the State and 181 miles of roads were opened. In the matter of communications, Travancore, as will be seen from the statement given in the margin, occupies the foremost place in India. Motor Buses and Cars to the number of 587 were imported and used for traffic. The volume of trade increased considerably and the average annual value of exports and imports rose from Rs. 242 and 142 lakhs in the previous decade to Rs. 484 and 318 lakhs, respectively, in the present one.

Province or State.	Area.	Number of miles of road.	Area in square mile served by one mile of road.
Travancore	*7,625*	*4,415*	*1·7*
Bengal	78,669	34,795	2·3
United Provinces	107,267	34,115	3·1
Punjab	99,779	24,969	4·0
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	19,016	4·4
Bombay	123,059	27,520	4·5
Madras	142,330	26,946	5·3
Assam	53,015	8,989	5·9
Central Provinces	99,876	7,993	12·5
Burma	230,439	12,541	18·4

24. The Movement of Population and Accuracy of figures returned.—The population enumerated in this Census shows an increase of 16·8 per cent. over that in the previous one. While the preliminary enumerations of 1901 and 1911 were made by 750 and 1,294 paid private enumerators and village officers, respectively, the first count of this Census was carried out by 9,273 subordinate officers of whom 8,644 were school masters of Government and Aided institutions. The Charge Superintendents, many of whom had previous census experience, have certified to the efficiency of the work turned out by the school-master-enumerators and the accuracy of the figures obtained by them. It need hardly be stated that school masters are, as a class, better educated and disciplined than either

village officers or paid private persons. That, in the three successive censuses, when enumerations were conducted by three different agencies, there has been an uniform increase of between 15 and 17 per cent. proves not only the reliability of the figures but also the normality of the rate of increase for the State.

25. Migration.—The number of immigrants as found this time by enumeration was 73,591, against 61,165 in the last Census. Deducting from this the number that must have died during the decade at 20 per mille, the number of survivors from the previous decade would come to 48,935. Thus, the number of fresh immigrants during the last decade amounts to 24,656. Returns of persons born in Travancore and enumerated elsewhere have not been received from all Provinces and States. But, as stated in the Introduction, additional columns were opened in the enumeration Schedules of this State for noting down the number of persons born in Travancore but had left the country since the last Census. From the information so obtained, it is seen that, during the decade, 9,342 persons have left the State. Setting this number against the number of fresh immigrants, it is observed that the State has had a net gain of about 15,000 persons. This number reduces the rate of increase by 0·4 and the balance of increase 16·4 per cent. is made up of the excess of births over deaths.

26. The increase depends chiefly upon Public Health and Economic conditions.—The percentage of increase varying from 15 to 17 found in the last three Censuses, is not after all too high and unworthy of belief, though such a rate is not very common in the rest of India. But, in European countries, America and Japan, such increases are normal. The rate of increase depends chiefly on the state of public health and the economic prosperity of the people, and, in any country where both these are satisfactory, the above rate should be considered normal.

27. Vital Statistics.—There was no regulation in the State for the compulsory collection and registration of Vital Statistics in the rural areas, the one now in force having been passed only at the end of the decade under review. The work was being done by the village officers under the executive orders of Government. As already pointed out in the Introduction, an average village under a pakuthi officer is too big to serve as a convenient administrative unit. Hence the birth and death figures collected for the rural areas, where about 90 per cent. of the population live, cannot be supposed to be accurate. According to the Vital Statistics registered during the decade for the whole State, the excess of births over deaths comes to 141,088, which is just a quarter of the increase shown in the Census. As regards the Municipal towns, however, where the registration is compulsory, the figures collected are more or less correct. It must be stated that, in India, among the Hindus, the chances of deaths escaping the notice of the Registering Officers are fewer than those of births. Therefore, the deaths registered may be taken as accurate. In the 14 Municipal towns, where the registration of Vital Statistics is compulsory, (excluding the 5 major Municipal towns, where there are hospitals admitting a large number of inpatients from outside, and, in the mortuary returns of which deaths occurring among those inpatients are also included), the number of deaths registered during the decade gives, on the population taken after the Municipal Regulation was extended to them, a rate of 20 per mille. The number of deaths in the rural areas will be lower than that in towns, and consequently the death rate in those areas must be lower than 20. Working on the method adopted by Mr. Hardy for finding the mortality rate from Census figures, the death rate during the decade comes to 17 per mille, per annum. So, the death rate for the State may be put down at 20. The average rate of increase for the State calculated from the difference between the Census figures of 1911 and 1921, comes to 15·7* If the death rate be 20, as determined above, to give an increase of 15·7 per mille, the birth rate must be

*If P = Population at any Census, P^1 = Population at the succeeding Census, r = Annual rate of increase per unit of population and n = The intercensal period, $P^1 = P(1+r)^n$ Taking the Log of each side of the equation log. P^1 = log P + n log (1 + r). (*i. e.*) n log (1 + r) = log P^1 − log P, (*i. e.*) 10 × log (1 + r) = log 4,006,062 − log 3,428,975.

∴ 1 + r = 1·0157 ∴ r = ·0157

∴ rate per mille = 15·7

about 35. That this is the normal birth rate of the country will be clear from the consideration of the following facts. The number of births depends upon the number of married females in the reproductive ages of 15 to 45. The number of married females of those ages, at the commencement of the decade, was 598,142. At the rate of 247·5 births for 1,000 wives, as found to be the case in India (*vide.*, para 762 of 1901 India Report), the number of live births comes to 148,040. This gives a birth rate of 43 per mille on the 1911 population. As, however, during the decade, the number of marriages in the early ages has decreased, the fecundity rate also must have gone down. The birth rate can, therefore, be safely put at 35. For a country where the increase from Census to Census is 15 to 17, the birth rate of 35 and the death rate of 20 may be considered normal.

28. Movement of Population in the Natural and Administrative Divisions.—In the statement given in the margin and in the maps found on the opposite page, the population of the Natural and Administrative Divisions in 1911 and 1921 and the rates of increase are shown. The rate of increase in the Coast Division is the lowest; and it is lower than the State average. This is due to the movement of the people from the Coast where struggle for life is naturally keener to the Inland and Mountainous Divisions where the tea, rubber and cocoanut estates and the virgin waste lands afford lucrative occupations. The lower rate of increase in the Inland Division, must be attributed to the lower birth rate obtaining among the Malayalee Hindus who form the bulk of the Hindu population there. Taking the Administrative Divisions, the high increase observed in the High Range Division and the low increase found in the Northern Division may be the results of the causes mentioned in para 17 Supra.

State or Division.	Population.		Rates of variation between 1911 and 1921.
	1911.	1921.	
State .	3,428,975	4,006,062	+16·8
Coast .	1,582,739	1,817,745	+14·8
Inland .	1,078,447	1,250,130	+15·9
Mountainous .	767,789	938,187	+22·2
Southern .	987,952	1,156,373	+17·0
Central .	1,270,907	1,487,178	+17·0
Northern .	1,130,027	1,305,590	+15·5
High Range . .	40,089	56,921	+42·0

D.—THE MEDIAN POINT AND THE CENTRE OF AREA.

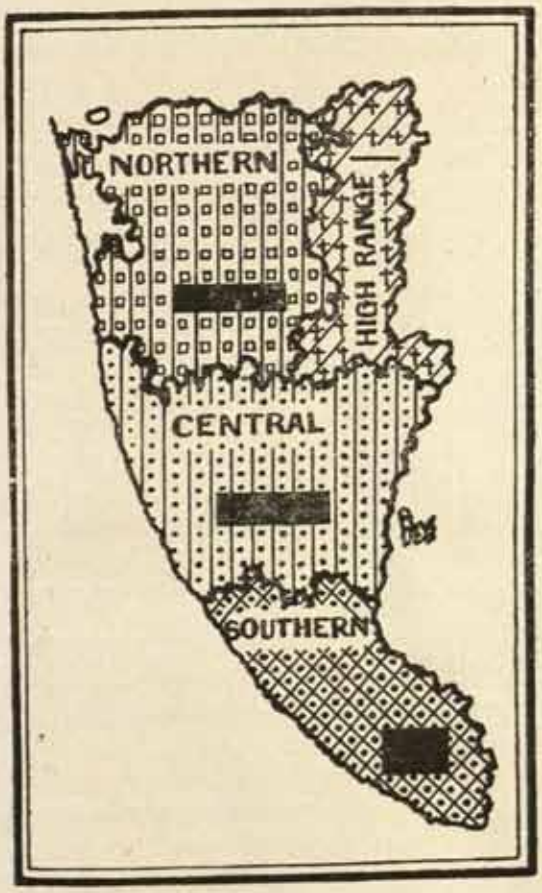
29. The Median Point and Centre of Area.—The median point of population in the present Census and the last two Censuses and the centre of area of the State, have been determined, for the first time, on the lines described in the Census Report of the United States of America for 1911. The north to south and the east to west lines running parallel to the Longitudinal and Latitudinal lines and dividing the State into parts of equal population and area, respectively, were drawn, and the points of intersection of those lines noted. The point of intersection of the lines dividing the area of the State into two equal parts is called the Centre of Area while the intersecting point of the lines which divide the State into two parts of equal population is designated the Median point. In the map of Travancore found at the beginning of the Report, these points are marked.

30. The Position of the Centre of Area of the State and the Median Point of Population.—It will be seen from the map referred to in the above para that the Centre of Area is situated on a point 9° 25′ 40″ North Latitude and 76° 51′ 00″ East Longitude. The point is seven and three-eighths miles to the South of Mundakayam. The Median Point of population of 1901 fell on a point 9° 14′ 10″ North Latitude and 76° 41′ 10″ East Longitude, which is one and five-eighths miles to the west of the Main Central Road and seven and three-eighths miles to the east of the town of Mavelikara. In 1911, it shifted to a point 9° 13′ 30″ North Latitude and 76° 40′ 10″ East Longitude. It is three and three-eights miles west of the Main Central Road and six and one-fourth miles east of Mavelikara. In the present Census, the point has moved eastward and lies on 9° 13′ 30″ North Latitude and 76° 41′ 40″ East

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Maps 2 & 3 of Travancore showing Area, Density and Population with Variations in the Administrative and Natural Divisions.

Map 2. Administrative Divisions.



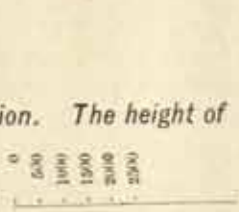
Map 3. Natural Divisions.



References.

Area.

The base of each rectangle indicates the area of each Division. The height of each rectangle indicates the density.



Density.

Variations in the period 1911-1921 as the number of persons per square mile added to the number then recorded are shown thus:--

between 15-20.
,, 30-40.
,, 70-90.
,, 110-125.
,, 160 & above.

Population.

Variations in the period 1911-1921 as a percentage of increase on the population of 1911 are shown thus:--

between 14-16% *between 16-18%* *between 20-25%* *between 40-50%*

Longitude. This is one and a half miles west of the Main Central Road and seven and three-fourths miles east of Mavelikara.

The movement of the population discussed in the earlier paragraphs is only local and refers to its movement between Taluks and Divisions. It may be compared to the movements of the satellites of the sun (planets) in the Solar System. The movement of the median point described above refers to the entire population and may be compared to the movements of the sun and his family in the Stellar System. The median point during the last 30 years has been moving between 76° 40′ 10″ and 76° 41′ 40″ East Longitude, and between 9° 13′ 30″ and 9° 14′ 10″ North Latitude.

E.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

31. Houses in the State.—The definition of a house is the same as in the last Census. It is as follows:—

A House is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way.

NOTE.—(*a*) The common way is not necessarily a public way. Thus, servants' godowns in the compounds of large houses, and separate houses situated in one compound, which have generally no separate entrances from a common way or yard, should be treated as distinct houses.

(*b*) If two or more separate families who do not take their meals together, live in different rooms of the same house, these different rooms will not be taken as separate houses but only as one house.

(*c*) Two or more distinct but contiguous buildings belonging to the same owner but let out to different families will be taken as different houses.

(*d*) Jails, hospitals, dispensaries and similar institutions which comprise several detached buildings should be entered only as one house.

The disposition of houses in the taluks of Shencottah, Thovala and Agasteeswaram and in certain parts of the towns is in streets, while, in the other taluks and rural areas, the houses are situated in isolated compounds and lie scattered over the whole area without order or arrangement. The number of occupied houses has risen from 663,153 in the last Census to 761,827 in the present one, showing an increase of 14·9 per cent., while the growth of population is 16·8 per cent. The absence of any provision in the enumeration Schedule to enquire and note whether the houses are pukka or kutcha, tiled or thatched, is indeed a drawback, as, for want of such information, one of the valuable tests to measure the prosperity of the people and ascertain the way in which increased wealth is utilised is lost. On an average, there are 100 houses per square mile, against 87 in the previous Census. The mean distance from one house to another has decreased by 26 yards, the distance in 1911 and 1921 being 202 and 176 yards, respectively.

32. Houses in Natural and Administrative Divisions and in Towns and Rural Areas.—Taking the Natural and Administrative Divisions, it will be seen from the table given in the margin that the increase in the number of houses is more or less in proportion to that of population in the Sea-Coast and Inland Natural Divisions and in the Central and Northern Administrative Divisions. The low increase in the Southern Division is mainly due to the fact that fishermen who catch fish in the sea and who form a large part of the population of the Division do not feel the necessity for any increased accommodation, as houses are used by them more as places of meeting than of living, the men spending their nights on Cattamarans catching fish and the women spending their days in markets selling them. In the

Division.	Occupied Houses in 1921.	Variation from 1911 per cent. + or −.	Variation in population. + or −.
Sea-Coast	340,903	+ 12·2	+ 14·3
Inland	234,951	+ 15·0	+ 15·8
Mountainous	185,972	+ 19·9	+ 22·2
Southern	215,326	+ 13·8	+ 17·0
Central	281,714	+ 15·4	+ 17·0
Northern	252,946	+ 13·9	+ 15·5
High Range	11,841	+ 53·2	+ 42·0

case of the Mountainous and High Range Divisions, the high increase is due to the additional accommodation provided for the large number of permanent coolies employed in the tea and rubber estates of the Divisions.

33. House Room and Family and their variation.—A matriarchal family consists of an uncle (Karnavan), his sisters and brothers and sisters' children while a patriarchal family is made up of a father, mother, sons and unmarried daughters. There has been very little change in the latter family system, while, in the former, the tendency of late has been for the daughters to go and live with their husbands and the sons to separate themselves from their *tarawads* and set up independent establishments for themselves, their wives and children. The average number of inmates in a house has increased from 5·2 in the last Census to 5·3 in the present one. In towns, it has risen from 5·4 in 1911 to 5·6 at the present Census and, in Rural areas, from 5·1 to 5·2. From the table given in the margin, it will be seen that the variation in the number of persons per house has been more or less uniform in the Natural and Administrative Divisions, except in the High Range Division where on account of the increased accommodation provided for coolies, the average has fallen a little.

Division.	Number of persons per house.	
	1911.	1921
Sea-Coast .	5·2	5·3
Inland .	5·3	5·3
Mountainous .	5,0	5·0
Southern .	5·2	5·4
Central .	5·2	5·3
Northern .	5·1	5·2
High Range .	5·2	4·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Density, Water Supply and Crops.*

DIVISIONS.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA.		PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA WHICH IS IRRIGATED.	NORMAL RAINFALL
	of total area.	of cultivated area.	Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATE	***525***	***1,276***	***64·47***	***41·17***	***63·84***	***7·50***	***61·02***	***98·81***
Administrative Divisions								
Southern	776	1,608	57·71	48·28	83·66	22·33	78·60	59·09
Central	574	1,414	55·07	40·55	73·63	10·90	35·65	108·82
Northern	539	1,078	71·85	50·01	69·59	1·20	80·20	117·72
High Range	51	361	79·26	14·91	17·70	0·10	4·70	156·23
Natural Divisions								
Sea Coast	1,266	1,845	77·14	68·56	88·88	16·07	60·74	74·38
Inland	833	1,122	89·75	74·17	82·63	4·23	62·73	108·21
Mountainous	200	902	52·49	22·20	42·29	5·44	59·59	115·44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Density, Water Supply and Crops.*—(continued.)

DINISIONS.	PERCENTAGE FOR GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER							
	Rice	Rubber	Cocoanut	Tapioca.	Tea.	Pepper.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE.	***33·16***	***2·27***	***20·31***	***18·00***	***2·10***	***2·18***	***0·24***	***21·74***
Administrative Divisions.								
Southern	40·99	0·22	18·26	24·69	0·57	0·84	..	14·13
Central	42·16	1·53	23·55	22·10	0·41	1·38	0·41	8·46
Northern	39·91	4·65	21·24	10·41	0·38	4·23	0·28	18·90
High Range	4·79	1·17	..	7·17	37·30	..	..	49·57
Natural Divisions.								
Sea Coast	45·00	0·03	31·30	14·72	..	0·37	..	8·58
Inland	36·84	3·82	21·49	22·67	0·38	2·33	0·57	11·90
Mountainous	36·47	2·95	8·24	16·57	5·90	3·80	0·15	25·92

NOTE :– (1) The gross area cultivated is the area net cultivated plus the area double-cropped.

(2) Except the proportions given in Columns 2 and 9, all others were calculated from the figures supplied by the Revenue Department and those found in the Statistics of Travancore.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the Population Classified According to Density.*

DIVISIONS.	TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	Under 150.		150—300.		300—450.		450—600.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATE.	***2481·99*** **32·54**	***202,097*** **5·04**	***565·52*** **7·41**	***108,111*** **2·69**	***1243·70*** **16·31**	***435,862*** **10·88**	***861·84*** **11·33**	***457,510*** **11·42**
Administrative Divisions.								
Southern			139·85 **9·39**	34,541 **2·98**	366·04 **24·57**	112,111 **9·69**	176·65 **11·86**	85,240 **7·37**
Central	874·75 **33·74**	87,891 **5·90**	425·64 **16·43**	73,570 **4·98**	129·14 **4·98**	44,650 **3·00**	202·03 **7·79**	108,753 **7·30**
Northern	486·95 **20·10**	57,285 **4·38**			748·52 **30·90**	279,101 **21·33**	483·16 **19·94**	263,517 **20·24**
High Range	1120·29 **100·0**	56,921 **100·0**						
Natural Divisions.								
Sea-coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inland	..	..	..	..	..	..	465·94 **31·03**	265,393 **21·23**
Mountainous	2481·99 **52·95**	202,097 **21·54**	565·52 **12·07**	108,111 **11·52**	1243·70 **26·54**	435,862 **46·35**	395·90 **8·44**	192,117 **20·59**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the Population Classified According to Density.* (Continued.)

DIVISIONS.	TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	600—750.		750—900.		900—1,050.		1,050 and over.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE.	***171·49*** **2·24**	***109,574*** **2·73**	***433·43*** **5·68**	***348,786*** **8·70**	***495·89*** **6·50**	***463,426*** **11·57**	***1370·98*** **17·98**	***1,880,696*** **46·99**
Administrative Divisions.								
Southern			137·00 **9·19**	105,210 **9·09**	233·35 **15·66**	217,529 **18·81**	436·76 **29·32**	601,742 **52·03**
Central	171·49 **6·60**	109,574 **7·37**					789·71 **30·46**	1,062,740 **71·45**
Northern			296·43 **12·24**	243,576 **18·66**	262·54 **10·84**	245,897 **18·83**	144·51 **5·98**	216,214 **16·56**
High Range								
Natural Divisions.								
Sea-coast			137·00 **9·54**	105,210 **5·79**	233·35 **16·25**	217,529 **11·98**	1065·42 **74·21**	1,495,006 **82·23**
Inland	171·49 **11·42**	109,574 **8·76**	296·43 **19·74**	243,576 **19·47**	236·03 **15·72**	212,926 **17·05**	331·57 **22·09**	418,661 **33·49**
Mountainous								

NOTE.—The figures in bold type under State and Divisions indicate the proportion which the area and population of each density group bear to the respective totals.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Variation in relation to density since 1875.*

DIVISIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (−).					NET VARIATION 1875—1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.					
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE.	***+16·8***	***+16·2***	***+15·4***	***+6·5***	***+3·9***	***+73·3***	***525***	***449***	***387***	***335***	***314***	***303***
Administrative Divisions.												
Southern .	+17·0	+17·5	+15·7	+3·1	+1·8	+67·1	776	663	565	487	473	464
Central .	+17·0	+15·6	+12·4	+9·7	+4·2	+73·7	574	490	424	377	344	330
Northern .	+15·5	+14·3	+18·3	+4·8	+5·0	+71·8	539	467	408	345	329	314
High Range .	+42·0	+76·0	+33·5	+149·0	+112·2	+1,662·8	51	36	20	15	6	3
Natural Divisions.												
Sea-Coast .	+14·8	+15·7	+13·5	+5·4	+2·2	+62·6	1,266	1,103	952	839	796	778
Inland .	+15·9	+15·9	+14·7	+7·7	+4·2	+73·1	833	718	620	540	501	481
Mountainous .	+22·2	+17·3	+20·8	+7·2	+7·3	+99·2	200	164	140	116	108	100

NOTE:—The mean density per square mile is calculated on the adjusted areas of 1921. Hence it will not tally with that recorded in the previous reports.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Variation in Natural Population.*

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION IN 1921.				POPULATION IN 1911.				VARIATION PER CENT (1911—1921) IN NATURAL POPULATION. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−).
	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE.	***4,006,062***	***73,591***	***25,610***	***3,958,081***	***3,428,975***	***61,165***	***26,123***	***3,393,933***	***+16·6***
Administrative Divisions.									
Southern .	1,156,373	18,096	11,784	1,150,061	987,952	28,846	15,424	974,530	+18·0
Central .	1,487,178	33,354	23,048	1,476,872	1,270,907	21,841	12,384	1,261,450	+17·1
Northern .	1,305,590	29,593	16,116	1,292,113	1,130,027	25,595	10,188	1,114,620	+15·9
High Range .	56,921	43,889	393	13,425	40,089	22,903	32	17,218	−22·0
Natural Divisions.									
Sea-Coast .	1,817,745	75,581	50,105	1,792,269	1,582,739	119,878	63,310	1,526,171	+17·4
Inland .	1,250,130	36,037	78,064	1,292,157	1,078,447	29,653	44,405	1,093,199	+18·2
Mountainous .	938,187	108,880	18,738	848,045	767,789	66,794	20,535	721,530	+17·5

NOTE:—The figures in column 4 were collected from the returns received from the Provincial Superintendents and the Census Commissioner for India. After the preparation of this Table, the figures for Ceylon (4,259), Burma (319), Central Provinces and Berar (59), Assam (6) and United Provinces (7) were received and hence they are not included in the Table.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Comparison with Vital Statistics.*

DIVISIONS.	1910-'11—1919-'20 TOTAL NUMBER OF		NUMBER PER CENT OF POPULATION OF 1911.		EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—) POPULATION OF 1921 COMPARED WITH 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural Population.	Actual Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE.	***677,970***	***536,882***	***19·8***	***15·7***	***+ 141,088***	***+ 564,148***	***+ 577,087***
Administrative Divisions.							
Southern .	201,005	162,154	20·4	16·4	+ 38,851	+ 175,531	+ 168,421
Central .	230,922	178,861	18·2	14·1	+ 52,061	+ 215,422	+ 216,271
Northern .	232,708	183,814	20·6	16·3	+ 48,894	+ 177,493	+ 175,563
High Range .	13,335	12,053	33·2	30·1	+ 1,282	— 3,793	+ 16,832
Natural Divisions.							
Sea-Coast .	314,119	253,294	19·8	16·0	+ 60,825	+ 266,098	+ 235,006
Inland .	208,890	162,129	19·4	15·0	+ 46,761	+ 198,958	+ 171,683
Mountainous .	154,961	121,459	20·2	15·8	+ 33,502	+ 126,515	+ 170,398

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Variation by Taluks classified according to density.*

(A) Actual Variation.

NATURAL DIVISIONS	DECADE.	VARIATION IN TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT COMMENCEMENT OF DECADE OF							
		Under 150.	150 to 300.	300 to 450.	450 to 600.	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE	***1881-1891***	***+ 22,733***	***+ 25,998***	***+ 10,942***	***+ 21,921***	***+ 28,757***	***+ 21,687***	***+ 5,037***	***+ 19,503***
	1891-1901	***+ 32,574***	***+ 76,235***	***+ 55,448***	***+ 40,260***	***+ 61,889***	***+ 23,735***	***+ 50,672***	***+ 53,608***
	1901-1911	***+ 41,963***	***+ 33,034***	***+ 75,264***	***+ 41,329***	***+ 69,308***	***+ 79,699***	***+ 40,278***	***+ 95,943***
	1911-1921	***+ 78,089***	***+ 52,508***	***+ 98,177***	***+ 18,184***	***+ 36,598***	***+ 61,861***	***+ 64,929***	***+ 166,741***
Sea Coast	1881—1891	..	..	..	+ 10,101	+ 17,964	+ 9,499	+ 5,037	+ 19,503
	1891—1901	..	..	..	+ 40,260	+ 14,828	+ 23,735	+ 30,136	+ 53,608
	1901—1911	..	..	..	+ 12,436	+ 60,465	+ 34,140	+ 26,380	+ 81,886
	1911—1921	..	..	..	..	+ 14,530	+ 38,826	+ 39,695	+ 141,955
Inland	1881—1891	..	+ 10,999	+ 12,376	+ 11,820	+ 10,793	+ 12,188	..	..
	1891—1901	..	+ 20,649	+ 30,977	..	+ 47,061	..	+ 20,536	..
	1901—1911	..	..	+ 36,834	+ 28,893	+ 8,843	+ 45,559	+ 13,898	+ 14,057
	1911—1921	..	..	+ 58,376	+ 18,184	+ 22,068	+ 23,035	+ 25,234	+ 24,786
Mountainous	1881—1891	+ 22,733	+ 14,999	— 1,434	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+ 32,574	+ 55,586	+ 24,471	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+ 41,963	+ 33,034	+ 38,430	..	..	..	..	..
	1911—1921	+ 78,089	+ 52,508	+ 37,801	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI. B.—*Proportional Variation.*

NATURAL DIVISIONS.	DECADE.	VARIATION IN TALUKS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT COMMENCEMENT OF DECADE OF.							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1,050	1050 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE.	***1881–1891***	***+14·58***	***+ 6·17***	***+ 5·53***	***+ 5·43***	***+10·13***	***+ 5·94***	***+ 4·52***	***+ 4·21***
	1891–1901	***+26·47***	***+22·18***	***+15·06***	***+22·45***	***+14·18***	***+ 9·83***	***+13·22***	***+11·11***
	1901–1911	***+26·97***	***+15·21***	***+16·66***	***+16·34***	***+20·73***	***+18·31***	***+11·36***	***+12·63***
	1911–1921	***+39·52***	***+18·20***	***+20·08***	***+19·89***	***+18·04***	***+12·94***	***+15·21***	***+13·28***
Sea-Coast	1881–1891	..	..	..	+ 3·78	+ 17·27	+ 4·82	+ 4·52	+ 4·21
	1891–1901	..	..	..	+ 22·45	+ 15·13	+ 9·83	+ 14·79	+ 11·11
	1901—1911	..	..	..	+ 15·89	+ 23·79	+ 26·33	+ 11·52	+ 12·10
	1911–1921	..	..	..	..	+ 16·02	+ 21·11	+ 13·87	+ 13·82
Inland	1881–1891	..	+ 8·27	+ 9·05	+ 8·69	+ 5·99	+ 7·28	..	..
	1891–1901	..	+ 28·48	+ 14·03	..	+ 13·90	..	+ 11·43	..
	1901–1911	..	..	+ 21·64	+ 16·54	+ 11·04	+ 14·91	+ 11·89	+ 16·88
	1911—1921	..	..	+ 28·19	+ 19·89	+ 19·67	+ 7·69	+ 17·95	+ 10·86
Mountainous.	1881–1891	+ 14·58	+ 5·19	— 2·35	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+ 26·47	+ 20·49	+ 16·59	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+ 26·97	+ 15·21	+ 13·65	.	..	..	..	..
	1911–1921	+ 39·52	+ 18·20	+ 14·12	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE:—The figures for the three preceding censuses in the above two tables are calculated with reference to present areas and will therefore differ from those recorded in the previous reports.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Persons per house and houses per square mile.*

DIVISIONS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATE.	***5·26***	***5·17***	***5·08***	***4·95***	***100***	***87***	***76***	***68***
Administrative Divisions.								
Southern	5·37	5·22	5·07	4·85	145	127	111	100
Central	5·28	5·21	5·06	4·95	109	94	84	76
Northern	5·16	5·09	5·11	5·00	104	92	80	69
High Range	4·81	5·19	5·51	7·19	11	7	4	2
Natural Divisions.								
Sea-Coast	5·33	5·21	5·04	4·89	237	212	189	172
Inland	5·32	5·28	5·36	5·23	156	136	116	103
Mountainous	5·04	5·05	4·82	4·71	40	33	29	25

CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

34. Preliminary observations.—The distinction made between Urban and Rural areas has never been clear in any country, and least so in this State. In determining whether a place should be treated as a town or not, the basis that is generally followed is population. It is doubtful whether this basis has been taken into account in Travancore, in the selection of places for towns. There are several Municipal towns in the State each with a population less than that of a village, and there are likewise several villages more populous than towns. In the United Kingdom, places each having a population of 2,000 and more are treated as towns, while, in the United States of America, the minimum number of inhabitants for a town is 2,500. In a country like Travancore, where, unlike in other parts of India, the chief amenities associated with urban life, *viz.*, markets, better class of schools, public institutions, etc., are found in almost every village, places each with a population of 2,000 may be declared towns. There are in this State 444 such places, and their aggregate population amounts to 1,750,916. This, with the existing urban population of 404,654, bears a ratio of 54 per cent, to the total population of the State, while the proportion in the United Kingdom is 78 and in the United States of America, 46. If 5,000 inhabitants be fixed as the minimum for constituting a town, as in other parts of India, the urban population of the State comes to about 14 per cent of the entire population, while the proportion in the whole of India is 9 per cent.

35. Reference to Tables.—The following tables have been referred to in the treatment of the subject in the Chapter.

Imperial Table.	I.	Area, Houses and Population.
	III.	Towns and Villages classified by Population.
	IV.	Towns classified by Population with variation from 1881.
	V.	Towns arranged territorially and Population by Religion.
Subsidiary Table.	I.	Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.
	II.	Number per mille of the total population and of each main Religion who live in Towns.
	III.	Towns classified by Population.

36. Villages.—The residential villages known as Karas or Muris have been taken, as in previous censuses, as units for the enumeration purpose, on account of their compactness. These villages being of ancient date, their boundaries, though undefined, are said to be known locally. The revenue villages or pakuthies which have defined limits are artificial units of inconvenient sizes. They are too large to serve as satisfactory units either for census or for administrative purposes. A village intermediate in size between a kara and a pakuthy would form a convenient unit and such a unit was recommended for adoption inthe final report of the last Settlement. The recommendation has been accepted by Government and will be considered when the next Settlement operation commences.

37. Variation in Number.—There were 3,955 villages in 1911, of which 30 became uninhabited during the last decade, while 31 new villages came into existence in their places. The number of inhabited villages thus rose from 3,955 to 3,956. For the formation of 8 of the new Municipal towns and 19 Census towns, 59 villages were taken, and, 3,897 villages remained as such at the end of the decade. The number of the pakuthies has increased from 427 in 1911 to 435 in the present census, excluding the three Hill Pakuthies specially constituted for census purposes. How there could have been any variation in the number of the karas if their

boundaries, though not defined, are well known locally, is not clear. It may be that, in some pakuthies, portions undefined or uninhabited and situated beyond the limits of the locally known karas, which have become inhabited in course of time, are given special names, and added to the number of the karas in the pakuthies, as was done this time for census purposes in the case of 23 special Hill Karas. The average area of a pakuthy is 17·5 square miles while that of a kara is 1·93 square miles. The average distance between two karas remains the same as in the last census, *viz.*, 1·49 miles. A kara and a pakuthy have, on an average, a population of 924 and 9,188, respectively.

38. Variation in Population.—The variation in population is most marked in the towns and villages of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. The villages of 500 inhabitants and below, have decreased in number as well as in population, by 10·5 and 7·9 per cent. respectively. Though the villages and towns of 500 to 1,000 inhabitants have increased in number by 2·3 per cent, they have fallen in population by 0·1 per cent. There is an increase in the number as well as in the population of the villages and towns of 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, to the extent of 7·6 and 7·7 per cent, respectively, while those of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants have increased in number by 30·1 per cent. and in population by 33·5 per cent. The highest increase both in number and population is observed in the villages and towns of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, the increase in number being 77·3 per cent. while that in population, 96·1 per cent. The villages and towns of between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants have gone up in number by 50 per cent., and in population by 38·4 per cent. while those of 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants have increased by 50 per cent, in number and by 61·1 per cent. in population. The number of towns of over 50,000 inhabitants remains the same as in 1911, *viz.*, one, but the population has grown by 12·7 per cent.

39. Development of Towns.—In an ordinary village organisation, as in the case of this State, the population consists chiefly of land holders, cultivators and artisans; and in such an organisation, there is no possibility of the intrusion of outsiders, for there is no room for them; nor is there in such a village any room for shops, hotels, etc. In the caste system of the Malayalee tribe, there is no trader class, though there are in it the priestly class, the Malayala Brahmins, the warrior class, the Malayala Kshatriyas, and so on ; and the absence of a place for the trader class must be attributed to the want of necessity for such an occupation, on the general principle that function precedes organisation. Even today, big merchants and traders are not Malayalees. They have taken to trade only lately, and that, on a very limited scale. When changes in the village economics are brought about by changes in the habits of life of the people, and, when the institution of public offices, schools, etc., necessitates the introduction or formation of such class of people as traders, agents, clerks, etc., the village develops into a town ; and if, in such a town, the system of administration becomes complicated by the immigration of a large number of outsiders, and the people become sufficiently advanced to take charge of the administration, it further develops into a Municipality.

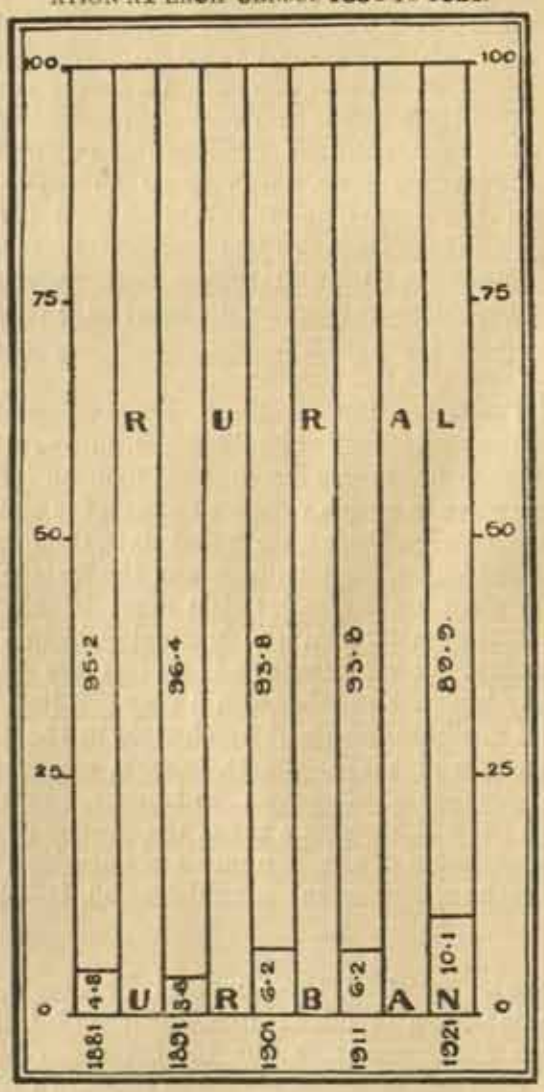
40. Towns-Cantonment and City.—In the Reports and Tables of previous censuses, Trivandrum is shown as a Municipal town and Cantonment. It is seen that there has been no Cantonment in the correct sense of the term in Trivandrum but that the mere existence of military lines in the town had been taken to constitute it a Cantonment ; and it was recorded incorrectly as such in previous Census Reports. There are no towns in the State with a population of 100,000 and over, to be treated as Cities.

41. Number of Towns and Arrangements made for Census therein.—The number of the Municipal towns has increased from seven in the last Census to 19 in the present one ; and 19 other places, declared towns under the Police Regulation and which are provided with sanitary staffs, have been treated as towns

for Census purposes and separate statistics collected for them. During the decade, there was neither plague nor any other epidemic disease to disturb the population of these towns, and the figures given represent the normal distribution. In the case of the Municipal towns, wards into which they have been divided for administrative purposes, were taken as Census units and the Presidents of the Municipal Councils were appointed Charge Superintendents. For the Census towns, karas falling within them were taken as units and the Officers in charge of the sanitation of the places were made Charge Superintendents.

42. Statistics for Urban and Rural areas.—Out of the total population of 4,006,062 in the State, 404,654 persons live in towns and the rest in rural areas. The percentage of urban population has increased from 6 in the last Census to 10·1 in the present one. This is due to the increase in the number of the towns from 11 to 38. In the diagram given in the margin, the relative proportion of the urban and rural populations is shown for the last 5 censuses.

DIAGRAM 8. PROPORTION PERCENT OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS 1881 TO 1921.



43. Sex and Religion of the Urban population.—For every 1,000 males there are 947 females in this Census against 942 in the last. On the total population, the percentages of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians that live in towns are 10·5, 17·5 and 7·6, respectively.

44. Variation of population in Towns.—Making the adjustments required for change of limits, the percentage of increase observed in the population of the 11 towns that were censused both in 1911 and 1921, is 17·8, while it was 9·6 in 1911 and 17·8 in 1901.

45. Density—Houses and House Room.—The area of the Census towns has not been taken separately as it is included in the rural area in which they are situated. The total area of the 19 Municipal towns amounts to 109 square miles and their population 249,741, which gives a rate of 2,291 persons per square mile or 4 persons per acre. The number of occupied houses in the 11 towns which were censused last time also has increased by 13·6 per cent, while their population has gone up by 17·9 per cent. The total number of occupied houses in all the towns is 72,011 and the average number of persons for a house is 5·6 against 5·5 in the last Census.

46. Towns in the Natural and Administrative Divisions.—From the table given in the margin, it will be seen that the largest proportion of females is found in the Mountainous Natural division and the Southern administrative Division, while the smallest proportion is shown in the Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division. The Hindus preponderate in the Mountainous Natural Division and the Southern Administrative Division though, in the latter, they have fallen from 780 in the last Census to 743 at present. The largest proportion of Musalmans is found in the Mountainous Natural Division and the Central Administrative Division while the smallest is in the Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division. They have gained ground in the Southern and the Northern Administrative Divisions, where their proportions have increased from 85 and 84 in 1911 to 100 and 88, respectively, at present, but have lost ground in the Central Administrative Division where their ratio has decreased from 177 to 157. The Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division return the highest ratio of the Christians, but in the Central Administrative Division, their proportion has gone down from 231 in the last Census to 224 this time. They show an increase in the Southern and the Northern Administrative Divisions from 134 and 343 in 1911 to 157 and 347, respectively, at present. The highest proportion of the Hindu and the Musalman ladies is returned in the Mountainous Natural and the Southern Administrative Divisions, while that of the Christian ladies, in the Sea-Coast and the Southern Divisions. The largest number of persons per house, *viz.*, 5·9, is found in the Inland Natural Division and the Northern Administrative Division, and the smallest number, *viz.*, 4·7, in the Mountainous Natural Division.

Divisions.	No. of Towns.	Population of Towns.	No. of persons per house.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	No. of Hindus Musalmans and Christians in a population of 1,000.			No. of females out of 1,000 males of each religion.		
					Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Sea-Coast .	21	266,681	5·6	953	684	126	188	962	917	952
Inland .	8	90,664	5·9	916	684	69	368	940	833	897
Mountainous .	9	47,309	4·8	972	726	156	118	991	937	885
Southern .	17	179,577	5·6	973	743	100	157	976	932	968
Central .	12	140,198	5·6	943	618	157	224	965	923	898
Northern .	9	84,179	5·9	898	563	88	347	915	855	889

47. Variation in the Major Municipal Towns.—As most of the towns were censused for the first time only on this occasion, they do not admit of comparisons being made with those of the previous Censuses. The following 5 major towns alone are therefore taken for comparison. The changes made in the limits of these towns during the decade and the inclusion therein of the houses on the outer side of the roads forming the boundaries of some of them account partly for the increase

in their population. The particulars of these five towns are shown in the subjoined table.

Major Municipal Towns.	Population percentage of increase from 1911.	Occupied houses percentage of increase from 1911.	Average No. of persons in a house.	Average No. of females per 1,000 males.	Number of persons in each main religion per 1,000 living.			Number of females in each main religion per 1,000 males of that religion.		
					Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
Trivandrum .	14·5	13·5	6·1	949	794	75	131	949	861	1003
Nagercoil .	15·1	13·5	4·9	1025	746	95	159	1008	1054	1087
Alleppey .	24·9	13·1	5·6	898	462	264	272	890	948	865
Quilon .	33·4	31·3	6·1	924	522	190	287	935	880	934
Kottayam .	24·4	18·4	6·0	921	480	46	473	910	743	931

48. Trivandrum.—Trivandrum is the Capital of the State, and its present population is 72,784. It takes the fourth place among the big towns of the Madras Presidency and ranks next to Calicut. In 1911, the increase in the town was 9·8 per cent., against 20 per cent. in the rural area of the taluk in which it is situated. In this census, the increase in the town is 14·5 per cent. while that in the taluk is 12·1. An increase more than that found in the taluk must be expected in the town, where the number of public institutions has been increasing day by day and where there have been no epidemics causing abnormal reduction in the population. But, as Trivandrum is neither a commercial nor an industrial centre like Quilon or Alleppey, and as public institutions cannot draw as many persons as commerce or industry could do, the increase cannot be very large. The density of population in the town is 11 persons per acre, against the average of 4 in the rural areas. The highest density, 58 per acre, is found in the Manacaud A ward, and the lowest, 5 per acre, in the Pettah D Ward. The average number of persons per house is 6·1, while that for the rural area is 5·5. Of all the towns in the State, the highest average, 6·1, obtains in this town and in Quilon. The number of persons per house is highest in the Puthenchanthai A Ward where 8 persons live in a house and lowest in the Fort C Ward where the number is 4 per house. The increase in the number of occupied houses, *viz.*, 13·5 per cent. keeps pace with that in the population, *viz.*, 14·5 per cent. The Hindus form the majority and number 794, out of every 1,000 inhabitants against 663 in the rural area. For every 1,000 males, 949 females or 7 more than the proportional number for the rural area live in the town. The proportion of the Hindu ladies living in the town is more than the average in the urban area of the State. The Christian ladies outnumber the gentlemen by 3. 12,481 immigrants from other parts of Travancore and 4,397 from other Provinces and States were enumerated in the town.

49. Nagercoil.—Nagercoil comes next to Trivandrum in point of population. The number of inhabitants has risen from 29,883 in 1911 to 34,406 in 1921, *i. e.*, by 15·1 per cent while the percentage of increase was 15·9 in 1911. The increase is contributed mainly by the natural growth of the population and by immigration from outside. It is the centre of the activities of the Salvation Army. In the rural parts of the taluk in which the town is situated the population shows an increase of 11·8 per cent. while it was 10·7 in the last Census. The variations are too trifling to demand any explanation. The density of population is 18 per acre on an average; and it is highest in the Kottar Ward, being 38 per acre, and lowest in the Vadasseri Ward, 10 per acre. The average number of persons per house is 4·9. The number of females per 1,000 males is 1,025. This higher proportion of females to males is a peculiarity which the town shares with the taluk of Agastiswaram in which it is situated and with the adjoining taluk of Thovalai. The increase in the proportion of females is observed alike in the Hindus, the Musalmans and the Christians.

The Hindus form three-fourths of the population. The immigrants to the town from places within and outside Travancore number 4,046 and 1,589, respectively.

50. Alleppey.—This is the most commercial and industrial centre in the State. Although, in view of the development of industries and commerce which characterised the last decade, a marked increase must be expected in this town, the increase of 24·9 per cent. now observed may at first sight appear abnormal. The small increase of 3·1 per cent. reported in the town in the last census, while the growth in the population of the taluk in which the town is situated was 6·6 per cent. must be attributed, in the absence of any severe epidemics, to under-enumeration to which the census operations followed in 1911 lent itself. Though Alleppey is a Municipal town administered by a Council with a President over it, the Census operations of 1911 were conducted by the Tahsildar of the taluk along with those of the rural areas. Notwithstanding the fact that the town was divided into wards for all local administration, the units taken for Census purposes were, as in the rural areas, the undefined karas. As portions of some karas lie within the town and portions outside, in taking karas as units, the chances of leaving them out entirely are great, resulting in under-enumeration. If the decrease due to this is made up, the increase now observed will go down and the abnormality disappear. As the growth is chiefly contributed by immigrants resorting to the place for temporary labour, the increase in the number of houses, *viz.*, 13·1 per cent., does not follow closely that in population. The average number of persons per house has therefore risen from 4·9 in the last Census to 5·6 at present. The density of population is 11 persons per acre. The highest density, 32 per acre, is found in the Market Ward and the lowest, 6 per acre, in the Palace Ward. As many as 898 females for every 1,000 males live in the town and each religion is fairly represented —462 Hindus, 264 Musalmans and 272 Christians, in every 1,000 inhabitants. The largest proportion of the Musalmans is found in this town and their ladies number 948 for every 1,000 gentlemen. 5,675 immigrants from places inside the State and 1,294 from outside were enumerated in the town.

51. Quilon.—The rate of increase is highest in this town, being 33·4 per cent. while, in the rural parts of the taluk in which the town is situated it is 18·2. The President of the Municipal Council, when asked about the large increase in the population of the town, has reported that it is due to the existence in the town of a number of tile factories and other industries. The fact that the rate of increase in the number of occupied houses, the enumeration and numbering of which were attended to by the Municipal staff, has not fallen behind the rate of increase of people whose enumeration was done by school-master-enumerators, supports the argument of the President. But it does not completely account for so large an increase, which must be due, as stated in the case of Alleppey, to under enumeration in the last census. Next to Nagercoil and Trivandrum, the proportion of females to 1,000 males is highest in this town. The Hindus form the majority of the population and the proportion of their ladies is larger than that of any other religionist. The average number of persons per house is 6·1, as in Trivandrum. The number of persons per acre is 9·2. The density is highest in the Andamukkam Ward, 33 per acre, and lowest in the Cantonment Ward, 4 per acre. 3,169 immigrants from places within Travancore and 1,721 from outside were enumerated in this town.

52. Kottayam.—Kottayam is the last of the Major municipal towns in the State. It is the head quarter town of the Northern Division. The limits of no other town in the State have been so often changed as those of this town. There was an increase of only 2 per cent., after making adjustments for the changes of boundaries, in the last Census, while, in the taluk in which it is situated, the increase was 20·7 per cent. The public health of the town was reported to be satisfactory. It has been the centre of stores for the supply of food, and a depot for the recruitment of labour, to the numerous estates in Mundakayam, Peermade and Periyar and a place of discharge of cargo coming from those estates. That, under these circumstances, the increase in the town should be less than that found in the taluk is hardly

believable, and must be due to under-enumeration in 1911 as was the case in the towns of Alleppey and Quilon. In this Census, the population has increased by 24·4 per cent. while in the taluk the rise is 19·7 per cent. Between the town and the taluk, there is not this time such wide disparity in the increase as there was in 1911. The present increased rate in the town is evidently due to the commercial and industrial activities and the supply of omissions made in the last Census. Of all the major municipal towns, Kottayam has the largest proportion of the Christians, *viz.*, 47 per cent. and the smallest ratio of the Musalmans *viz.*, 4·6 per cent. The number of occupied houses has increased by 18·4 per cent. The average number of persons per house is 6. The density of population is 6·6 per acre, which is the lowest average among the major municipal towns. In this Census, 1,823 immigrants from inside Travancore and 442 from outside were enumerated in the town.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of the population between Towns and villages.*

DIVISIONS.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILLE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILLE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILLE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE	***10,649***	***950***	***101***	***899***	***406***	***266***	***189***	***139***	***55***	***324***	***520***	***101***
Administrative Divisions												
Southern	10,563	646	155	843	405	61	171	171	38	286	516	160
Central	11,683	1,056	94	906	408	253	238	101	24	295	597	84
Northern	9,431	1,228	65	935	..	708	146	136	94	394	442	70
High Range	..	495	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	236	143	402	219
Natural Divisions												
Sea-coast	12,761	917	147	853	613	86	181	120	77	351	473	99
Inland	11,333	1,132	73	927	..	808	137	55	44	343	539	74
Mountainous	5,115	754	49	951	..	244	339	417	28	254	578	140

NOTE.—In working the ratio per mille in Towns and Villages, the travellers separately shown in column 20 of Imperial Table III have been included.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Number per mille of the total population and of each main Religion who live in Towns.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS					
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jew.	Jain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE.	***101***	***105***	***175***	***76***	***942***	***1,000***
Administrative Divisions						
Southern	155	165	227	107	1,000	..
Central	94	85	198	89	1,000	1,000
Northern	65	70	93	54	939	..
High Range	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Divisions						
Sea-coast	147	143	233	131	939	1,000
Inland	72	70	165	72	1,000	..
Mountainous	49	62	110	17	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Towns classified by population.*

CLASS OF TOWN.	NUMBER OF TOWNS OF EACH CLASS IN 1921.	PROPORTION TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSIFIED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.				INCREASE PER CENT IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1881—1921.	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	(a) In towns as classified in 1881	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total of 1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	***38***	***100***	***947***	***+ 19·4*** **+ 17·8**	***+ 8·9***	***+ 62·2***	***— 20·0***	***+ 67·3*** **+ 66·9**	***+ 248·2*** **+ 245·1**
I. 100,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. 50,000 to 100,000	1	18·00	949	+ 14·5	+ 9·8	..	..	.	..
III. 20,000 to 50,000	3	22·64	952	+ 19·7	+ 9·6 **+ 8·1**	+ 63·5	—24·3	+ 56·6	+ 36·9
IV. 10,000 to 20,000	8	26·57	932	+ 14·3 **+ 17·3**	+ 7·5 **+ 10·8**	+ 56·1	—18·7	+ 89·2 **+ 87·7**	+ 159·5 **+ 162·5**
V. 5,000 to 10,000	11	20·13	953	+ 53·5 **+ 20·4**	+ 9·2	+ 68·1	+ 10·7	+ 42·6 **+ 44·9**	+ 933·5 **+ 879·3**
VI. Under 5,000	15	12·68	955	+ 75·0 **+ 42·3**	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The figures in Antique indicate the variation on the basis of 1911 area.
The high proportions shown in column 10 are due to the increase in the number of towns separately censused this time.

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH-PLACE.

53. Opening Remarks.—The subject matter of this chapter is important in more than one respect. In the first place, the information contained is useful in determining the natural increase of population. Secondly, from the volume of migration, the stages of human society through which the people are passing can be ascertained. For example, there will be very little or no migration in the agricultural stage, while, in the commercial and industrial stages, it will be extensive. Thirdly, the figures collected may be made use of in gauging the amount and the nature of the economic and industrial progress of the country. Lastly, the supposed influence of caste, religion or race on migration can be sifted and brought out in its true proportion. The use of birth-place figures, in the first two aspects, has been noticed in Chapter I ; and their utility as measurers of economic progress, industrial advancement, etc., will be shown in the present and subsequent chapters.

54. Causes of Migration.—In the Census Report of India for 1901, it is stated that migration from India, is of exceedingly small amount, that the natives of the country are intensely home loving and that caste restrictions stand in the way of migration among Hindus. As an additional cause for the small volume of migration is given in the Travancore Census Report of 1911, the absence of "need". How far these causes are in operation at present in Travancore will be noticed when each type of migration is dealt with.

55. Reference to Statistics.—The following Imperial and Subsidiary Tables supply figures for the discussion of this Chapter.

Imperial Table	XI.	Birth-place.
Subsidiary Table	I.	Immigration (actual figures).
	II.	Emigration (actual figures).
	III.	Proportional Migration to and from each Division.
	IV.	Migration between Travancore and other parts of India.

56. Immigrants from outside the State.—The total number of persons born in places outside Travancore and enumerated in the State in 1921 was 73,591, forming about 1·8 per cent of the entire population, against 61,165 and 1·7 in 1911. Deducting from 61,165, the number that must have died at the rate obtaining in the State, *viz.*, 20 per mille per annum, the survivors at the time of the present Census will be 48,932. So, the fresh immigrants during the decade comes to 24,659. Of the total 73,591, the number born in the Contiguous British districts is 37,577, in the Cochin State, 12,366 and in other parts of the province of Madras, 20,700. The remaining 2,948 persons are contributed by the British provinces (792), the French Settlements (42), the Portuguese Settlements (18), the Indian States and Agencies (477), Countries in Asia outside India (1,241), Europe (367), Africa (6), America (4) and Australasia (1).

57. Emigrants from the State.—From the figures supplied by the Provincial Superintendents and given in the margin it is observed that 22,251 Travancoreans were enumerated outside the State in India. Of this number, 9,492

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN TRAVANCORE AND ENUMERATED OUTSIDE THE STATE.

Province, State or Country.	Number enumerated as per returns received.	Number returned in the Enumeration Schedule of the State.
Andamans and Nicobars	21	..
Assam	6	4
Baluchistan	6	6
Bengal	532	77
Bihar and Orissa	64	22
Bombay	148	220
Burmah	319	251
Central India Agency	..	1
Central Provinces	59	5
Cochin	12,381	796
Coorg	20	..
Gwalior	4	..
Hyderabad	10	20
Kashmir	..	2
Madras	8,293	2,479
Mysore	357	178
North-West Frontier Provinces	8	14
Punjab	9	14
Rajputana and Ajmere-Merwara	7	3
United Provinces	7	69
Total in India	***22,251***	***4,161***
OUTSIDE INDIA.		
Africa	..	19
America	..	6
Australasia	..	3
Ceylon	4,259	2,783
China	..	8
Federated Malay States	1,422	6
Malacca	..	6
Mesopotamia	..	395
Penang	..	263
Persia	..	21
Singapore	907	1,467
Unfederated Malay States	1,421	..
Other Asia	..	57
United Kingdom	..	28
Europe	..	7
Unknown	..	112
Total outside India	***8,009***	***5,181***

were enumerated in the British Provinces and 12,759 in the Indian States and Agencies. In the last Census it was found that 26,218 persons born in Travancore had been enumerated outside this State, in India. As some of them must have died in the decade and calculating their number at the rate of 30 per mille per year, the death rate in India outside Travancore, particularly in the decade under review when there were Influenza and Plague, the survivors from the previous decade would be 18,353. Subtracting this from the number enumerated in this Census, the number of fresh emigrants during the last decade amounts to 3,898. As it was not found possible to get complete information from the returns received about all the emigrants from a country, additional columns were opened in the Enumeration Schedule of this State, as stated in the Introduction, to note the number, age, sex and place of destination of such persons as had left Travancore for countries outside the State during the decade. From the figures so collected and given in the third column of the table in the margin it is seen that, 4,161 had left for provinces and States within India and 5,181 for places outside India. The difference between the number of survivors from the last Census, as calculated, and the number returned in the Schedule of the State as having left the State for places in India, comes to 263 only. This small difference can easily be accounted for by the assumption that some of the emigrants who had left this State, at first for places within India might have subsequently left them for places outside. This inference is supported by the fact that though, according to the return received from the Census Commissioner for India, the number of Travancoreans enumerated in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Singapore, Penang, etc., was 8,009, the number that had left the State for those places according to the figures entered in the additional columns of the schedule in the State is only 4,525. The excess over the figures collected in the State, *viz.*, 3,484, must be contributed either by persons who had originally left the State for places within India but who had subsequently gone to places outside, or by

* As the returns for Burma, Central Provinces and Ceylon were received only after the preparation of the subsidiary tables, the figures of those places were not included in the tables.

the survivors of those who had gone there in the previous Censuses, for whom, however, no figures were forthcoming in the last Census.

58. Types of Migration—Casual type.—Migration is of various kinds, *viz.*, casual, temporary, periodical, semi-permanent and permanent. The casual type is not of any importance. Without in any way being affected by the movement of the people, it shows increase in volume, when smaller units are taken for tabulation. Of the total population of 4,006,062 enumerated in this Census, 3,932,471 were born within the State, giving a rate of 9,816 for every 10,000 enumerated, against 9,822 in 1911. The proportion of the home-born on the total number of persons enumerated in the whole of India in 1911 was 9,924, while it was 9,939 in Madras and 9,646 in England and Wales. Travancore, in this respect, is approaching England and Wales and receding from India and Madras. The great majority of the persons that migrate from one taluk to another are of the casual type. Almost all classes of people are comprised in this type and the causes of the migration though various are not of much importance.

59. The temporary and periodical types.—These two types may be combined and treated together for the reason that migration may be temporary and periodical at the same time. The combined type corresponds to the "Visitors" type dealt with in the Census Reports of England and Wales. The few pilgrims that visit the shrines at Kaniakumari (the Cape,) Ananthasayanam (Trivandrum) and Janardanam (Warkalai) and who do not restrict their pilgrimages to any specified period represent the temporary type of immigration. They are composed chiefly of Gosayies from Northern India and persons from outside Travancore. It is not possible to give even an approximate estimate of their numbers. The "need" in this case is religion. The seasonal or periodic type of immigrants consists of coolies who resort to the paddy fields in the *Kayal* reclaimed and *Cherical* areas during harvest time, and of well-to-do persons who visit Alwaye, Cape and other places for health during summer. The immigrants in the first case are drawn chiefly from within the State, while, in the other, they come from outside, chiefly Cochin. The excess of 842 persons found at the time of the final Census in the population of Alwaye, over the number in the preliminary enumeration, is composed mostly of visitors for health. Unlike the Europeans and Americans, there are few in this State who can afford to visit one country after another for health and sightseeing.

60. Semi permanent type.—This is an important type consisting chiefly of coolies who work in the rubber and tea estates of the State and abroad. The number of such persons who have emigrated to Ceylon, Singapore, Penang and other Federated and unFederated Malay States during the last decade, as collected from the Enumeration Schedule of the State, is 4,525, of whom many are Hindus. The cooly immigrants enumerated in the High Range Division also belong to this category. The need in their case is not always food-hunger. Other classes of persons composing this type are officers, professional men, traders and businessmen. The 389 Europeans and allied races enumerated in the State belong to this type. The need in the case of a large number of these people for migration is not food-hunger but gold-hunger. As, for higher ranks of service abroad, officers are not recruited from India, the chances of Indians going out as officers are few. There are not many persons here with sufficient capital, education and training befitting them to take to commercial and industrial enterprises; but signs are not wanting to indicate that a definite move has been made in this direction by a few, though their activities are at present confined chiefly to the State. If facilities are given, even for slightly higher remunerations than those obtaining in India, persons are prepared to go abroad without allowing religion, caste or race to stand in their way, is evident from the number of persons who have gone from this State to Mesopotamia. It is seen that, during the decade under review, 395 persons many of whom are Hindus including Brahmins, have left Travancore to that distant country for service in Civil and Military Departments, and it is a note worthy fact that 4 of them are women. The last class

under this type consists of students proceeding to Europe and America for higher education. 36 persons including one female have left the State during the decade for those Western Countries.

61. Permanent type.—It is not possible to form from the census figures an estimate of the number of outsiders who have permanently settled down in the State during the last decade.

62. Migration into and from Natural Divisions.—The statement given in the margin shows the proportion which the home-born and the immigrants from the adjoining Natural Divisions and outside the State bear to the total population in each Natural Division. The percentage of the home-born is highest and of immigrants from outside lowest, in the Inland Division. As stated in Chapter 1, there are no large scale industries in the Division to attract persons from outside. The smaller percentage of the home-born in the Sea-Coast Division is attributable to the reasons given in para 16 *supra*. In the Mountainous Division, where, on account of the cultivation of rubber and tea, coolies from outside are recruited for work, the home-born proportion is found to be lowest and that of immigrants from outside highest.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF HOME-BORN AND IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER DIVISIONS AND OUTSIDE THE STATE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

Name of Natural Division.	Home Born.	Immigrants from.			
		Natural Divisions.			Outside.
Sea-coast .	95·8	Inland	2·7	Mountainous 0·5	1·0
Inland .	97·1	Sea-coast	1·6	Do. 0·7	0·5
Mountainous .	88·4	Do.	3·2	Inland 3·1	5·3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.---*Immigration (Actual figures.)*

DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.	BORN IN								
	DIVISION.			Contiguous Division in State.			Other parts of State.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE.	***3,932,471***	***1,995,662***	***1,936,809***	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Divisions.									
Southern .	1,138,277	574,022	564,255	5,026	3,013	2,013	1,884	1,279	605
Central .	1,453,824	735,233	718,591	18,392	9,676	8,716	..	..	..
Northern .	1,275,997	650,318	625,679	15,014	7,520	7,494	1,472	859	613
High Range .	13,032	7,663	5,369	8,015	5,127	2,888	1,538	952	586
Natural Divisions.									
Sea-coast .	1,742,164	877,080	865,084	58,211	28,459	29,752	..	..	..
Inland .	1,214,093	620,784	593,909	29,423	13,492	15,931	..	..	..
Mountainous .	829,307	423,696	405,611	59,273	32,151	27,122	..	..	..

DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.	BORN IN								
	Contiguous parts of other Provinces &c.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces &c.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE.	***49,943***	***24,547***	***25,396***	***22,030***	***11,435***	***10,595***	***1,618***	***909***	***709***
Administrative Divisions.									
Southern .	6,599	3,012	3,587	4,321	2,305	2,016	266	132	134
Central .	9,974	4,181	5,793	4,699	2,609	2,090	289	185	104
Northern .	8,764	4,026	5,738	4,326	2,386	1,940	17	14	3
High Range .	19,039	10,098	8,941	14,251	7,365	6,886	1,046	578	468
Natural Divisions.									
Sea-coast .	11,616	5,619	5,997	5,296	2,896	2,400	458	271	187
Inland .	4,323	1,939	2,384	2,267	1,300	967	24	8	16
Mountainous .	33,218	16,535	16,683	15,253	7,693	7,560	1,136	630	506

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.---*Emigration (Actual figures.)*

DIVISION OF BIRTH.	ENUMERATED IN.					
	DIVISION.			Contiguous Division in State.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE.	***3,932,471***	***1,995,662***	***1,936,809***	..	..	..
Administrative Divisions.						
Southern	1,138,277	574,022	564,255	8,774	4,969	3,805
Central	1,453,824	735,233	718,591	23,048	12,300	10,748
Northern	1,275,997	650,318	625,679	14,258	7,842	6,416
High Range	13,032	7,663	5,369	367	225	142
Natural Divisions.						
Sea-Coast	1,742,164	877,080	865,084	50,105	25,054	25,051
Inland	1,214,093	620,784	593,309	78,064	40,787	37,277
Mountainous	829,307	423,696	405,611	18,738	8,261	10,477

DIVISION OF BIRTH.	ENUMERATED IN			Born in the State and Enumerated outside India.			Born in the State and Enumerated anywhere.		
	Other parts of State.								
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STATE.	..	..	..	***3,750***	***3,526***	***224***	***3,958,094***	***2,010,396***	***1,947,698***
Administrative Divisions.									
Southern	3,010	1,811	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern	1,858	1,258	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Range	26	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Divisions.									
Sea-Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mountainous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. No figures are available for emigrants from each Division. Hence, columns 11-16 for the Divisions are left blank.
2. As the return of persons born in the State and enumerated in Ceylon was received only after the preparation of this table, the figures for them are not included in columns 11 to 13.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.---*Proportional migration to and from each Division.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILLE OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES AMONGST.			
	IMMIGRANTS.			EMIGRANTS.			IMMIGRANTS.		EMIGRANTS.	
	Total.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.	Total.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.	From contiguous Division.	From other places.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATE.	***18***	***12***	***6***	***6***	***5***	***1***	***103***	***92***	***100***	***13***
Administrative Divisions.										
Southern	16	10	6	10	8	3	93	74	77	66
Central	22	19	3	15	15	..	105	76	87	..
Northern	23	18	4	12	11	1	106	78	82	48
High Range	771	475	296	7	6	1	78	89	63	24
Natural Divisions										
Sea-Coast	42	38	3	28	28	..	107	82	100	..
Inland	29	27	2	62	62	..	123	75	91	..
Mountainous	116	99	17	20	20	.	101	97	127	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Migration between Travancore and other parts of India.*

PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO TRAVANCORE.			EMIGRANTS FROM TRAVANCORE.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1921	1911	Variation.	1921	1911	Variation.	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	***71,973***	***60,613***	***+11,360***	***21,873***	***26,218***	***—4,345***	***+50,100***	***+ 34,395***
A. British Territory	***58,764***	***49,977***	***+ 8,787***	***9,114***	***10,794***	***—1,680***	***+49,650***	***+ 39,183***
1. Andamans and Nicobars	..	..	..	21	..	+ 21	— 21	..
2. *Assam	14	3	+ 11	6	.	+ 6	+ 8	+ 3
3. Bihar and Orissa	5	..	+ 5	64	..	+ 64	— 59	..
4. Baluchistan	1	..	+ 1	6	5	+ 1	— 5	— 5
5. Bengal	58	123	— 65	532	65	+ 467	— 474	+ 58
6. Bombay	295	171	+ 124	148	135	+ 13	+ 147	+ 36
7. Burma	19	22	— 3	..	124	— 124	+ 19	— 102
8. Central Provinces and Berar	203	41	+ 162	..	18	— 18	+ 203	+ 23
9. Coorg	3	1	+ 2	20	9	+ 11	— 17	— 8
10. Madras	58,080	49,511	+ 8,569	8,293	10,417	— 2,124	+ 49,787	+ 39,094
11. North West frontier Provinces	2	8	— 6	8	2	+ 6	— 6	+ 6
12. Punjab and Delhi	43	38	+ 5	9	19	— 10	+ 34	+ 19
13. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	41	59	— 18	7	..	+ 7	+ 34	+ 59
B. Indian States and Agencies	***13,047***	***10,351***	***+2,696***	***12,759***	***15,424***	***—2,665***	***+ 288***	***— 5,073***
1. Baroda	4	4	..	..	..	..	+ 4	+ 4
2. Bombay States	76	26	+ 50	..	..	..	+ 76	+ 26
3. Central India Agency	6	1	+ 5	..	..	..	+ 6	+ 1
4. Gwalior	21	..	+ 21	4	..	+ 4	+ 17	..
5. Hyderabad	50	67	— 17	10	6	+ 4	+ 40	+ 61
6. Kashmir	..	1	— 1	..	.	..	..	+ 1
7. Madras States	12,563	9,955	+ 2,608	12,381	15,236	— 2,853	+ 182	— 5,281
Cochin	*12,368*	*9,948*	*+ 2,420*	*12,381*	*15,207*	*— 2,826*	*— 13*	*— 5,261*
Pudukkottai	*197*	*9*	*+ 188*	..	*27*	*— 27*	*+ 197*	*— 18*
8. Mysore	312	281	+ 31	357	182	+ 175	— 45	+ 99
9. Punjab States	7	1	+ 6	..	..	..	+ 7	+ 1
10. Rajputana Agency	8	15	— 7	7	..	+ 7	+ 1	+ 15
C. British India Unspecified	***102***	***135***	***— 33***	..	..	..	***+ 102***	***+ 135***
D. French Settlement	***42***	***85***	***— 43***	..	..	..	***+ 42***	***+ 85***
E. Portuguese Settlement	***18***	***65***	***— 47***	..	..	..	***+ 18***	***+ 65***

*The figures for previous Censuses are for Eastern Bengal and Assam.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

63. Reference to Statistics.—

Imperial Table V. Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

VI. Religion.

XV. Territorial distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race.

XVI. European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

Subsidiary Table I. General distribution of the population by Religion.

II. Distribution by Divisions of the Main Religions.

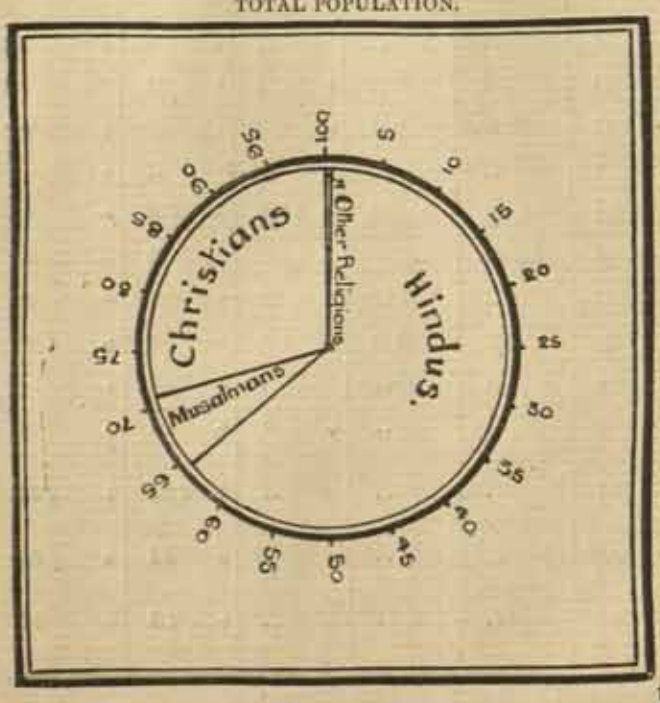
III. Christians—Number and Variation.

IV. Religions of Urban and Rural Population.

64. Scope of the Chapter and Nature of the Return.—It is not proposed to discuss in this chapter the philosophy, doctrine or ceremonies connected with the several religions, as they have been described more or less fully in previous censuses; but, the numbers returned and their variations will be considered now. The instructions issued to the enumerators were the same as in the last census. They were required to note the main religion each person professes, and, in the case of the Christians, to ascertain and note their sect also. For the information of the enumerators, a list of the main sects that are common among the Christians here, was printed and supplied to them. Whatever may be the difference in the religious beliefs of the several classes of people and however difficult it may be to define them, neither the adherents of the several religions nor the enumerators had any difficulty in returning the correct religions. The statistics collected can, therefore, be taken as accurate, except those for the Animists, which, for reasons that will be given when dealing with them, cannot be considered as quite correct.

65. Distribution of the Population by Religion.—The entire population of the State is returned under 8 religions. The names of those religions, with the population under each, are given in the marginal statement. It will be seen therefrom that, of the eight religions mentioned, the last four, *viz.*, Jews, Jains, Buddhists and Zoroastrians together return only 349 persons, or about 0·00008 per cent. of the entire population.

DIAGRAM 9 - SHOWING THE PROPORTION (PER CENT) WHICH THE SEVERAL RELIGIONISTS BEAR TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.

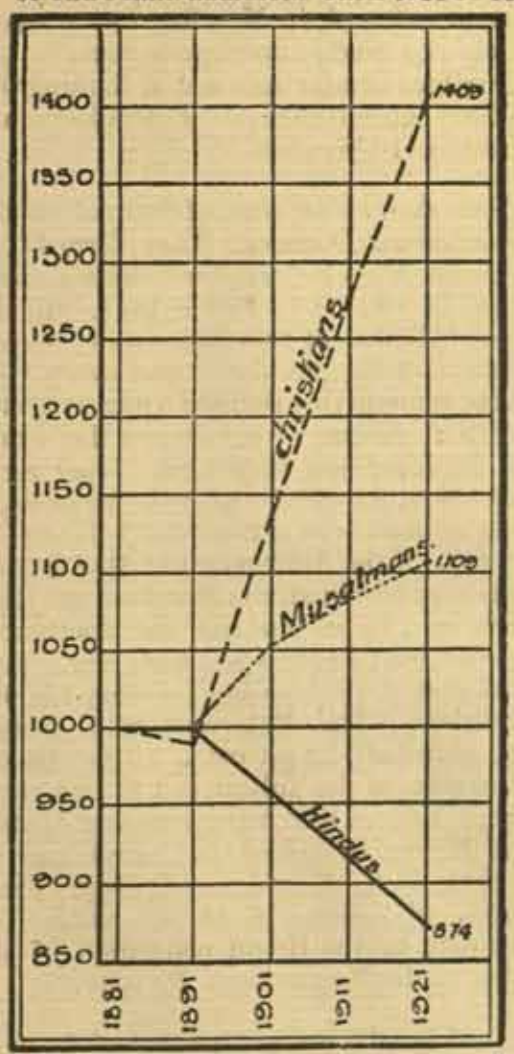


Religion.	Population.	Per 1,000.
Hindu .	2,549,664	640
Musalman .	270,478	68
Christian .	1,172,934	293
Animist .	12,637	3
Jew .	274	..
Jain .	33	..
Buddhist .	36	..
Zoroastrian .	6	..

In every 1,000 persons of all religions, the Hindus number 640, the Musalmans 68, the Christians 293 and the Animists 3. The Hindus form the majority and constitute two-thirds of the population, while the Christians represent a little more than one-fourth and the Musalmans, about one-fifteenth, of the population enumerated. In the diagram given in the margin, are shown the proportions which the three main religions individually and the others grouped together, bear to the entire population.

66. Variations in the Decade and Relative Growth of the different Religions.—In the decade under review, while the Hindus, the Musalmans and the Christians have increased by 11·7, 19·4 and 29·8 per cent., respectively, the Animists have decreased by 19·9 per cent. If the Animists are included among the Hindus, the percentage of increase for the latter would come to only 11·5. From 1881 to 1921, the Hindus have risen by 45·9 per cent., the Musalmans, by 84·1 per cent. and the Christians, by 135·3 per cent. In a 10,000 of all religions, the Hindus have fallen from 7,312 in 1881, to 6,396 in 1921 or by 924, while the Christians and the Musalmans have risen from 2,078 and 612 to 2,928 and 675 or by 850 and 63, respectively. The relative growth of these religions, taking that each of them had started at 1,000 in 1881, is graphically represented in the marginal diagram.

DIAGRAM 10—SHOWING THE RELATIVE GROWTH OF THE 3 MAIN RELIGIONS FROM 1891 TO 1921.



67. Hinduism—Hindus, their Number and Variation.—Hinduism is the prevailing religion of the State. Though it is not easy to give a comprehensive definition of this religion, so as to bring under it the different tenets, beliefs and creeds that are covered by the term, neither the enumerators nor the enumerated had any difficulty in the matter of its return. The attitude of the orthodox Hindus towards the untouchables and those that lie on the border land of Hinduism was generally friendly. The Hindus form the majority and contribute 64 per cent to the total population. They have increased by 11·7 per cent. from the last Census and including the Animists by 11·5 per cent. If, to the present strength of these religionists, the number of the Hindus and the Animists who have become Christians during the decade, which, with their natural increase, might be roughly taken as 50,000, be added, the rate of increase for 1921 will come to 13·3 per cent. Though the Hindus numbered 6,895 in every 10,000 of the total population in 1901, they fell to 6,657 in 1911, and to 6,365 in 1921. The fall has been gradual and steady. The increase of 11·7 per cent. found among the Hindus in this Census is lower than their rise in the last Census by 0·4 and than that in the general population by 5·1. In the absence of unusual mortality and emigration among them, this low rate of increase must be attributed to a fall in their birth-rate. As, among females, the ages between 15 and 19 when about 49 per cent of the children are born, are, considered to be most fertile, a high birth rate de-

pends chiefly upon the number of married women of younger ages. A comparison of the figures for 1911 and 1921 shows that, among the Hindus, the number of married females in the age-groups 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 has fallen from 59 and 517 for 1000 females of each age group in 1911 to 47 and 437, respectively, in 1921. This is due, among other causes, to the operation of the Nair Regulation passed at the commencement of the decade and the advance of education among females in general which have the effect of postponing marriages to later ages and of limiting their number. As will be shown in para 172 the natural increase of population among the Nairs in the decade under review is less than 10 per cent.

68. Local Distribution.—More than 50 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State were enumerated in the Sea-Coast Natural Division. They form 77 per cent. of the population of the Division, and, with Animists, number 7,083 for every 10,000 inhabitants, against 7,300 in 1911, 7,457 in 1901 and 7,783 in 1891. In the Inland Division, about 29 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State were returned, who form about 58 per cent. of the population of the Division. For every 10,000 inhabitants, the Hindus, with the Animists, count in this Division 5,842, as against 6,171 in 1911, 6,663 in 1901 and 6,928 in 1891. About 21 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State live in the Mountainous Division; and they form 57 per cent. of the population of the Division. Their proportion, including that of the Animists, for every 10,000 inhabitants, has been decreasing in this Division from 6,871 in 1891 to 6,484, in 1901, 6,218 in 1911 and 5,804 in 1921. If the Administrative Divisions are taken, it will be seen that the Hindus form the majority in all the Divisions, the High Range Division having the greatest proportion, *viz.*, 76 per cent and the Southern, Central and Northern Divisions following in order, with 70, 69 and 52 per cent., respectively. From 1891 to 1921, their number, with that of the Animists, for every 10,000 inhabitants has been decreasing in all the Divisions. The Malayalees, who form 82 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State, contribute 79 per cent. to the Hindu population of the Sea-Coast, 94 per cent. to that of the Inland, and 87 per cent. to that of the Mountainous Natural Divisions. Taking the Administrative Divisions, the Malayalees form 94 per cent. of the Hindus in each of the Central and Northern Divisions, and 6 and 12 per cent. of those in the Southern and High Range Divisions, respectively. The non-Malayalees, who constitute 18 per cent. of the total Hindus of the State, contribute 88 per cent. to the Hindu population of the High Range Division and 78 per cent. to that of the Mountainous Division.

69. Animism.—It is maintained by the eminent writers of the present generation that, of the three great world systems of thought, *viz.*, the Animistic (Mythological), the Religious and the Scientific, the Animistic occupies the first stage, the Religious and the Scientific following in order. Animism, in itself, is not a religion, but, it contains the prerequisites from which religions are formed. Animism, the first conception of the world which man succeeded in evolving, is therefore psychological.

The Animists were separately censused for the first time in 1901, when they numbered 28,183. In 1911, they became half extinct and numbered only 15,773. In this Census, they have fallen to 12,637. In the absence of clear conception as to what Animism is and who the Animists are, the instructions given to the enumerators were as follows:—"In the case of the dwellers in forests and others who do not return "themselves as either Christian, Hindu or Mahammadan or under any other religion, "enter the name of the social group by which they are generally known, such as Velan, "Mannan, Vedan, Etc. If the person is a forest dweller, enter the name of the tribe "or social group by which he is known." As a matter of fact, the enumerators returned such of the hill-men as were found in the plains, at the time of enumeration, as Hindus, and those in the hills, by their tribal name. As, under the present conditions, the hill men visit the plains oftener than before, the chances of their having been returned as Hindus are more. This partly accounts for the fall in their number. The few that were returned in the Sea-Coast Division were actually those enumerated in the hilly tracts of

the Coast taluks of Neyyattinkara and Vilavancode. As the number of the Animists is very small and as it is liable to variation, in discussing their local distribution, they are included under the Hindus.

70. Muhammadanism—Musalmans, their number and variation.— The Musalmans have increased in this Census by 19·4 per cent. while their increase in 1911 was 18·91. They form about 6·8 per cent. of the population of the State.

71. Local Distribution.—In the Sea-Coast Division, 53 per cent. of the total number of the Musalmans in the State were enumerated, and their proportion for every 10,000 inhabitants has been increasing in this Division from 752 in 1891 to 770 in 1901, 781 in 1911 and 800 in 1921. In the Inland Division, only 22 per cent. of their total number live, and their proportion for every 10,000 persons had been decreasing from 542 in 1891 to 492 in 1901 and 470 in 1911; but a slight increase *viz.*, 478, is observed in 1921. Twenty-five per cent. of the total number of the Musalmans in the State were enumerated in the Mountainous Division, where their proportion for every 10,000 persons has been increasing from 449 in 1891 to 603 in 1901, 692 in 1911 and 697 in 1921. Coming to the Administrative Divisions, they maintain their high proportion in the Central Division, *viz.*, 748 for every 10,000 inhabitants to which they have risen gradually from 682 in 1891, 715 in 1901 and 724 in 1911. The Southern and the Northern Divisions follow, beginning with 608 in 1891 and gradually rising to 683 in 1921 in the former and with 565 and 602 in the latter. In the High Range Division, they have lost ground, and have fallen from 377 in 1891 to 293 in 1921.

72. Christianity—Christians.—Christianity is the religion of about 30 per cent. of the population of the State. The number of the Christians in Travancore bears a proportion of 25 per cent., to the total Christian population of India. It is believed that one of the Apostles introduced Christianity in Travancore in the remote past. The original Christians are called Nazrani Mappillas or Syrian Christians. Though proselytism is carried on by them in common with others, the converts are not called Nazrani Mappillas. In other words, the Mappillas are, as it were, born and not made. Whatever may be the truth of the report, it is seen that the Mappillas differ from other Indian Christians in their habits, mode of life, dress, etc., and they do not intermarry with them. Their mother tongue is Malayalam and they are mostly found in Travancore and Cochin. The word "Syrian" prefixed to "Christian" in the term "Syrian Christian" does not appear to indicate any special form of faith but seems to have a connotation similar to that of "Indian" in "Indian Christian" and denotes a separate social community.

There are several Christian missions working in the State and the chief among them are the London Mission Society, the Salvation Army, the Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Mission with headquarters at Nagercoil, the C. M. S., the Brethren Mission with head quarters at Kottayam and Thiruvella, the Church of England Zenana Mission the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin with head-quarters at Kottayam, the Diocese of Verapoly, Vicarite Apostolic of—Changanacherry, Eranakulam and Kottayam, the Saint Thomas Syrian See of Malabar, the Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara and the Syrian Knanaya Diocese of Malabar.

73. Number and Variation.—The total number of the Christians enumerated in this Census was 1,172,934 which gives an increase of 29·8 per cent. over the figure for the last Census. The rate of increase in 1911 was 29·6 per cent.

The several Christian Missions in the State were requested to supply information regarding the number of the Hindus and the Animists who had joined Christianity during the decade. All the Missions except two have furnished the information, and the total number of converts, according to their statements, comes to 37,528. If this number is increased by 16·8 per cent., which is the general rate of growth in this Census, the number of the converts and their children will amount to 43,833. Taking 6,000 roughly, as the number of persons converted by the

two Missions that have not supplied the information, and their natural increase the total number that has to be taken away from the Christian and added to that of the Hindu population, may be put down at 50,000. Deducting this number from the Christian population, the rate of increase among the Christians comes to 24·2 per cent.

74. Europeans.—The number of the Europeans and Allied Races including Armenians enumerated in the Census was 389 against 399 in 1911. The slight decrease may probably be due to the return of some of the Europeans to their homes after the War.

75. Anglo-Indians.—The number of the Anglo-Indians returned in this Census was 3,821, against 1,750 in the last Census which gives an increase of 118 per cent. This is certainly abnormal and cannot be the result of either natural increase or immigration. The increase is evidently due to the inclusion among them of English speaking Indian Christians who have adopted the European mode of dressing.

76. Indian Christians.--Syrian Christians.—Indian Christians may be divided broadly into Syrian Christians and other Indian Christians. Taking the Syrian Christians first, they number 617,049 in a total of 1,172,934 Christians, or about 53 per cent. Their classification, as given in the India Census Commissioner's list, is not considered by them to be satisfactory and complete. There is no place for Anglican Syrians in the classification. As Roman Catholics are divided into two classes, Syro-Romans and Romans, so, for "other Christians", there should be two classes, one to be specially used for Syrians and the other for others. "Reformed Syrians" is not thought to be a happy designation, as the expression is said to carry with it, by implication, an unpleasant reflection on them. Whether on this account or for other reasons, not a single Christian has returned himself under this denomination in this Census. The number of the Syrian Christians shows only an increase of 8 per cent. over that in the last Census; and if the converts to the Syrian Church, numbering 2,712, be taken away, the percentage falls lower still. While the Christians, as a whole, have increased by over 29 per cent. there is no reason why the increase among the Syrian Christians should fall below the average. That the fall in the rate of increase found among them is only apparent will be shown below.

77. Roman Catholics and Romo-Syrians.—The number returned under the Roman Catholics is 327,979, against 173,794 in 1911, while that under the Romo-Syrians is 283,333, against 293,407 in the previous Census. These two sects follow the same faith, and, in returning their denominations, no distinction is generally made between them. This accounts for the rise in the number of the Roman Catholics and the fall in that of the Romo-Syrians. If the figures for the Roman Catholics and the Romo-Syrians are added together, their number would stand at 611,312 against 467,201 in 1911, showing an increase of 30 per cent. which is not much above the average increase among the Christians, *viz.*, 29·8 per cent.

78. Syrian Jacobite.— 23,347 persons have returned themselves merely as "Syrian" and they are included under "Syrian Jacobite" as, by "Syrian", without "Jacobite," is generally meant "Jacobite Syrian". It is not known whether any person had returned himself merely as "Syrian" in the last Census and, if so, under what denomination he had been included. The rate of increase among them is 11·8 per cent. against 11·0 in 1911.

79. Mar Thoma Syrians.—In the last Census, these Syrians were returned under "Reformed Syrians". This time, according to the instructions of the Head of the Mar Thoma Church, all adherents to that church have returned themselves as "Mar Thoma Syrians". They show an increase of 44 per cent. which is lower than the rate found in 1911, *viz.*, cent per cent.

80. Syrian Chaldaeans.—While there were 1,612 persons under this sect in 1911, none has returned himself under it this time. As these persons are Roman Catholics in belief, the chances are that they have returned themselves either as Roman Catholics or as Romo Syrians.

81. Other Indian Christians-Salvation Army.—The head-quarter of this Army is at Nagercoil and it has branches in Trivandrum, Quilon and other places. Its number has increased from 16,794 in 1911 to 33,824 at present. The increase amounting to more than cent. per cent. in its number is due to the activities of the Mission in the work of proselytism.

82. Yuyomayam Sect.—The birth place of this sect is Travancore and it was founded in 1875. The adherents of the sect were separately censused for the first time in 1901, when their number was 1,051. In 1911, its strength rose to 1,121 and in this Census, it has fallen to 998.

83. Local Distribution.—39·2 per cent. of the total Christian population, was enumerated in the Inland, 32·8 per cent. in the Sea-Coast and 28·0 per cent. in the Mountainous Division. Their number for every 10,000 of the total population has been increasing in all the Natural Divisions. Among the Administrative Divisions, the largest proportion is found in the Northern Division, *viz.*, 46·3 per cent. Then come in order the Central Division with 30·3 per cent, the Southern Division with 22·4 per cent, and the High Range Division, with 1·0 per cent. Their number for every 10,000 of the total population has been increasing from Census to Census, in all the Divisions. The largest percentage of the Syrian Christians is found in the Inland Natural Division, 54 per cent., and in the Northern Administrative Division, 60 per cent.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*General distribution of the population by Religion.*

RELIGION AND LOCALITY.	ACTUAL NUMBER IN 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN				VARIATION PER CENT (INCREASE +; DECREASE −.)			NET VARIATION.
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1891—1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu.									
STATE.	*2,562,301*	*6,396*	*6,703*	*6,991*	*7,318*	*+ 11·5*	*+ 11·4*	*+ 10·3*	*+ 36·9*
	2,549,664	**6,365**	**6,657**	**6,895**	..	**+ 11·7**	**+ 12·1**	..	..
Sea coast Division	1,287,511	7,083	7,300	7,457	7,783	+ 11·4	+ 13·3	+ 8·7	+ 37·3
	1,284,836	**7,068**	**7,278**	**7,402**	..	**+ 11·5**	**+ 13·8**	..	..
Inland Division	730,295	5,842	6,171	6,663	6,928	+ 9·7	+ 7·4	+ 10·3	+ 30·0
	729,598	**5,836**	**6,145**	**6,598**	..	**+ 10·1**	**+ 7·9**	..	..
Mountainous Division	544,495	5,804	6,218	6,484	6,871	+ 14·1	+ 12·5	+ 14·0	+ 46·3
	535,230	**5,749**	**6,119**	**6,260**	..	**+ 14·4**	**+ 14·3**	..	..
Christian.									
STATE.	*1,172,934*	*2,928*	*2,636*	*2,362*	*2,060*	*+ 29·8*	*+ 29·6*	*+ 32·4*	*+ 122·6*
Sea coast Division	384,572	2,116	1,918	1,772	1,459	+ 26·6	+ 25·3	+ 37·9	+ 118·8
Inland Division	460,105	3,680	3,258	2,835	2,498	+ 31·0	+ 33·2	+ 30·2	+ 127·1
Mountainous Division	328,257	3,499	3,242	2,923	2,742	+ 31·9	+ 30·1	+ 28·8	+ 121·0
Musalman.									
STATE.	*270,478*	*675*	*661*	*646*	*621*	*+ 19·4*	*+ 18·9*	*+ 20·0*	*+ 70·3*
Sea Coast Division	145,346	800	781	770	762	+ 17·6	+ 17·4	+ 16·2	+ 60·5
Inland Division	59,712	478	470	492	542	+ 17·8	+ 10·6	+ 4·3	+ 35·9
Mountainous Division	65,420	697	692	603	449	+ 24·9	+ 32·7	+ 62·3	+ 169·0
Animist.									
STATE.	*12,637*	*32*	*46*	*95*	..	*— 19·9*	*— 44·0*	..	..
Sea coast Division	2,675	15	23	55	..	— 24·9	— 52·6	..	..
Inland Division	697	6	26	64	..	— 75·2	— 53·1	.	..
Mountainous Division	9,265	99	122	224	..	— 1·4	— 35·9	..	..
Others.									
STATE.	*349*	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	*+ 249·0*	*— 75·4*	*+ 70·6*	*+ 46·6*
Sea Coast Division	316	2	..	1	1	+ 280·7	— 42·0	+ 13·5	+ 150·8
Inland Division	18	..	..	..	..	+ 800·0	— 86·7	+ 400·0	+ 500·0
Mountainous Division	15	..	..	4	..	..	— 94·0	+ 2655·6	+ 66·7

NOTE:—(1) As separate figures are not available for the animists for 1891, the latter have been treated as Hindus for purposes of intercensal comparison in tables I and II. (2) The figures in Roman Italics relate to the Hindus, the Animists being excluded. (3) In the case of intercensal changes of area, adjustments have been made wherever possible.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by divisions of the main Religions.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE					
	HINDUS.				CHRISTIANS.	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE.	***6,396***	***6,703***	***6,991***	***7,318***	***2,928***	***2,636***
Administrative Divisions.						
Southern	7,045	7,367	7,754	8,187	2,272	1,965
Central	6,863	7,124	7,377	7,616	2,389	2,152
Northern	5,236	5,604	5,966	6,257	4,160	3,796
High Range	7,611	7,973	4,710	5,265	2,096	1,827
Natural Divisions.						
Sea-Coast	7,083	7,300	7,457	7,783	2,116	1,918
Inland	5,842	6,171	6,663	6,928	3,680	3,258
Mountainous	5,804	6,218	6,484	6,837	3,499	3,242

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE					
	CHRISTIANS.		MUSALMANS.			
	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE.	***2,362***	***2,060***	***675***	***661***	***646***	***621***
Administrative Divisions.						
Southern	1,599	1,205	683	669	647	608
Central	1,928	1,690	748	724	715	682
Northern	3,515	3,263	602	597	578	565
High Range	1,443	1,742	293	277	152	377
Natural Divisions.						
Sea-coast	1,772	1,459	780	781	770	752
Inland	2,835	2,498	478	470	492	542
Mountainous	2,923	2,742	697	692	603	449

Subsidiary Table III.—*Christians-Number and Variations.*

Divisions.	Actual Number of Christians in				Variations Increase (+); Decrease (—). 1911 to 1921.	
	1921	1911	1901	1891	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE	***1,172,934***	***903,868***	***697,387***	***526,911***	***+ 269,066***	***+ 29·8***
Administrative Divisions.						
Southern	262,681	194,083	134,452	87,488	+ 68,598	+ 35·3
Central	355,221	273,511	212,001	165,380	+ 81,710	+ 29·9
Northern	543,103	428,950	347,648	272,776	+ 114,153	+ 26·6
High Range	11,929	7,324	3,286	1,267	+ 4,605	+ 62·9
Natural Divisions.						
Sea-Coast	384,572	303,632	242,345	175,791	+ 80,940	+ 26·7
Inland	460,105	351,306	263,767	202,599	+ 108,799	+ 31·0
Mountainous	328,257	248,930	191,275	148,521	+ 79,327	+ 31·9

Divisions.	Variations Increase (+); Decrease (—)					
	1901 to 1911		1891 to 1901		1891 to 1921	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE	***+ 206,481***	***+ 29·6***	***+ 170,476***	***+ 32·4***	***+ 646,023***	***+ 122·6***
Administrative Divisions.						
Southern	+ 59,631	+ 44·4	+ 46,964	+ 53·7	+ 175,193	+ 200·2
Central	+ 61,510	+ 29·0	+ 46,621	+ 28·2	+ 189,841	+ 114·8
Northern	+ 81,302	+ 23·4	+ 74,872	+ 27·5	+ 270,327	+ 99·1
High Range	+ 4,038	+ 122·9	+ 2,019	+ 159·4	+ 10,662	+ 841·5
Natural Divisions.						
Sea-Coast	+ 61,287	+ 25·3	+ 66,554	+ 37·9	+ 208,781	+ 118·8
Inland	+ 87,539	+ 33·2	+ 61,168	+ 30·2	+ 257,506	+ 127·1
Mountainous	+ 57,655	+ 30·1	+ 42,754	+ 28·8	+ 179,736	+ 121·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Religions of Urban and Rural Populations.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE.				NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE.				
	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Others.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Animists.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE.	***6,620***	***1,170***	***2,202***	***8***	***6,336***	***620***	***3,009***	***35***	..
Administrative Divisions.									
Southern . .	7,432	998	1,569	1	6,912	625	2,401	63	..
Central . .	6,178	1,575	2,243	3	6,927	662	2,404	7	..
Northern . .	5,632	864	3,474	29	5,178	584	4,208	30	...
High Range . .	..	..	..	..	7,281	293	2,096	330	1
Natural Divisions.									
Sea-Coast . .	6,845	1,265	1,879	11	7,107	719	2,157	17	...
Inland . . .	5,630	690	3,677	1	5,852	461	3,681	6	...
Mountainous . .	7,261	1,560	1,178	..	5,625	653	3,619	104	...

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

84. Introduction—It is stated that, even in Western countries, the entries of age are unreliable, owing partly to ignorance, partly to carelessness, and partly to deliberate misstatement which is very common among women, especially aged spinsters. Such being the case in educated Europe, to expect complete accuracy in the ages returned in India, where the majority of the people are illiterate, is something unattainable. But, the improvements made in the successive censuses in the method of enumeration, instructions to enumerators, etc., might be supposed to have contributed to the accuracy of the age returns also. As information about age is generally obtained by directly interrogating the persons enumerated or by making enquiries from others, or by guessing, the advancement of education among the people of the State and the appointment in this Census, as enumerators, of school masters who have frequently to ascertain the age of their pupils and who are thus in a position to guess the age more correctly than others, have increased the chances of obtaining more accurate figures than those of previous censuses. The unreliability of the age figures applies chiefly to individual ages; and, as the quinquennial grouping of the ages neutralises to a large extent the inaccuracies of single ages, the grouped figures taken for discussion can be regarded as sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

85. Reference to Statistics.—The statistics made use of in this chapter are contained in Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XII and XIV and in the Subsidiary Tables noted below.—

Subsidiary Table.

I. Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual age periods.

II. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each Natural Division.

III. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each Natural Division in each main religion.

IV. Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

IV. A. Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

V. Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 50 to those aged 15-40 and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

V. A. Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

VI. Variation in population at certain age periods.

VII. Reported birth rate by Sex and Natural Division.

VIII. Reported death rate by Sex and Natural Division.

86. The Nature of the Age Return.—The instructions issued to the enumerators for filling in the age column were as follows:— "Enter the age as it will be" "on the 18th March, 1921. Note that the number of years which would be actually"

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Diagrams 11 to 14 showing the proportion per 100 which the males & females of each age period bear to their total population in each Religion.

Diagram 11.

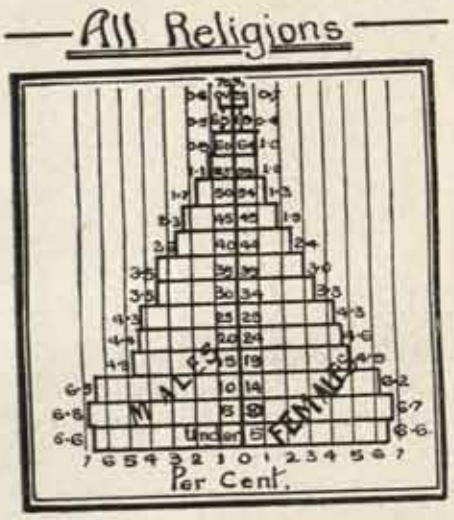


Diagram 12.

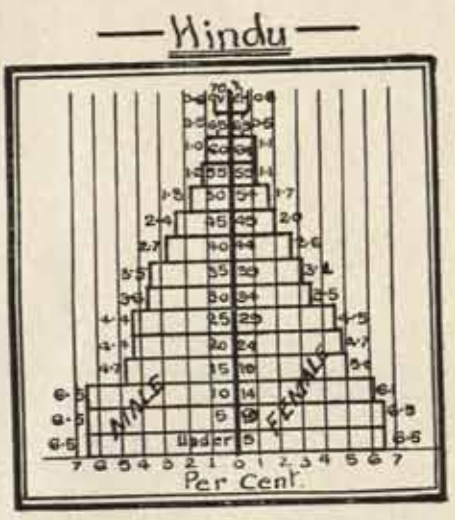


Diagram 13.

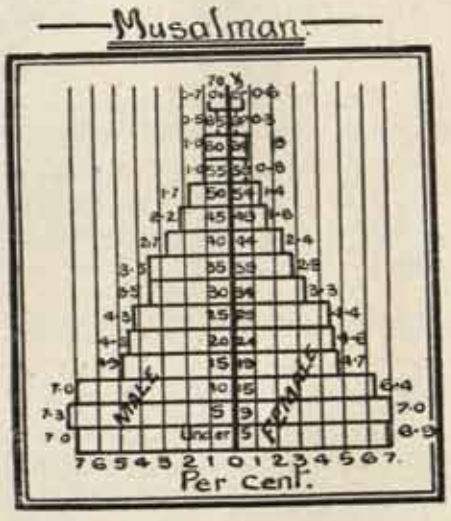
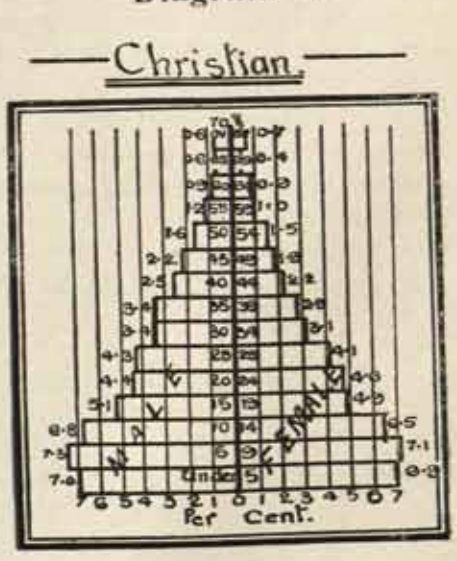


Diagram 14.



"completed on the 18th is entered and not the current year of age." In the last Census, the instructions given were to record the number of years which each person had completed after birth. The addition made in this census, *viz.*, to enter the number of years that would be actually completed on the Census day, is certainly an improvement over the old instructions and would be effective more in the cases in which the Census schedules are given to the people for being filled in by them leisurely, than in others where enumerators get the information and fill the schedules themselves in the limited time at their disposal. Brahmins and such other castes as are particular of giving their girls in marriage before the age of puberty, are comparatively few in this State. Hence, the question of under-statement of the ages of unmarried girls hardly arises here. As there is not much of immigrant population in this State, no estimate need be made of the influence of immigration on the age returns. Some peculiarities of the Census figures will be noticed here. One of them which is observed in all censuses is with reference to the numbers returned under the ages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Under normal conditions, the number of infants one year old and below should be the highest in the age group 0-5. After the first year, the figures for each successive year up to five should gradually decrease, and, in the fifth year, the number should be the lowest. Instead of this, with no abnormal conditions to cause variation, a progressive increase of numbers is found in the ages 1, 2 and 3, a decrease in number in the age 4, and, an increase again in the age 5. These variations must be due to the error in guessing the ages of children. Another peculiarity will be noticed from the marginal table which shows that Census figures are not always dry and of grave import but that they are now and then amusing bordering on absurdity. Children under the age of 5 numbering 389,607 in 1901, in their perilous journey usually attended with casualities, to reach the age period 10-15, have, instead of loosing any in their strength, actually increased by 27,761, when they were mustered and counted in 1911. That the persons between 15 and 25 have not fallen behind their youngsters in the manifestation of this mysterious phenomenon, is seen from the fact that they, on their onward march extending over 10 years, have made accession to their strength to the tune of 36,276 persons, when they reached the next decennial period. That the number of persons in each of the age periods 0-5 and 15-20 in 1911 shows increase in 1921, proves that this Census is not free from such surprises. The increase of the figures in the age period 0-5 may be attributed to the general inaccuracy on the part of the parents in giving the ages of children below 5 years. The increase of the figures in the age period 15-20, may be partly due to the difficulty in guessing the age of a person at a period when the growth is greatest, partly to intentional misstatements, as the ages under reference are all important in the matter of admission to public examinations and Government service and of determination of questions of majority and minority and partly to the general assumption on the part of the people that students are usually between those ages.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNED IN CERTAIN AGE PERIODS IN THE LAST 3 CENSUSES.

1901.		1911.		1921.	
Age period.	Number.	Age period.	Number.	Age period.	Number.
		0—5	465,811	10—15	511,280
0—5	389,607	10—15	417,368		
		15—20	326,915	25—30	348,475
15—20	275,662	25—30	311,234		
20—25	122,274	30—35	122,978		

87. Age Periods by Religion & Sex.—In the diagrams given on the opposite page, are shown the proportions which the number of males and females of each age period bears to their total numbers, for all religions put together and for the three main religions, Hindu, Musalman and Christian. It will be seen therefrom that, while, for all religions and the Hindus, the proportion for children under 5, in both the sexes, is 6·6 and 6·5 per cent. respectively, for the Musalmans and the Christians, the corresponding ratios are 7 per cent. for males, and 6·9 per cent. for females. In the next age period 5-10, as compared with the ratios for all religions, the proportions for the

Hindus go down, and those for the Musalmans and the Christians rise up. The inference that could be drawn from this is either that the rate of mortality among children is lower among the Musalmans and the Christians than among the Hindus, or that the fecundity rate for the Hindus is lower than that for other religionists. The facts collected and discussed elsewhere seem to give support to the latter inference. In the age period 10-15, while, among males, the proportion for the Hindus is equal to that for all religions, among both the sexes, the ratio for all religions goes below that for the Christians and the Musalmans. In the next age period 15-20, so far as females are concerned, the Hindus show the highest proportion and the Musalmans, the lowest; and, as regards males, the Christians show the largest ratio and the Hindus the smallest. From the age period 15-20 to the very end, the Hindu females have the highest proportion, their ratio being even higher than that for all religions. Between the ages of 20 and 25, the period of collegiate education, the male proportion for the Hindus and the Christians is lower than that for the Musalmans. This may be due, among other causes, to the fact that the Hindus and the Christians resort more than the Musalmans to higher education which, by the strain it produces, causes in some cases even premature death. In the effective age period 25-45, the Hindu males have the highest proportion, and the Musalman and the Christian males follow in order. In the age period 45-60 also, the Hindu males maintain their high proportion while the Musalman and the Christian males exchange their places. In the ages 60 and above, the Musalmans show the highest ratio of males, and the Hindus that of females.

88. Variation in each quinquennial age period by Sex and Religion in the last three censuses.—The diagrams facing this page illustrate the variations in the number of persons of each sex in each quinquennial age period, in the last three censuses. It will be noticed from Subsidiary Tables II and III that while, in the censuses of 1901 and 1911, there was an increase in the proportion of boys and a decrease in that of girls, in the age group 5–10, as compared with the age period 0–5, in the present Census, there is rise not only in the ratio of boys but also in that of girls. An intercensal increase in the age periods 10–15 and 15–20 and a decrease in the age group 20–40, among both males and females, are found to be common to the last three censuses. Again, in the decade under review, as compared with the previous one, a rise in the proportion of men aged 60 and a fall in that of women of the same age are observed.

If the main religions of the State are taken, it is seen that, while, in the decade 1901–1911, there was an increase in the proportion of boys and girls among the Hindus and the Musalmans, under the age 5, a decrease is observed in their ratio in this decade. But, among the Christians, a growth in the proportion of boys and a decline in that of girls are found to be common to both the censuses of 1911 and 1921. The proportion of the Hindu children of both sexes, between the ages of 5 and 10, shows increase not only in the previous censuses but in this census also. Among the Musalmans and the Christians, however, although male children show a rise in this as well as in the previous censuses, female children show an increase only in the last two censuses and not in this census. The proportions of males and females in the age periods 10–15 and 15–20, have come up in this decade in all the religions. But, both in this and in the previous censuses, a decrease is found in the proportions of both males and females, in the age group 20–40. The ratio of males in the age group 40–60 has come down in all the religions, while that of females has gone up among the Christians and the Musalmans. The proportion of old men among the Christians and the Musalmans, and that of old women among the Christians have risen in this Census, while the ratio of old women among the Hindus and the Musalmans and that of old men among the Hindus have fallen.

The inset table gives the number of males and females, in each age period, per 10,000 persons of each sex, among the Malayalee and the non-Malayalee Hindus of the State. One out-standing feature noticed is that the proportion of the males in the age periods 0–5, 5–10 and 10–15 is more among the Malayalees than among the non-Malayalees. This may be due to two causes. One is that the proportion of male children born among the Malayalees is greater than that among

Diagrams 15 & 16 showing proportional numbers in each sex at various ages in 1901, 1911 & 1921 Censuses, per 10,000 of all ages.

Diagram 15.

—Males—

Diagram 16.

—Females—

Reference.
1921 ——————
1911 — — — —
1901

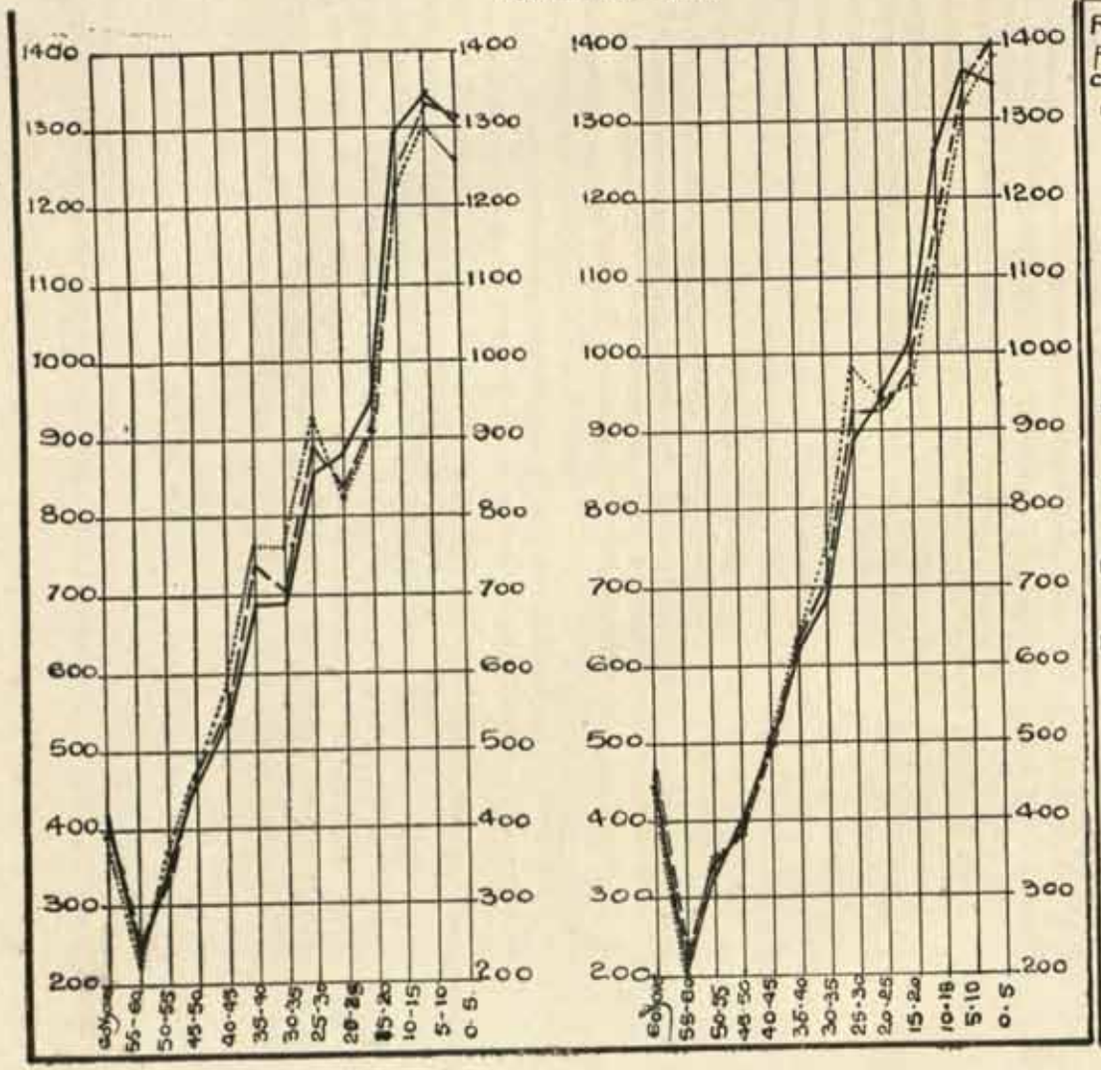


Diagram 17 & 18 showing the ratio of the proportional numbers given in the above diagrams for 1901 & 1911 to the numbers at corresponding ages in 1921.

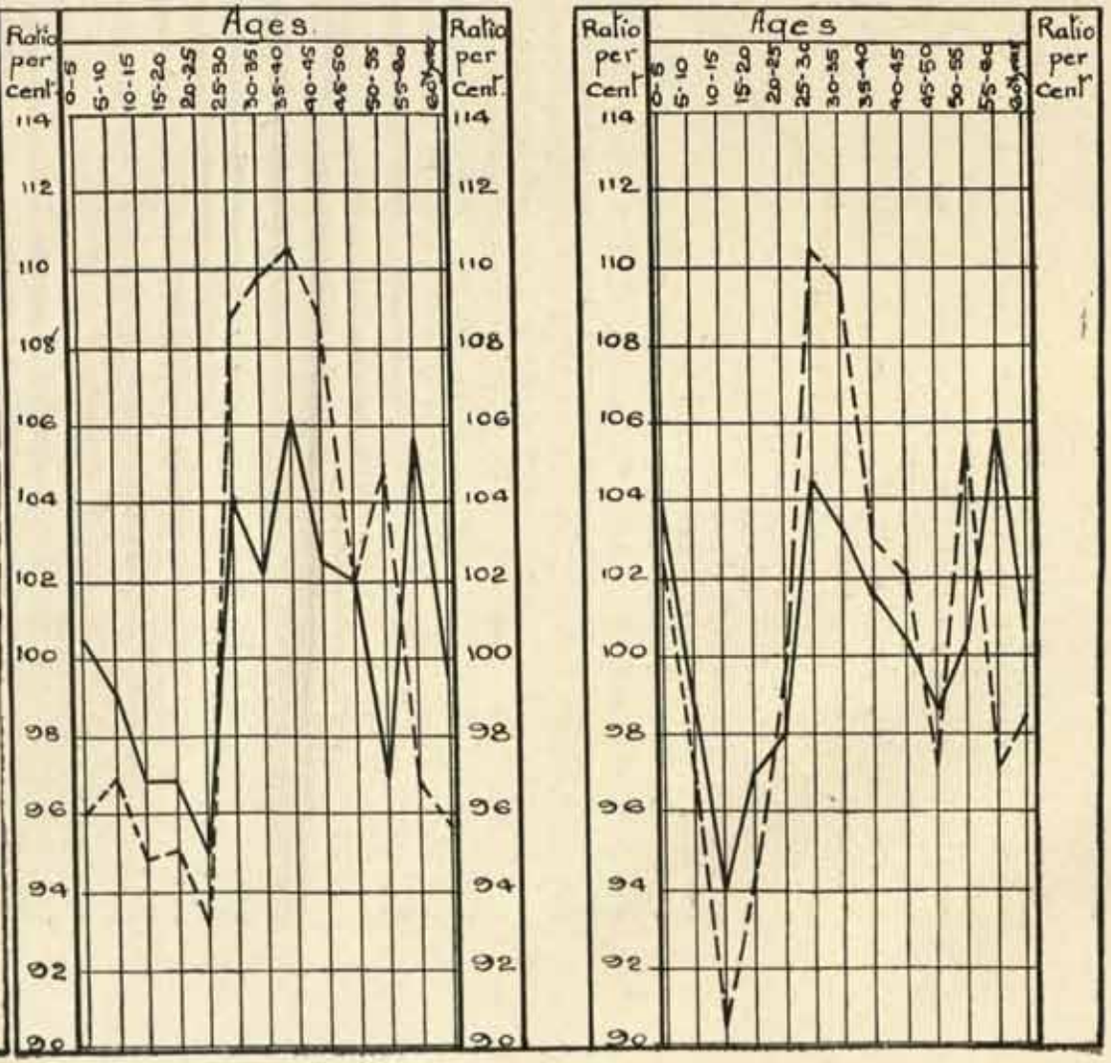
Diagram 17.

—Males—

Diagram 18.

—Females—

Reference.
1911 ——————
1901 — — — —



To face page 46.

the non-Malayalees. It will be seen from the appendix to Chapter VI that, among the Malayalees, the ratio of male children to 1,000 female children is 1,116, as against 1,049 among the non-Malayalees. The second cause is the low mortality found among the Malayalee children during the decade, as will be seen from para 94 infra. In the age period 20-60, the non-Malayalees have a greater proportion of males than the Malayalees and the ratios become equal after the age 60. The proportion of female children below the age 5 is smaller among the non-Malayalees than among the Malayalees. This may, perhaps, be due to the fact that female children born are not as much looked after as boys, as they are not much valued among them. The proportion of females between 15 and 20 is higher and that between 20 and 40 is lower, among the Malayalees than that among the non-Malayalees. This may be accounted for in the case of the Malayalees by the rise of the age of child birth, in which the mortality of mother is high, from 15-20 to 20-40, consequent on the advancement of female education and the operation of the Nair Regulation, both of which have the effect of postponing the marriage of their girls to later ages; while, in the case of the non-Malayalees among whom early marriage is still in vogue, the age of child birth with its attendant increased mortality of mothers, continues to remain in the lower age period of 15-20.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS PER 10,000 IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS.

AGE PEIOD.	MALAYALEE.		NON-MALAYALEE.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
0— 5 .	1,297	1,314	1,206	1,271
5— 10 .	1,303	1,311	1,265	1,306
10— 15 .	1,280	1,219	1,228	1,211
15— 20 .	934	1,030	981	942
20— 40 .	3,150	3,149	3,231	3,285
40— 60 .	1,610	1,496	1,666	1,506
60 & over .	425	482	424	478

89. Age Distribution—General.—According to Sundbârg, the Swedish Statistician, the number of persons in the age group 15–50 should be uniformally about one half of the entire population; and, in a country, where the population is growing, the number in the age group 1–15 must be greater than that in the age period 50 and over. The statement given in the margin shows how the figures are approaching this standard, census by census. In none of the intercensal periods was the natural distribution of the population disturbed by severe famine or epidemic diseases. Subsidiary Table VI will show that, unlike in previous censuses, in which the variations were erratic, the figures of this Census, in the several age periods, are uniform, and that they keep to the average as close as possible.

NUMBER PER 1,000 POPULATION.

YEAR.	1-15	15-50	50 & OVER.
1881 .	400	497	103
1891 .	362	521	111
1901 .	382	518	100
1911 .	391	507	102
1921 .	396	504	100

90. Life Tables.—A statement showing the age distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex, by annual age periods, was prepared for the use of the Actuary who works out the mortality rates. For this statement, the slips for the main religions returned in all the census and minor Municipal towns, where the population might be regarded for all practical purposes as representing the State in its normal condition, were taken and tabulated. As, in the Actuarial Table published in the All India Census Report of 1911, separate figures were not given for this State, it is doubtful whether the statement sent from here is being actually examined by the Actuary.

91. Mean Age.—The mean ages calculated from the crude ages without smoothing, as required by the Census Commissioner, for India, are given in the margin and compared with those similarly calculated in 1901 and 1911. It will be seen therefrom that the mean ages of males and females have fallen this time by 0. 2 and 0. 1, respectively, from those of 1911. If, however, they are calculated from smoothed figures, the mean ages of males and females in 1921 will stand at 24·8 and 24·4 against 24·2 and 23·7, respectively, in 1911. In the Census Report of India for 1901 the mean duration of life was fixed at 26 when the mean age was 24·9, and, from the mean duration of life so fixed, the death

YEAR.	MEAN AGE.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.
1901 .	24·5	23·9
1911 .	24·4	23·9
1921 .	24·2	23·8

rate was determined. It is not stated in that Report how the mean duration of life should be calculated from the mean age. It is seen that, in the United States of America, when the mean age was 26·3 in 1900, the death rate was 17·5. To give this death rate, the mean duration of life should be 1,000/17·5 or 57. How this number could be obtained from the mean age of 26·3 is not known. It does not appear from the above that, the mean age of 24·0 (both sexes) and the death rate of 20 per mille obtained in this State for 1921, are incompatible with each other.

92. Mean Age for each Main Religion.—From the statement given in the margin, it will be seen that, among the several religionists, the Hindus have the highest mean age. This must be attributed either to a high mortality among their children or to a low birth rate. As the proportion of children under 10 is highest among the Hindus, the factor of high mortality can be eliminated from the causes for the high mean age. It has been noticed before that the advancement of education among females and the passing of the Nair Regulation at the commencement of the decade have postponed the ages of mariages among the Hindus, the majority of whom are Malayalees, and limited their number and that, as a consequence, the birth rate has gone down. This must evidently be the cause for the highest mean age of the Hindus. If the two classes of the Hindus, the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees, are taken separately, it will be seen that the mean age is higher among the latter than among the former. As the birth rate of the Malayalees is lower than that of the non-Malayalees, the higher mean age of the latter cannot be due to a low birthrate. An increased mortality of children observed to be obtaining among them (vide para 94 infra), must be the cause for their high mean age.

MEAN AGE OF RELIGION IN 1921.

Religions.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	24·5	24·3
Malayalee	24·4	24·3
Non-Malayalee	24·9	24·5
Musalman	23·6	22·5
Christian	23·5	22·9

93. Vital Statistics.—Reference has already been made to the fact that the registration of Vital Statistics in this State, especially in the rural areas, is very unsatisfactory, and that the birth and death figures collected cannot be used with confidence alongside of the populational statistics. But some accuracy may be expected in the figures collected for the Municipal towns where the registration of Vital Statistics is compulsory. From the figures so collected, it is seen that the birth and death rates for the Municipal towns are 32·5 and 22·5 per mille, respectively. If allowance is made for a higher birth rate and a lower death rate for the rural areas, the rates obtained for Municipalities will be found more or less to correspond with those estimated from the Census figures for the whole State and given in para 27. As birth and death figures had not been registered by religion, sex and age, till the end of the last decade, figures under those categories are not available for effecting comparisons with other countries. The rate of infant mortality as calculated from the Municipal figures comes to 136 per 1,000 births and considering that infant deaths are more in places where there are more births *i. e.*, in Rural areas, the infant mortality rate for the whole State can be put down at 150.

94. Infancy and Childhood.—At the side is given a comparative statement showing the number of married women in the age period 15-40 per 100 females of all ages and the number of children under 10 per 100 married women of the age group 15-40, in each religion, for the last three censuses. The most noteworthy feature observed is that the proportion of the married females in the reproductive ages has been going down from census to census, and that the fall is shared by

Religion.	No. of married women between 15 & 40 per 100 females of all ages.			No. of children under 10 per 100 married women between 15 & 40.		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
All Religions	33	32	30	162	171	180
Hindu	32	31	29	159	170	179
Malayalee			29			183
Non-Malayalee			32			160
Musalman	34	33	31	169	177	186
Christian	35	34	32	167	170	180

all the religions. Another point worthy of note is that, while the proportion of married females has been diminishing, the ratio of children under 10 for every 100 married women has been increasing. Naturally, one would expect that, in proportion to the fall in the number of marriages, the number of children will also come down. The apparent contradiction observed in the ratios can be explained by the fact that the mortality of children has been declining. Taking the Malayalees and the Non-Malayalees separately, it is seen that the proportion of the married among the non-Malayalee women is 31 while it is a little below 29 among the Malayalees. But the peculiarity is that the number of children per 100 married females is only 160 among the non-Malayalees, while it is 183 among the Malayalees. The Non-Malayalees are more or less confined to the taluks of Thovala, Agasteeswarem and Shencottah, where on account of polluted water supply, the habits of the people, etc., cholera and other epidemic diseases causing mortality among children prevail largely, as compared with the other taluks of the State where the Malayalees live. It is not essential that the birth rate should increase in order that the population may grow ; but it is sufficient if the death rate decreases, as the increase in population, in the absence of migration, is the difference between the number of births and that of deaths. That the increase of population in this Census is the result of a diminished death rate and not of an increased birth rate, will be seen from the fact that, while the increase of 16·2 per cent. between 1901 and 1911 is made up of an increase of 31·3 per cent. representing the fresh population under 10 years in 1911 and the decrease of 15·1 per cent. due to death in the population of 1901, the increase of 16·8 per cent. found in 1921 is the net result of an increase of 31·3 per cent. which is equal to that in 1911, in the fresh population under 10 years of age in 1921 and a decrease of 14·3 per cent. due to death in the population of 1911, which is lower than that in 1901.

95. Fecundity.—If by "Fecundity rate" is meant the possible number of children a woman can bring forth, the figures collected are not in any way useful in its determination. But, if the term is taken to mean, as is done here, the number of children actually born to women under the conditions of life led by them, the figures are helpful in finding the rate. It is considered that the maturation and fertilisation of ovules, the female germ cells, depend upon environment and chances. But, even the chances of fertilisation are being eliminated, as stated by Dr. Havelock Ellis, by resort to birth control. He says that "the method of birth control by the use of "contraceptive measures is the one and the only method which places in the hands "of the whole population possessed of ordinary care and prudence the complete "power to regulate, limit or if necessary, altogether prevent, the production "of offspring while yet enabling the functions of married life to be exercised without "vain struggle to attain an ascetic ideal or any wasteful impoverishment of physical "or spiritual well being". Further, according to Herbert Spencer, Professor Freud and others, it is considered that in proportion to the advancement of education and the increase of opportunities for enjoyment of "fuller" life, an increasing portion of the fundamental driving force of the human activities, variously called—Libido, *Elan Vital*, etc.—is diverted to the enjoyment of life, leaving a decreasing portion for purely reproductive purposes. Hence, in countries where the above conditions prevail largely, any calculation made from the number of children born and from the proportion it bears to that of the married women in the reproductive ages, to determine the possible number of births, cannot be expected to be correct. That even in Travancore, the postponement of marriages and the education of women, which have been in operation only for the short space of a decade, have affected the fecundity rate, will be seen from the fact that it now stands at 212 for 1,000 wives while it was 247·5 for the whole of India in 1901.

96. Later Age Period.—In the marginal statement is given the number of persons for every 10,000 of the population, in the decennial age periods 10-20, 20-30,

30-40, etc., and in the effective age period 25-40, as found in the last three censuses The rates given in the third and the fifth columns of the statement show the variations between the number of persons in one decennial age period and its survivors in the next, and they are printed obliquely between the figures compared. It will be seen that, in all the decennial periods given in the table, except 30-40 between 1911 and 1921, the decrease is higher in 1911-21 than in 1901-11. This is due to the prevalence, though in a mild form, of Influenza in the State during the decade. The decrease in the effective age period in 1921 is 60 against 133 between 1901 and 1911.

AGE PERIOD.	YEAR 1901.	RATE OF VARIATION.	YEAR 1911	RATE OF VARIATION.	YEAR 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 20	2,117	15·3	2,841	16·8	2,258
20 30	1,839	24·6	1,788	25·0	1,782
30 40	1,435	33·7	1,386	32·1	1,341
40 50	950	39·8	951	40·7	940
50 60	270	..	571	..	563
60 & over	423	..	436	..	435
25 40	3,829	..	3,696	..	3,636

97. Centenarians.—The number of persons aged 100 and over enumerated in this Census, was 105 (males 46 and females 59) against 46 (males 24 and females 22) in 1911 and 24 (males 5 and females 19) in 1901. Of these, 77 (32 males and 45 females) are Hindus, 23 (11 males and 12 females) are Christians, 3 (one male and 2 females) are Musalmans and 2 (both males) are Animists. 13 (5 males and 8 females) were enumerated in towns and 92 (41 males and 51 females) in rural areas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.*

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
TOTAL.	*100,000*	*100,000*						
			36–37	921	807	73–74	63	39
0–1	2,686	2,982	37–38	752	592	74–75	42	40
1–2	1,860	1,942	38–39	1,620	1,446	75–76	134	215
2–3	2,674	2,764	39–40	534	382	76–77	85	33
3–4	2,655	3,012	40–41	3,231	3,427	77–78	32	28
4–5	2,604	2,580	41–42	348	314	78–79	111	50
5–6	3,036	3,006	42–43	1,152	937	79–80	9	10
6–7	2,437	2,507	43–44	449	361	80–81	93	181
7–8	2,672	2,865	44–45	471	358	81–82	14	13
8–9	2,764	2,582	45–46	2,315	2,255	82–83	27	13
9–10	1,894	2,078	46–47	536	415	83–84	6	5
10–11	3,134	2,921	47–48	424	336	84–85	7	16
11–12	1,380	1,464	48–49	977	897	85–86	21	46
12–13	3,872	3,452	49–50	398	244	86–87	13	9
13–14	1,496	1,641	50–51	2,023	2,364	87–88	4	10
14–15	2,490	2,440	51–52	272	190	88–89	11	10
15–16	2,123	2,204	52–53	645	519	89–90	2	5
16–17	2,635	2,248	53–54	330	198	90–91	10	20
17–18	1,427	1,613	54–55	397	332	91–92	3	2
18–19	2,751	2,711	55–56	1,040	1,251	92–93	3	3
19–20	1,233	1,260	56–57	376	328	93–94	..	2
20–21	2,717	3,236	57–58	303	246	94–95	1	..
21–22	1,045	975	58–59	518	429	95–96	4	8
22–23	2,363	2,411	59–60	217	199	96–97	3	2
23–24	1,277	1,107	60–61	1,076	1,484	97–98	1	2
24–25	1,598	1,513	61–62	181	140	98–99	..	1
25–26	3,024	3,502	62–63	265	244	99–100	..	1
26–27	1,227	1,213	63–64	204	175	100–101	1	1
27–28	1,060	1,111	64–65	203	174	101–102	..	1
28–29	2,398	2,311	65–66	543	618	102–103	..	1
29–30	712	576	66–67	118	110	103–104	..	1
30–31	3,397	3,865	67–68	128	110	104–105	..	..
31–32	525	506	68–69	159	187	105–106	..	..
32–33	1,800	1,661	69–70	53	52	106–107	..	..
33–34	774	601	70–71	306	619	107–108	..	..
34–35	774	698	71–72	45	20	108–109	..	1
35–36	3,208	2,869	72–73	97	92	109–110	..	..
						110–111	1	..

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and in each Natural Division.*

AGE.	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				STATE.				
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—1	274	283	246	278	239	277	151	185
1—2	181	186	218	234	218	239	229	264
2—3	282	291	297	313	251	277	264	292
3—4	301	313	301	315	289	314	303	333
4—5	272	275	254	261	261	276	242	258
Total	**1,310**	**1,348**	**1,316**	**1,401**	**1,258**	**1,383**	**1,189**	**1,332**
5—10	1,341	1,363	1,332	1,348	1,300	1,324	1,231	1,246
10—15	1,294	1,259	1,251	1,183	1,227	1,140	1,162	1,088
15—20	952	1,013	924	984	909	958	927	1,000
20—25	880	945	836	926	821	940	832	930
25—30	854	886	889	927	929	980	917	966
30—35	694	682	710	704	761	747	776	758
35—40	690	614	734	623	763	633	775	645
40—45	531	496	545	498	578	507	619	543
45—50	454	397	464	392	463	386	457	379
50—55	350	333	339	335	368	351	396	374
55—60	234	209	246	221	225	203	251	235
60—65	193	207	196	215				
65—70	416 100	455 98	414 100	458 99	398	448	468	504
70 and over	123	150	118	144				
Mean age	24·2	23·8	24·4	23·9	24·5	23·9	25·4	24·6

AGE.	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Sea Coast Division.				
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0— 5	1,312	1,324	1,338	1,391	1,246	1,342	1,195	1,338
5—10	1,350	1,365	1,341	1,339	1,300	1,315	1,224	1,219
10—15	1,299	1,260	1,234	1,164	1,222	1,138	1,135	1,059
15—20	955	1,028	917	996	916	975	931	1,023
20—40	3,117	3,159	3,164	3,223	3,286	3,334	3,328	3,335
40—60	1,565	1,425	1,594	1,435	1,644	1,457	1,732	1,526
60 and over	402	439	412	452	386	439	455	500
Mean age	24·0	23·7	24·1	23·7	24·6	24·0	25·3	24·6
				Inland Division.				
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0— 5	1,319	1,336	1,292	1,400	1,273	1,405	1,172	1,301
5—10	1,355	1,370	1,330	1,372	1,294	1,324	1,239	1,255
10—15	1,300	1,257	1,266	1,185	1,235	1,127	1,180	1,116
15—20	950	1,009	917	959	900	939	917	976
20—40	3,050	3,060	3,132	3,142	3,219	3,276	3,243	3,263
40—60	1,578	1,458	1,628	1,469	1,649	1,451	1,733	1,555
60 and over	448	480	435	473	430	478	516	534
Mean age	24·2	23·8	24·4	23·8	24·6	24·0	25·6	24·8
				Mountainous Division.				
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0— 5	1,294	1,371	1,309	1,428	1,262	1,432	1,202	1,367
5—10	1,305	1,350	1,314	1,332	1,305	1,343	1,235	1,294
10—15	1,273	1,259	1,259	1,220	1,225	1,165	1,191	1,108
15—20	949	988	949	995	908	953	932	986
20—40	3,214	3,153	3,240	3,142	3,332	3,266	3,326	3,276
40—60	1,564	1,426	1,544	1,434	1,593	1,421	1,693	1,501
60 and over	401	453	385	449	375	420	421	468
Mean age	24·2	23·8	24·0	23·6	24·3	23·8	25·0	24·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.*

AGE.	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			1. HINDU.			
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5	1,281	1,306	1,296	1,357	1,235	1,330
5—10	1,297	1,310	1,294	1,290	1,258	1,267
10—15	1,271	1,218	1,223	1,143	1,194	1,101
15—20	942	1,015	914	984	905	954
20—40	3,164	3,172	3,203	3,223	3,324	3,354
40—60	1,620	1,497	1,644	1,510	1,676	1,514
60 and over	425	482	426	493	408	480
Mean age	24·5	24·3	24·7	24·5	24·9	24·4
			2. MUSALMAN.			
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5	1,353	1,433	1,373	1,504	1,306	1,457
5—10	1,407	1,455	1,398	1,462	1,381	1,428
10—15	1,349	1,330	1,290	1,240	1,280	1,219
15—20	943	980	919	957	913	971
20—40	3,056	3,144	3,076	3,183	3,126	3,265
40—60	1,483	1,283	1,545	1,280	1,603	1,288
60 and over	409	375	399	374	391	372
Mean age	23·6	22·5	23·9	22·6	24·0	22·7
			3. CHRISTIAN.			
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5	1,361	1,419	1,354	1,492	1,317	1,516
5—10	1,422	1,461	1,407	1,470	1,399	1,466
10—15	1,329	1,333	1,310	1,275	1,310	1,239
15—20	976	1,016	951	988	926	966
20—40	3,035	3,021	3,107	3,057	3,153	3,132
40—60	1,477	1,334	1,483	1,327	1,523	1,304
60 and over	400	416	388	391	372	377
Mean age	23·5	22·9	23·6	22·7	23·7	22·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.*

No.	CASTE.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED.					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED.				
		0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 & over	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Ambattan	143	191	79	372	215	120	151	79	420	230
	Brahmin Mala.	75	124	98	559	144	162	150	58	417	243
	Do others	85	127	44	429	315	122	154	56	420	248
	Chakkala	126	169	88	418	199	136	173	83	417	191
	Channan	135	191	84	400	190	143	196	80	405	176
	Chetty	112	168	77	426	217	119	176	74	407	224
	Izhavan	132	187	88	406	187	106	136	86	473	199
	Kammalan	125	181	84	413	197	137	187	73	415	188
	Konkani	115	168	68	402	247	119	175	61	403	242
	Kuravan	124	177	85	403	211	126	184	75	425	190
	Maran	131	163	74	411	221	122	153	70	415	240
	Nair	132	165	86	423	194	161	157	124	357	201
	Parayan	119	167	84	417	213	124	174	81	441	180
	Pulayan	122	173	78	400	227	127	177	75	388	233
	Tantan	140	184	89	407	180	142	181	84	421	172
	Vellalan	114	155	82	414	235	113	159	67	406	255

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A.—*Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes. Also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.*

CASTE.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40.		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ambattan	77	187	173	182	33
Brahmin (Mala.)	48	151	390	172	34
Do. (others)	37	142	136	169	35
Chakkala	72	211	210	217	29
Channan	83	236	211	290	29
Chetty	69	193	196	181	30
Izhavan	64	206	216	238	29
Kammalan	76	219	210	220	29
Konkani	72	164	163	167	33
Kuravan	74	209	191	225	29
Maran	69	201	186	173	28
Nair	79	215	218	178	29
Parayan	68	180	196	244	33
Pulayan	76	210	176	166	29
Tantan	78	222	224	245	29
Vellalan	66	172	176	159	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged 50 and over to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.*

DIVISIONS.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES-PER 100.						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 50 AND OVER, PER 100 AGED 15—40.						NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.		
	Persons aged 15—40.			Married Females aged 15—40.			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921	1911	1901
STATE.	***65***	***65***	***62***	***180***	***171***	***162***	***25***	***24***	***24***	***24***	***24***	***24***	***30***	***32***	***33***
Southern .	66	67	63	189	181	170	24	23	25	24	24	24	29	30	31
Central .	65	64	61	183	170	161	26	25	25	25	25	25	29	31	32
Northern .	66	67	64	172	165	157	25	25	24	25	23	22	32	34	35
High Range .	36	44	33	114	128	120	9	8	12	13	8	8	39	36	36
Sea-Coast .	65	65	61	187	175	165	24	23	24	24	23	23	29	31	31
Inland .	67	66	64	179	170	159	26	26	26	25	25	25	31	32	34
Mountainous .	64	65	63	169	163	159	24	24	23	25	23	23	30	33	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.—*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.*

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.															
STATE.															
All Religion .	65	65	62	180	171	162	10	11	10	11	10	10	30	32	33
Hindu .	63	63	60	179	170	159	10	12	10	12	10	11	29	30	32
Musalman .	70	70	67	186	177	170	10	9	10	9	10	9	31	33	34
Christian .	70	71	70	180	171	167	10	10	9	9	9	9	32	34	35
SEA-COAST DIVISION															
All Religion .	65	65	61	187	175	165	10	10	11	11	10	10	29	31	31
Hindu .	63	63	60	185	173	164	10	11	11	12	9	10	28	30	31
Musalman .	69	68	70	184	170	175	11	9	11	10	10	9	31	34	34
Christian .	69	70	67	195	185	175	9	9	9	8	9	8	30	32	32
INLAND DIVISION															
All Religion .	67	66	64	179	170	159	11	12	10	11	10	10	31	32	34
Hindu .	63	62	60	178	170	155	12	12	11	12	10	12	29	31	33
Musalman .	72	73	68	193	184	173	10	9	10	9	10	10	32	34	34
Christian .	73	73	72	179	169	165	11	11	10	11	10	10	33	36	36
MOUNTAIN-OUS DIVISION															
All Religion .	64	65	63	169	163	159	10	11	9	10	9	10	30	33	34
Hindu .	61	63	60	168	164	155	10	11	9	10	9	10	31	32	34
Musalman .	69	73	71	185	185	180	9	9	10	10	9	9	32	33	33
Christian .	68	67	69	167	158	162	10	11	9	10	9	10	34	36	35

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Variation in Population at certain age periods in the last 3 decades*—1891—1900;-1901—1910; 1911—1920;

DIVISIONS.	PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE + DECREASE—)					
		All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40 - 60	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE	1891—1901	+15·4	+21·6	+21·4	+14·3	+ 9·3	+ 0·4
	1901—1911	+16·2	+19·2	+16·6	+13·6	+14·6	+19·8
	1911—1921	+16·8	+16·1	+22·5	+16·2	+15·4	+16·7
SOUTHERN	1891—1901	+15·7	+23·9	+25·4	+12·1	+10·9	+ 1·3
	1901—1911	+17·5	+21·6	+20·3	+14·6	+14·1	+25·6
	1911—1921	+16·9	+15·9	+24·5	+17·3	+14·4	+10·2
CENTRAL	1891—1901	+12·4	+15·5	+16·6	+13·2	+ 6·2	— 1·4
	1901—1911	+15·6	+18·9	+20·2	+12·4	+13·6	+13·9
	1911—1921	+16·8	+20·0	+26·4	+19·2	+18·8	+20·3
NORTHERN	1891—1901	+18·3	+26·0	+21·8	+16·8	+11·3	+ 2·3
	1901—1911	+14·3	+13·5	+13·2	+ 9·2	+12·6	+18·5
	1911—1921	+15·8	+12·9	+19·3	+13·8	+14·4	+20·7
HIGH RANGE	1891—1901	+33·5	+43·8	+141·5	+43·1	+21·9	—46·6
	1901—1911	+75·9	+285·1	+190·9	+191·8	+233·8	+592·3
	1911—1921	+41·9	+28·0	+41·9	+53·1	+32·2	—14·3
SEA-COAST	1891—1901	+13·5	+19·0	+22·5	+12·4	+ 8·4	— 1·6
	1901—1911	+15·8	+20·4	+17·8	+13·1	+21·5	+15·7
	1911—1921	+14·9	+15·9	+25·0	+16·6	+15·6	+13·9
INLAND	1891—1901	+14·7	+22·8	+18·4	+14·2	+ 8·5	— 0·5
	1901—1911	+15·9	+18·9	+21·1	+14·1	+16·5	+16·4
	1911—1921	+15·9	+10·0	+14·3	+8·5	+ 7·8	+12·1
MOUNTAINOUS.	1891—1901	+20·8	+25·1	+24·0	+18·5	+12·7	+ 6·7
	1901—1911	+17·3	+16·7	+20·7	+13·9	+14·3	+21·4
	1911—1921	+22·2	+25·8	+30·0	+27·0	+27·9	+30·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Reported birth rate by Sex and Natural Divisions.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1911.)							
	State.		Sea-Coast Division.		Inland Division.		Mountainous Division.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1910—1911	8	8	9	8	8	8	9	8
1911— '12	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
1912— '13	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	9
1913— '14	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
1914— '15	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	10
1915— '16	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10
1916— '17	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11
1917— '18	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
1918— '19	10	10	10	91	10	9	10	10
1919— '20	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—*Reported death rate by Sex and Natural Divisions.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.							
	State.		Sea-Coast Division.		Inland Division.		Mountainous Division.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1910—1911	8	7	9	8	7	6	7	6
1911— '12	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7
1912— '13	8	7	9	7	9	7	7	7
1913— '14	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
1914— '15	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	7
1915— '16	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	7
1916— '17	8	6	8	6	7	6	8	7
1917— '18	8	7	9	8	8	7	9	7
1918— '19	11	10	12	11	10	9	12	10
1919— '20	10	9	11	10	9	8	11	9

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

98. Preliminary Remarks.—The subject matter of this Chapter is an important one, particularly, from a scientific point of view. The figures collected should be considered as accurate for the reason that there is no possibility of mistaking one sex for the other. As a supplement to the information collected in the general Census, the Census of the Size and Sex of Families was taken specially this time, with the object, among others, that a sufficiently large mass of material may be made available for the consideration of the important subject of causation or determination of sex, and it is dealt with as an appendix to this chapter, as subjects of this nature require separate treatment.

99. Reference to Statistics.—For the purpose of this Chapter, among other materials, Imperial Tables VII and XIV and the following Subsidiary Tables are made use of :—

Subsidiary Table I. General proportions of the sexes by Natural and Administrative Divisions.

II. Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religions at each of the last 3 censuses.

III. Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religion and Natural Divisions.

IV. Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

V. Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decade 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

100. Proportion of Male to Female Births.—In the statement given in the margin, the number of male for every 1,000 female births is shown, for the 3 quinquennia from 1895, as calculated from the Vital Statistics of the State. For the period from 1895 to 1900, separate figures for rural and urban areas are not available. It will be seen from the figures that the proportions in the different periods and their variations are so marked and wide that they embrace more or less all the proportions given by S. De. Jastrzebski for the whole human race, from 1,037 for Serbocroats to 1,065 for Italians in European races and from 1,040 for Mongolo-Dravidians to 1,070 for Mongoloid in Asiatic races. The few other nations which show higher proportions are the Jews (1,091), the Aryo-Dravidians (1,082), the Indo-Aryans (1,097) and the Turko-Iranians (1,236). Another fact which is made clear by the figures is that urbanisation, which is said to have the effect of lowering masculinity in European countries, has a quite contrary effect here. The theory that, when a particular sex is wanted, the proportion alters accordingly, has no support so far as the figures of this State are concerned. Here, among the Hindus, there are two chief divisions, the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees. Among the former, the inheritance is through females and in consequence female children are much valued and wanted; while, among the latter, in whom the inheritance is through males, male children are desired. But, the actual proportions found, *viz.*, 896 female births among the Malayalees and 953 among the non-Malayalees, for every 1,000 male births, go contrary to the wish-theory.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MALE BIRTHS TO 1,000 FEMALE BIRTHS.

Period.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
1895—1900	1,072		
1900—1905	1,029	1,024	1,054
1905—1910	1,032	1,017	1,076
1910—1915	1,038	1,029	1,120
1915—1920	1,037	1,026	1,114

101. Ratio of females and males in the population enumerated in the Census.—That the proportion of females to males has been decreasing from census to census will be evident from the figures given in the margin; and this

Diagrams 19 to 22 showing variation in the number of females for every 1,000 males at each age period and in each main Religion.

Diagram 19.

All Religions

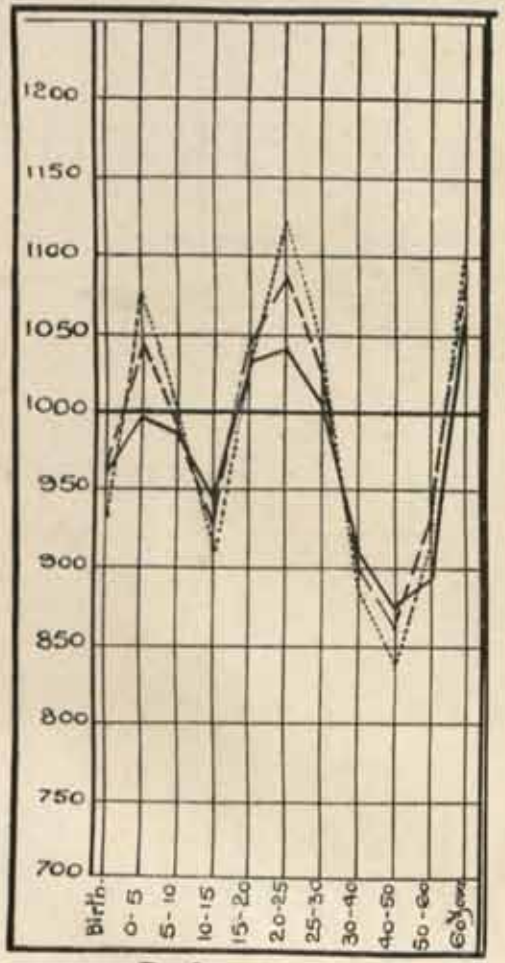


Diagram 20.

Hindu

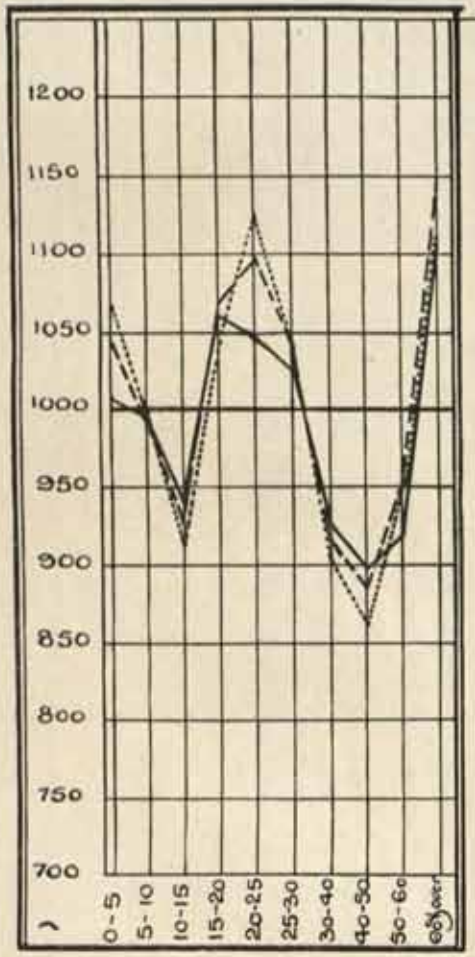


Diagram 21.

Musalman

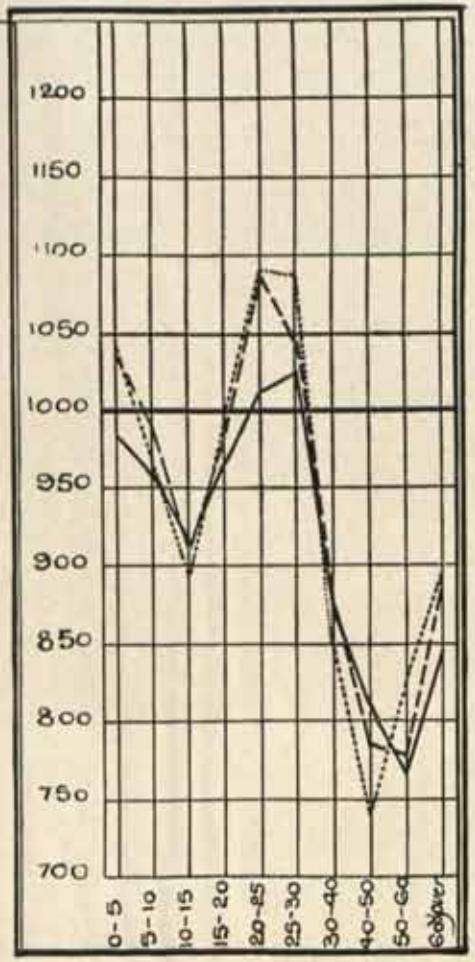
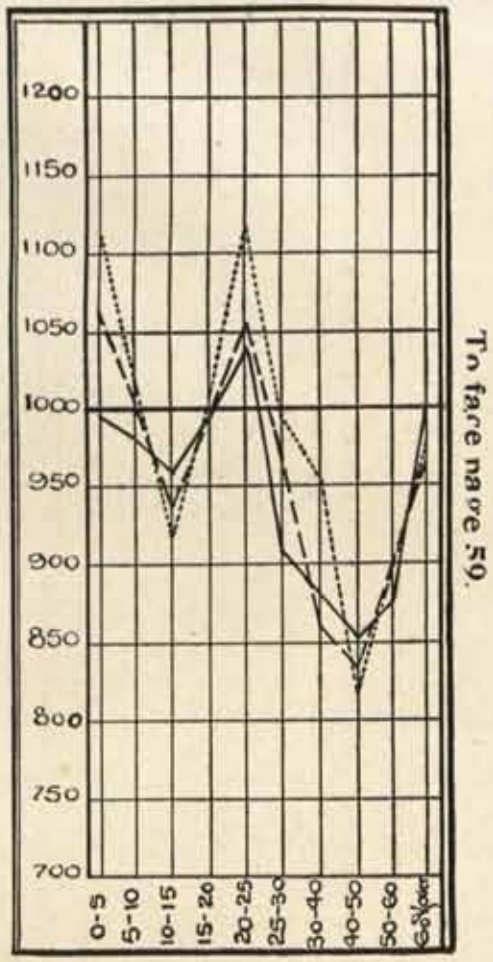


Diagram 22.

Christian



To face page 59.

Reference 1921 ———— 1911 — — — — — 1901

feature is displayed by all the three main Religions. But, the Hindus and the Musalmans show a slight increase in 1911 and the Hindus alone in 1901. As the accuracy of the enumeration is increasing from census to census, the gradual decline found in the proportion of females to males cannot be attributed to any omission on the part of the enumerators to return females. The cause for the decrease appears to be that the mortality of males, which is generally more than that of females, has been declining. Though, for the State as a whole, the number of females enumerated is less than that of males, the taluks of Thovala* (1,019), Agastiswaram* (1,023), Chirayinkil (1,046), Quilon (1,004), Karunagapalli (1,011), Karthigapalli (1,002) and Kunnathunad (1,012) show higher numbers. The same phenomenon was observed in 1901 and 1911 in all the above taluks and, in 1911, in Shencottah also. That, in all the censuses, the proportion of females has been more than that of males in these taluks, demands explanation. As regards the taluks of Thovalai, Agastiswaram and Shencottah, this high ratio may be due, among other causes, to the high proportion of female children born among the non-Malayalees who chiefly inhabit these taluks and to the emigration of males to the adjoining British districts. The increase in Chirayinkil and Quilon is the result of the emigration from those taluks of a large number of males to Ceylon, Singapore and other places outside Travancore. In Karunagapalli and Karthigapalli, a considerable number of males engage themselves in plying boats between Quilon and Alleppey and as such spend most of their days in boats, visiting their houses only occasionally. As these men are enumerated not in their houses but mostly elsewhere in other taluks, the proportion of women appears high. The increase observed in Kunnathunad is caused by a large number of the male population of the taluk having emigrated to the tea and rubber estates of the High Range Division.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES ENUMERATED IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Census year	No. of females per 1000 males in the actual population.	Religions.		
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
1881	1,006	1,012	956	992
1891	982	987	952	974
1901	981	990	935	967
1911	981	993	945	960
1921	971	984	926	953

102. Variation in Age—Age period and Age Curves.—Starting from 964 per 1,000 males, at birth, the female proportion rises up to 1,001 at the end of the first year and then gradually goes down till it reaches 945 at the end of the 14th year. From the 15th year, it pursues an upward course rising up to 1,033 and 1042, in the age periods 15—20 and 20—25, respectively, and then goes down to 1007 in 25-30 and continues in the downward course till the 60th year when it again rises to 903 and goes up to 1,061. In the graphs given on the opposite page, are shown the variations in the number of females for every 1,000 males at each age period, observed in each religion, in the last 3 censuses. The peculiarity noticed, contrary to general expectation, is that the proportion of females is more between 15 and 30, the period of child birth, than in other periods. That this feature is common to all the four censuses proves that it cannot be attributed to inaccurate enumeration. The same peculiarity is observed in other parts of India also, though not so regularly as in this State. The following may perhaps explain the peculiar feature found here. In this State where the majority of the people follow Marumakkathayam law of inheritance, female lives are considered more valuable and in consequence better taken care of than in a place where Makkathayam law of inheritance is in operation. For confinements, the attendance of skilled midwives is largely resorted to in the State. During the decade, the number of births that were attended to by the medical officers and trained midwives attached to hospitals, was 36,633.

103. Factors contributing towards the lowering of the proportion of females.—Taking one by one the chief factors adduced as reasons for the lower proportion of females found in the population of India, *viz.*, (a) Infanticide, (b) neglect of female children, (c) evil effects of early marriage and

* The figures given are for the Taluks before the reorganisation.

premature child bearing, (d) high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery, (e) hard treatment accorded to women, and (f) hard work done by women, it will be seen that female infanticide and neglect of females are unthinkable in a country where the law of inheritance is through females, among the majority of the population. The evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing and of high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery, are out of the question as the figures disclose that the ages of marriage have been advancing, that the birth rate has been decreasing and that the services of trained midwives have been increasingly resorted to. The factors—hard treatment accorded to women especially widows and hard work done by them—are not in operation in this State where, under the Marumakkathayam law of inheritance followed by the majority of the people, female lives are more valued than male ones. During the decade, neither epidemics nor famine caused any disturbance to the proportion of females to males. The excess of females over males found in the taluks where the non-Malayalees abound is to be attributed, as already stated, to the larger proportion of females born among the non-Malayalees and also to the greater volume of emigration, particularly of males.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*General proportion of the sexes by Divisions*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.							
	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATE	***971***	***964***	***981***	***980***	***981***	***986***	***982***	..
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.								
1. Southern	981	980	990	993	996	1,003	986	..
2. Central	978	976	988	980	986	985	996	..
3. Northern	963	959	974	978	970	967	972	..
4. High Range	791	697	752	739	706	..	620	..
NATURAL DIVISIONS.								
1. Sea-Coast	988	987	994	994	997	1,000	999	..
2. Inland	961	953	966	966	964	962	957	..
3. Mountainous	952	963	972	980	972	985	982	..

NOTE:—Detailed figures relating to natural population for 1891 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Number of females per 1,000 males at different age religions at periods by each of the last three Censuses.*

AGE.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			CHRISTIANS.		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0— 1	1,134	1,106	1,001	1,126	1,104	1,002	1,112	1,078	988	1,157	1,120	1,001
1— 2	1,072	1,054	1,003	1,061	1,053	1,009	1,036	1,072	988	1,111	1,053	993
2— 3	1,083	1,035	1,000	1,071	1,027	1,010	1,029	1,028	989	1,125	1,055	983
3— 4	1,064	1,026	1,011	1,054	1,024	1,015	1,033	975	949	1,102	1,044	1,018
4— 5	1,038	1,007	980	1,028	998	981	1,018	1,053	999	1,073	1,022	969
Total 0— 5	**1,077**	**1,044**	**999**	**1,067**	**1,039**	**1,004**	**1,043**	**1,036**	**982**	**1,113**	**1,058**	**993**
5—10	1,000	993	987	997	990	994	966	989	959	1,014	1,003	979
10—15	912	928	945	914	927	943	890	908	914	914	934	956
15—20	1,034	1,044	1,033	1,044	1,069	1,060	994	984	964	1,009	997	992
20—25	1,124	1,086	1,042	1,126	1,098	1,047	1,089	1,084	1,012	1,113	1,053	1,037
25—30	1,035	1,023	1,007	1,041	1,040	1,024	1,085	1,044	1,025	994	972	966
Total 5 —30	**1,024**	**1,014**	**998**	**1,025**	**1,020**	**1,007**	**1,001**	**1,001**	**970**	**1,023**	**1,002**	**985**
30—40	888	900	909	905	917	926	854	877	871	952	862	881
40—50	842	865	880	862	886	899	738	787	813	818	833	853
50—60	916	931	903	953	956	928	775	777	781	847	906	875
60 and over	1,104	1,085	1,061	1,165	1,149	1,116	890	886	841	979	968	995
Total 30 and over	**903**	**917**	**918**	**930**	**943**	**942**	**809**	**835**	**836**	**856**	**873**	**886**
Total of all ages actual Population	**981**	**981**	**971**	**990**	**993**	**984**	**935**	**945**	**927**	**967**	**960**	**953**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religions and Natural Divisions.*

AGE.	SEA-COAST DIVISION.				INLAND DIVISION.				MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.			
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Muslmans.	Christians.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Muslmans.	Christians.	All Religions.	Hindus	Muslmans.	Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0 — 1	1009	1006	1013	1020	979	985	918	978	1017	1019	1010	1010
1 — 2	1003	1007	1030	978	994	989	975	1005	1014	1042	911	995
2 — 3	1007	1016	1021	965	993	998	957	989	998	1015	954	983
3 — 4	1009	1015	927	1020	1019	1007	1045	1035	1006	1026	918	991
4 — 5	959	962	1016	927	987	986	990	988	1010	1020	969	997
Total 0 — 5	**997**	**1001**	**997**	**984**	**995**	**994**	**976**	**999**	**1008**	**1023**	**953**	**995**
5 — 10	999	1002	969	1002	972	978	931	968	985	998	963	968
10 — 15	958	956	951	969	928	923	895	940	941	939	853	965
15 — 20	1064	1075	1022	1042	1021	1087	892	943	990	991	906	1004
20 — 25	1055	1061	1067	1028	1045	1044	969	1058	1012	1016	937	1019
25 — 30	1049	1049	1093	1034	988	1010	990	950	956	988	916	912
Total 5 — 30	**1014**	**1018**	**1006**	**1005**	**986**	**999**	**939**	**974**	**982**	**992**	**922**	**977**
30 — 40	938	954	896	902	898	914	843	879	869	878	842	859
40 — 50	890	916	838	822	886	902	758	875	853	855	810	853
50 — 60	917	958	780	826	892	906	766	882	894	894	799	917
60 and over	1078	1144	847	944	1030	1074	776	989	1076	1116	891	1059
Total 30 and over	**937**	**968**	**854**	**871**	**911**	**930**	**797**	**893**	**893**	**902**	**832**	**894**
Total of all ages actual population	**988**	**1000**	**956**	**962**	**961**	**975**	**894**	**948**	**952**	**960**	**893**	**953**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.*

CASTE	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All ages.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Ambattan	957	801	755	957	1147	1057	1027
2 Brahmin (Malayali)	867	1540	1050	513	418	773	1466
3 Brahmin (others)	939	1351	1136	1189	1187	862	742
4 Chakkala	951	1026	970	897	943	950	917
5 Channan	934	984	959	883	909	959	868
6 Chetti	978	1043	1026	932	1079	894	1011
7 Izhavan	996	801	723	977	1468	1075	1054
8 Kammalan	977	1065	1011	844	1136	931	936
9 Konkani	1164	1210	1210	1040	1256	1145	1138
10 Kuravan	1039	1054	1083	918	1259	1053	933
11 Maran	1018	950	960	955	1009	1034	1104
12 Nair	996	1217	948	1447	642	899	1031
13 Paraiyan	988	1027	1029	960	1113	1025	836
14 Pulayan	973	1021	987	931	653	1015	1002
15 Tantan	1035	1054	1018	979	1220	1027	981
16 Vellalan	968	959	993	800	852	981	1048

The proportions are calculated on the figures given in Imperial Table XIV.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1895—1900, 1901—1910 and 1911—1920.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895— '96 .	29,619	27,120	56,739	27,694	21,946	49,640
1896— '97 .	24,442	22,533	46,975	21,227	16,953	38,180
1897— '98 .	20,106	18,963	39,069	22,198	17,800	39,998
1898— '99 .	26,382	24,501	50,883	19,315	15,368	34,683
1899—1900 .	28,651	27,460	56,111	22,812	18,145	40,957
Total .	**129,200**	**120,577**	**249,777**	**113,246**	**90,212**	**203,458**
1900— '01 .	27,228	26,253	53,481	26,076	20,472	46,548
1901— '02 .	27,010	26,214	53,224	27,908	22,040	49,948
1902— '03 .	26,500	25,665	52,165	25,123	20,170	45,293
1903— '04 .	27,516	26,776	54,292	23,337	18,956	42,293
1904— '05 .	29,428	28,924	58,352	23,009	18,949	41,958
1905— '06 .	20,859	20,458	41,317	17,449	13,706	31,155
1906— '07 .	19,454	18,899	38,353	23,750	19,031	42,781
1907— '08 .	26,361	25,509	51,870	25,599	22,122	47,721
1908— '09 .	28,924	27,979	56,903	20,946	17,832	38,778
1909— '10 .	27,971	26,879	54,850	25,188	21,798	46,986
Total .	**261,251**	**253,556**	**514,807**	**238,385**	**195,076**	**433,461**
1910— '11 .	28,605	27,603	56,208	26,658	23,434	50,092
1911— '12 .	30,780	30,103	60,883	27,528	23,997	51,525
1912— '13 .	32,536	31,346	63,882	28,713	24,267	52,980
1913— '14 .	37,789	35,717	73,506	24,675	21,215	45,890
1914— '15 .	36,724	35,656	72,380	25,314	21,440	46,754
1915— '16 .	35,890	34,514	70,404	25,223	21,484	46,707
1916— '17 .	38,295	36,696	74,991	26,086	22,155	48,241
1917— '18 .	36,893	35,765	72,658	29,138	24,928	54,066
1918— '19 .	33,779	32,904	66,683	39,292	35,447	74,739
1919— '20 .	33,920	32,446	66,366	35,759	30,129	65,888
Total .	**345,211**	**332,750**	**677,961**	**288,386**	**248,496**	**536,882**

YEAR.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER + DEFECT —	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 6 EXCESS OF LATTER OVER FORMER + DEFECT —	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 4 AND 7 EXCESS OF FORMER OVER LATTER + DEFECT —	NUMBER OF FEMALE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MALE BIRTHS.	NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS.
	8	9	10	11	12
1895— '96 .	— 2,499	— 5,748	+ 7,099	916	792
1896— '97 .	— 1,909	— 4,274	+ 8,795	922	799
1897— '98 .	— 1,143	— 4,398	— 929	943	802
1898— '99 .	— 1,881	— 3,947	+ 16,200	929	796
1899—1900 .	— 1,191	— 4,667	+ 15,154	958	795
Total .	**— 8,623**	**— 23,034**	**+ 46,319**	**933**	**797**
1900— '01 .	— 975	— 5,604	+ 6,933	964	785
1901— '02 .	— 796	— 5,868	+ 3,276	971	790
1902— '03 .	— 835	— 4,953	+ 6,872	968	803
1903— '04 .	— 740	— 4,381	+ 11,999	973	812
1904— '05 .	— 504	— 4,060	+ 16,394	983	824
1905— '06 .	— 401	— 3,743	+ 10,162	981	785
1906— '07 .	— 555	— 4,719	— 4,428	972	801
1907— '08 .	— 852	— 3,477	+ 4,149	968	864
1908— '09 .	— 945	— 3,114	+ 18,125	967	851
1909— '10 .	— 1,092	— 3,390	+ 7,864	961	865
Total .	**— 7,695**	**— 43,309**	**+ 81,346**	**971**	**818**
1910— '11 .	— 1,002	— 3,224	+ 6,116	965	879
1911— '12 .	— 677	— 3,531	+ 9,358	978	872
1912— '13 .	— 1,190	— 4,446	+ 10,902	963	845
1913— '14 .	— 2,072	— 3,460	+ 27,616	945	860
1914— '15 .	— 1,068	— 3,874	+ 25,626	971	847
1915— '16 .	— 1,376	— 3,739	+ 23,697	962	852
1916— '17 .	— 1,599	— 3,931	+ 26,750	958	849
1917— '18 .	— 1,128	— 4,210	+ 18,592	969	856
1918— '19 .	— 875	— 3,845	— 8,056	974	902
1919— '20 .	— 1,474	— 5,630	+ 478	957	843
Total .	**— 12,461**	**— 39,890**	**+ 141,079**	**964**	**862**

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

Special Enquiry into the Size and Sex Conditions of Families in Travancore.

The Object and the Method of Enquiry.—The object of the enquiry is four fold. The first is to find out the effect of the Nair Regulation passed in 1910 and of education among females, on the sex and size of families and on the fecundity of women. The second is to ascertain the proportion of female to male children, in the first born. The third is to determine the proportion of females to males in births subsequent to the first. And the last is the consideration of the factors which determine or cause the sex. The enquiry was conducted in towns where there were facilities for it; and the work was entrusted to the permanent conservancy staffs of the towns. The enquiry was commenced on January and completed by April, 1921. The schedules which contained the following columns were stitched into books and instructions were printed on the wrappers for filling them up.—

(1) Name of Ward or Kara ; (2) Census Number of the House ; (3) Age of Mother ; (4) Caste ; (5) The number of Years of Married Life ; (6) Number of Children born (Male and Female) and (7) Sex of the First Born.

The defects mentioned in the Report of the Central Provinces for the last Census, were avoided by confining the enquiries to married women or widows of not less than 35 years of age. The age 35 was fixed, as births after that age are rare among Indian women. Thus, in cases of married women aged 35 and upwards, the families are complete; and, by confining the enquiries to the mother, the influence of polygamy and re-marriage was eliminated. The information collected in respect of widows is made use of in finding out the proportion of females to males, in births subsequent to the first and with reference to the age of mother. Taking the age at which Indian women commence child bearing as 15, if the number of years of married life led by women be 1 to 5, the age of mother will be 15 to 20 and so forth.

2. Number of Families dealt with.—The total number of families, in respect of which information is collected, is 37,641 and the figures are tabulated in the annexed 3 statements for 6 castes and 3 religions. The castes whose marital conditions and social customs differ from one another are selected. Thus, among Brahmins, the Malayala and the non-Malayala Brahmins are separately taken. Among the Malayala Brahmins, the first son alone marries and some girls remain unmarried for the whole of their lives. Among the non-Malayala Brahmins, it is their social custom that every girl should be married before attaining puberty. So also, the non-Brahmins have been divided into the Malayala non-Brahmins and the non-Malayala non-Brahmins. Among the majority of the Malayala non-Brahmins, inheritance is through females; education has spread more than in any other community ; marriage is optional ; and infant marriage is extremely rare. Among the non-Malayala non-Brahmins, inheritance is generally through males; infant marriage is common; and education is not so widespread.

Statement I shows the number of children born to women who have had 20 years of married life and more.

Statement II depicts the sex of the first born.

Statement III gives the sex of births subsequent to the first to women having married life extending over years 1 to 5, 6 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20 and 21 and over.

3. Size of Families.—It will be seen from statement I that, among the Malayala Brahmins, in whom marriage is limited, the size of the family is only 4·9, while, among other Brahmins, in whom marriage is compulsory, the size is 5·0. The

size of the family in the case of the Malayala non-Brahmins who marry late and are educated is 5·4, and, among the non-Malayala non-Brahmins, who marry young and are backward in education, it is 5·5. The Christians in whom widow marriage is common, the size of the family is largest being 6·3, while, among the Musalmans, it is 5·5.

4. **Sex of the First Born.**—From statement II, where the sex of the first-born is shown, it is seen that the proportion of the first born males for every 1,000 females is 1,253. The proportion of males is greater in all the castes.

5. **Sex of Children Born subsequent to the First.**—The sex of births, subsequent to the first, to women having married life extending over years 1 to 5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 and 21 and over, is shown in statement III. Considering that women in India marry at and begin to bring forth children from 15 years of age, the above periods correspond to the age periods of mothers 15-20, 21-25, 26-30, 31-35 and 36 and over, respectively. Taking all the castes and religions together, it will be seen that the proportion of females to males gradually increases from 709 for every 1,000 males in the first period, to 940 in the last. This is very significant and is a sure indication that the proportion of female births increases with the advancement of the age of mothers.

6. **Determination or Causation of Sex.**—In the latest report on the subject of Sex by S. De. Jastrzebski, while figures are collected to show the proportion of male to female births in different places and climates and in times of war, epidemics and famine, the specific death rates of females and the connection between the ages of father and the proportion of sex, etc., no statistics are given to show the proportion of the sexes in births subsequent to the first. In the birth registers maintained in the Municipalities of this State, provision has been made to note the age of mother and the order of birth in every case registered. It is therefore possible to get statistics regarding the proportion of males to females in births subsequent to the first and also the connection between the age of mother and the proportion of sex, if the registers are maintained correctly. This work has to be done leisurely and statistics have to be collected annually. However, in the special Census made about the Size and Sex of families, sufficient information is available for the consideration of the subject.

7. **The effect of Vitality of Mothers on the sex of Children born.**—Among Europeans it is said that, in a large family of children born in rapid succession, causing much exhaustion to the mother, the last born has Mongolian eyes. In the case of Rotifers, Waterfleas and probably Aphids, it is clearly shown recently that the nutrition of the mother affects the sex of the offspring. These facts and the large mass of figures collected and exhibited in statement III go to show that the vitality of mothers determines the type and sex of children born. So far, the grounds are firm to stand upon. The variations in the proportion of male and female births observed in a few cases in the several castes and religions and the several age periods, may be due to special causes tending to the increase or decrease of the vitality of mothers and are not therefore to be looked upon as, in any way, disproving the above observation. But, why the children born, when the vitality of the mother is impaired, should be females, is rather a difficult point for settlement. Among breeders of race horses and birds it is a common knowledge that if the vigour of the species is not kept up by proper selection of mates, the tendency will be, in course of time, for them to revert to the original types. It is also considered that the female sex was evolved earlier than the male. To infer from the above that, as the vigour of the mother gets exhausted, the children born reverts to the original type (female) is therefore not unnatural.

8. **Conclusion.**—One of the criterions by which the correctness of a science is judged is by its universal applicability. In the Chapters on Age, Religion, and Movement of Population, facts will be found to indicate that the variations in the birth, death and fecundity rates observed among different races are not inherent

in the races themselves but depend upon the conditions of life led by them. Similar facts gathered now in the matter of sex afford further instances indicating that the differences of the nature described above, and observed among the several races of mankind are, to a large extent, due to environment rather than to any inherent quality among them. It is not to be thought that I am formulating a theory of my own. In the Census Report of India for 1901, the late Sir Herbert Risley wrote, after studying all the facts and figures given in the Census Reports, that the balance of probability, if any, seemed rather in favour of the view that mal-nutrition on the part of the females tended to the production of female children. From my limited study and observation, I was inclined to hold the same view and took this Census as an opportunity to collect further facts to be placed before the scientific world, for the consideration of the whole subject.

I. Statement showing the number of children born to women of 20 years of mrrried life and more.

Caste or Religion.	Number of families.	Male.	Female.	Average number per family.	Remarks.
Brahmin Malayalee .	74	196	167	4·9	Proportion of females to 1,000 males in Malayalees is 896 and in non-Malayalees is 953. Or the proportion of males to 1,000 females is in Malayalees 1,116 and in Non-Malayalees 1,049.
Brahmin Non-Malayalee .	1,988	5,094	4,788	5·0	
Non-Brahmin Malayalee .	6,946	19,927	17,863	5·4	
Non-Brahmin Non-Malayalee .	9,313	26,217	25,068	5·5	
Christian .	5,077	16,815	15,328	6·3	
Musalman .	3,114	9,254	8,070	5·5	
Total .	**26,512**	**77,503**	**71,279**		

II. Statement showing the sex of the first born.

Caste or Religion.	Number of families.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number of males per 1,000 females.
Brahmin Malayalee .	101	61	40	1,525
Brahmin Non-Malayalee .	2,591	1,456	1,135	1,283
Non-Brahmin Malayalee .	10,089	5,477	4,612	1,187
Non-Brahmin Non-Malayalee .	13,366	7,224	6,142	1,176
Christian .	6,939	3,899	3,040	1,282
Musalman .	4,555	2,457	2,098	1,171
Total .	**37,641**	**20,574**	**17,067**	**1,205**
Attended by Medical Officers and Midwives .	. .	15,917	12,059	1,320
Grand Total .	**37,641**	**36,491**	**29,126**	**1,253**

III.—Statement showing the sex of births subsequent to the first, to women having married life extending from years 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 and 21 and above.

Caste or Religion.	1—5			6—10			11—15			16—20			21 and above.		
	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male.	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.	Male	Female.	No. of females per 1,000 males.
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Brahmin Malayalee .	. .	. .	. .	7	2	286	14	14	1,000	24	19	792	153	136	889
Brahmin Non-Malayalee .	14	9	643	80	56	700	219	198	904	746	639	856	3,986	3,908	980
Non-Brahmin Malayalee .	15	8	533	180	152	844	1,139	991	870	4,572	4,241	929	16,163	14,675	907
Non-Brahmin Non-Malayalee .	25	26	1,040	447	383	856	1,197	1,125	939	5,758	5,174	898	21,168	20,804	983
Christian .	17	6	353	159	131	824	738	643	871	2,725	2,570	943	13,967	13,099	938
Musalman .	8	7	875	108	103	954	460	429	933	2,295	2,129	927	7,579	6,631	875
Total .	**79**	**56**	**709**	**981**	**827**	**843**	**3,767**	**3,400**	**902**	**16,120**	**14,772**	**916**	**63,016**	**59,253**	**940**

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

104. Preliminary Observation.—With the differentiation of sex and the resulting bi-sexual reproduction, minute variations tending to the further evolution of the species are produced. The spermatozoa expelled in sexual congress are considerably more than, and out of all proportion to, the number required for the fertilization of the limited number of ovules. In all animal lives, there is struggle for fertilization and before a spermatozoon enters an ovule, a large number perishes. This indicates that it is not the rule that every male and female born should join in matrimony. The marital state in human beings is determined fundamentally by the conditions of life lead by people at different stages of development; and the rules framed on marriages and the ceremonies connected with them are mainly the codification of the practices obtaining among them from time to time. In the hunting and pastoral stages, demanding constant movement from place to place, the marriage is restricted to the chief men of the groups. In the agricultural stage, with fixity of residence and necessity of the services of women for agricultural operations, marriage is rather universal, while, in the militant stage, when the services of singlemen are required for warfare and those of single-women for nursing, marriage cannot become general. Again, in the commercial and industrial stages, necessitating frequent and long travel and continued absence from home, marriage must become limited.

105. Reference to Statistics.—

Imperial Table VII. Civil Condition by Age, Sex and Religion.
XIV. Civil Condition of certain selected castes.

Subsidiary Table I. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Periods at each of the last 3 censuses.
II. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.
III. Distribution by main Age Periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.
IV. Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.
V. Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes.
VI. Civil condition of Non-Malayalees.

106. The Nature of the Statistics.—The instructions given to the enumerators this time were the same as in the last Census, *viz.*, to enter each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed, divorced persons being included under the last category. In the case of some of the Malayalees who go through two forms of marriage, *viz.*, "the mock marriage of Thalikettu" and "the Sambantham" or union by cloth presentation, "sambantham" was treated as marriage. Though "Thalikettu" is growing out of fashion among the educated sections of this community, its stoppage has not become universal. Malayala Brahmins who have contracted sambantham alliance with non-Brahmin females were also treated as married. Prostitutes, as a class, do not exist in any appreciable number in Travancore, and, as such, there is no room for falsification of statistics in the case of persons who, though they are not married, desire to appear so. Polygamy is rare and poliyandry is rarer, and the few cases of the latter found are of the fraternal type. Hypergamy continues among the Kshathiriyas and Ambalavasis, while it is becoming decadent among the other Malayalee Hindus.

107. Conditions as to Marriage.—Of the 4,006,062 persons enumerated, 2,126,575 are returned as unmarried, 1,569,896 as married and 309,591 as widowed. Among the unmarried, there are 812 females to every 1,000 males, and, among the married, there are 994 wives to every 1,000 husbands. The aggregate number of husbands exceeds the total number of wives by 4,960. The number of widows is 238,001, against a total of 71,590 widowers, giving a proportion of 3,325 widows to every 1,000 widowers. In 1911, for the whole of India, the number of wives

enumerated for every 1,000 husbands was 1,011. In England, the number was 1,029, while, in the United States of America, it was 977.

108. The Meaning of the term Marrige is different in India from that in other countries.—For instituting comparisons with other countries, it is necessary that the data compared should be similar. The term "marriage" is understood in one way in India, and in a different way, in other countries. Marriages of boys and girls of 15 years of age and under being only betrothels, their number should be excluded from the Indian figures, before they are used for comparison with those of other countries. As widow marriage is more common in countries outside than in India, the figures for married persons in India can be correctly compared with those in other countries, only if the numbers for widows and for married persons over 15 years of age, are added together. In European countries, divorced persons are also included among widows. But, in this state, as in India, divorce is rare; and even in the few cases where it does exist, it is more the result of social than of legal procedure. The majority of divorced persons practically return themselves as married. If these points are considered, it will be seen that the best data that have to be taken for comparison are the figures for unmarried persons of 15 years and over. The marginal table compares the proportion of the unmarried in Travancore, per 1,000 of each sex, in the different age periods, with that observed in India, England and the United States of America. The figures given for India and England are those of 1911 Census, and for the United States of America, of the Census of 1910. It will be seen therefrom that, in India, where a large portion of the population is engaged in agriculture, the proportion of the unmarried is lowest. America, which is less agricultural than India, has a higher proportion of the unmarried; while, in England, where the majority of the population are employed in industrial and commercial enterprises, the ratio of the unmarried is highest. If expressed in other words, the proportion of persons who have gone through the matrimonial process is highest in India, 816 males and 961 females, followed by Travancore, with 696 males and 847 females and America, with 613 males and 703 females, and is lowest in England, 597 males and 610 females.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF UNMARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH AGE PERIOD.

Name of Country.	Sex.	15 & over.	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 & above.
India	Male.	184	672	379	138	55	39	38
	Female.	39	163	43	23	13	10	14
Travancore	Male.	304	912	604	202	54	39	53
	Female.	153	501	153	68	58	76	94
United States of America	Male.	387	983	749	350	167	101	62
	Female.	297	879	483	209	114	80	63
England	Male.	403	998	857	386	169	110	80
	Female.	390	988	757	355	196	145	121

109. The Marital Condition in Travancore.—Though Travancore has a large proportion of its population engaged in agriculture, its marital condition differs considerably from that of the rest of India and tends more and more to conform with that obtaining in the United States of America. Among males, in this State, the number of the unmarried aged 15 and over is 304 per 1,000, which is nearer to 387 in America and 403 in England than to 184 in India. Similarily, among females, the number of the unmarried over 15 years of age, is four times as much as in India, while it is less than twice the number in America and thrice in England. The number of bachelors in the age group 15-20, 912, is closer to 983 in America and 998 in England than to 672 in India, while the number of maidens under the same age group stands at 163 in India as against 501 in Travancore, 879 in America and 988 in England. At the other end of life, for every 38 old bachelors in India, there are 53 in Travancore, 62 in America and 80 in England. The proportion of old women in Travancore who prefer to end their lives in single blessedness, is seven times that in India, one and a half times that in America and one-third less than that in England.

110. The Reasons for the Isolated Condition of Travancore.—The reasons for the isolated position maintained by the State when compared with the rest of India, in regard to marital condition, will be found in the fact that the people of Travancore are slowly becoming industrial and that education, particularly among females, is advancing at rapid strides. For every 122 males and 12 females, out of 1,000 of each, who know to read and write in India, there are in Travancore 380 and 171, respectively.

111. Infant and Early Marriages.—An important feature of the Indian statistics as compared with those of Europe, is the early age at which marriage takes place in this country. But, for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraph, child marriage in its extreme form is totally absent in this State, while wedded life up to the age 15 is much less common than elsewhere in India. An examination of the comparative table given in the margin will show that, in this State, not one of either sex is returned as married at the age of 5 and below, while, in India, 71 males and 138 females, out of every 10,000 of each sex, are married. In the next quinquennium, the numbers that are married are trifling and amount to only 8 in the case of males and 16 in that of females, against 366 and 1,051 in India. Even in the succeeding age period, the tendency to enter matrimonial life is but faintly disclosed in this State. It is seen that, in the age period 10—15,only 54 of the males and 545 of the females are under marital tie here, whereas, in India the corresponding numbers are 1,289 and 4,306. It is only when the 15th year is completed that the population indicates a general tendency to discard single life and to take to partnership.

Sex and Age.		No. Married per 10,000 of each Sex in each age period.	
		Travancore.	India.
Male.	0—5	0	71
	5—10	8	366
	10—15	54	1,289
Female.	0—5	0	138
	5—10	16	1,051
	10—15	545	4,306

112. Proportion of Widows.—In Travancore, out of the females of all ages, 12 per cent. are widowed, whereas, in the entire female population of India, widows form 17 per cent. Of the widows in Travancore, one per mille is under 15 years of age, 107 are between 15 and 30 and the rest over 30 years, the corresponding figures for India being 13, 280 and 707. In this State, remarriage of widows is prohibited neither among the Malayalees who form the great majority of the Hindu population nor amongst the adherents of the other religions. This greatly curtails the number of widows. In the comparatively advanced age at which girls are married here, owing to the spread of education and the non-existence of the custom of prepuberty marriage, and, in the approximation of the ages between husbands and wives, there are further causes for the low proportion of widows. Even with regard to the number of widowers, this State differs from India. While the percentage of widowers here is 4, that in India is 5; and this may be partly attributed to the fact that widowers who abhor contracting union with widows can find here grown up unmarried girls for their mates.

113. The selection of Age periods for the discussion of Marital Conditions.—The marital conditions of the whole population in all religions and in each main religion, as they were returned in this Census, are shown in the 4 diagrams given on the opposite page. The variations in the number of the married, the unmarried and the widowed found during the last 3 censuses will be taken up for discussion. In effecting the comparison, it is important to take the age periods 0–15, 15–20, 20–40 and 40 and over, in the case of both males and females and 15–40 in the case of females alone. The age period 0—15 is important, as marriages below 15 are only betrothels; the age group 15–20 or the school going age is taken, as the effect of education on marital condition could be seen; 20–40 is the middle or effective age period; the age period 15–40 is valuable, since it is the reproductive age of females; and the age period 40 and over is selected, as, after 40, there is no likelihood of re-marriages taking place.

Diagrams 23 to 26 showing the proportion of the unmarried, married and widowed per 1,000 living in each sex, in each age period and in each main religion.

Diagram 23.

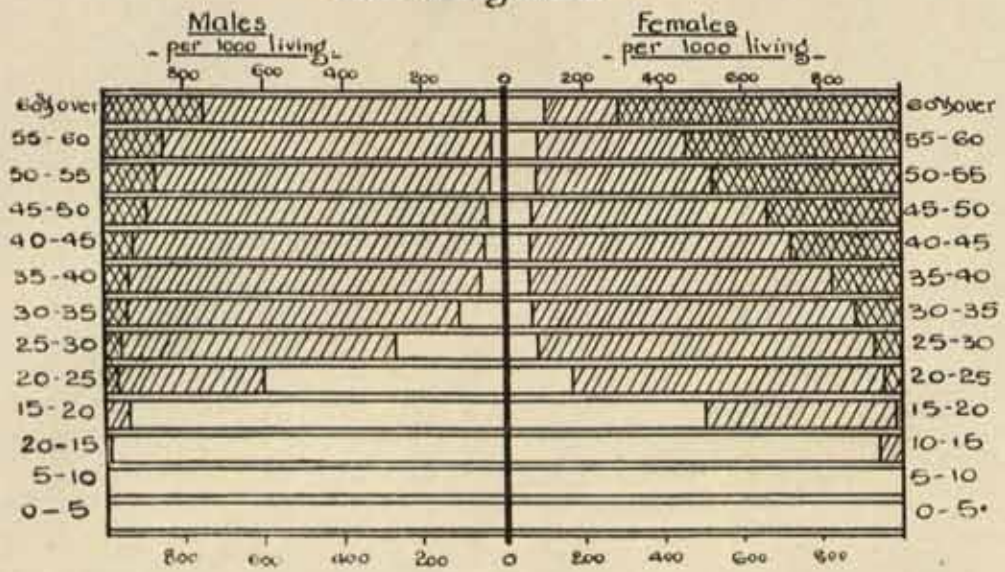
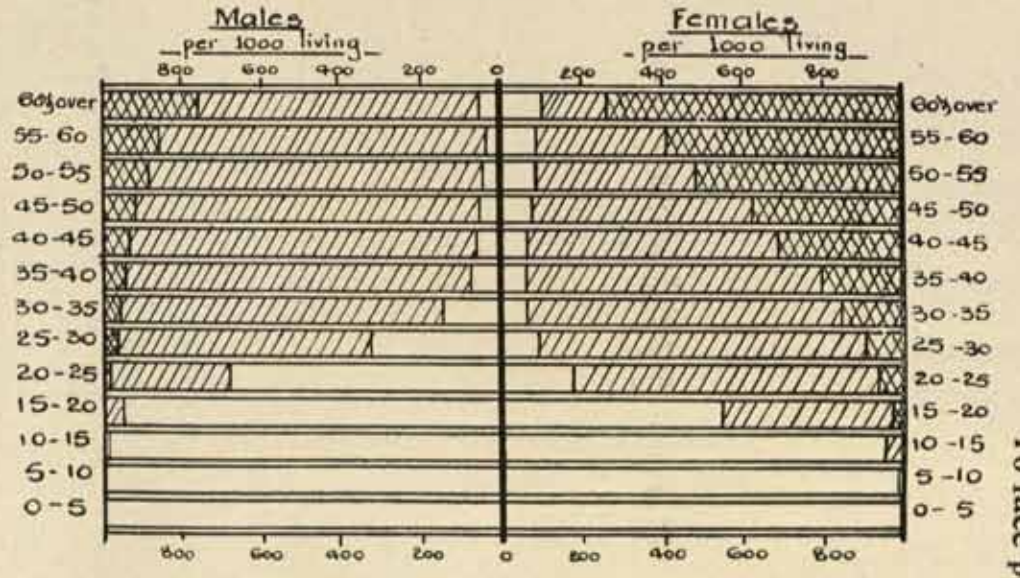
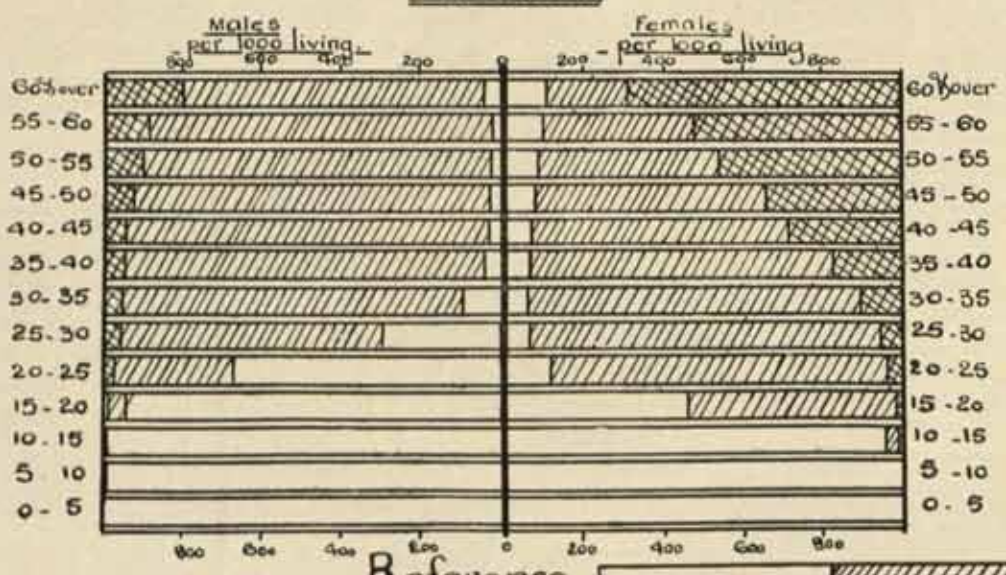
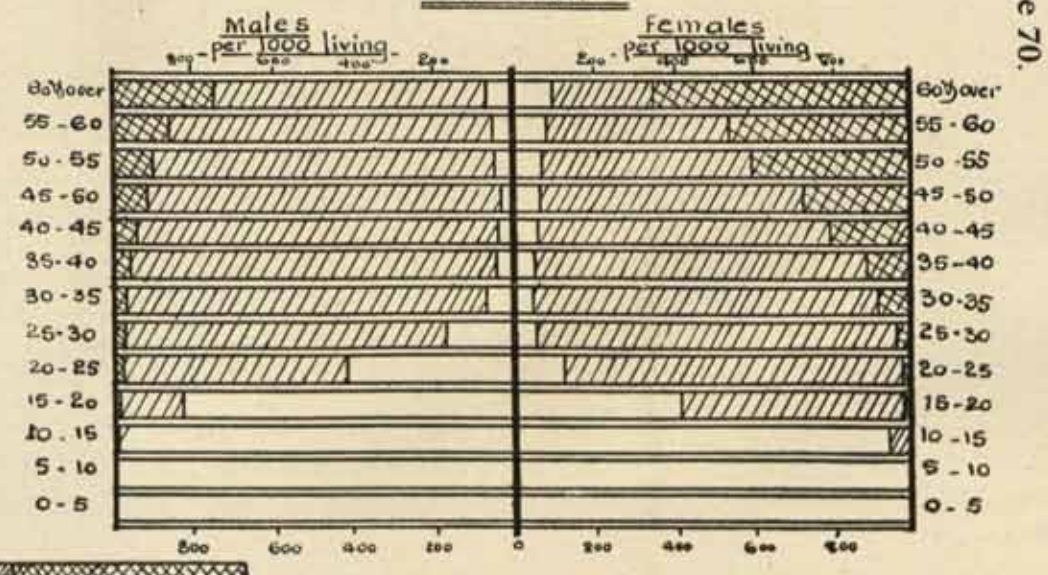


Diagram 24.







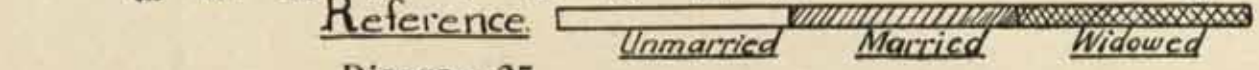


Diagram 25.

Diagram 26.

To face page 70.

114. All Religions.—From the statement given in the margin, it will be seen that the proportion of the married persons below 15 years of age has been declining from census to census. In the school going age, on account of the spread of education, a fall is noticed both in the proportion of the married males and of females. The ratio of the males has decreased from 139 in 1901 to 86 in 1921, while, that of females, from 560 in 1901 to 484 in 1921. In the reproductive ages of females also, there has been a continuous fall from 772 in 1901 to 730 in 1921.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

Year.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 and over.
1901	Male	4	139	750		833
	Female	28	560	833	772	439
1911	Male	4	132	735		838
	Female	27	571	828	768	443
1921	Male	2	86	684		832
	Female	24	484	811	730	460

115. Musalmans.—No appreciable decline is seen in the proportion of the married males below 15 years of age; but, in the ratio of the married females, there is a marked decrease, from 25 in 1901 to 17 in 1921. In the school going age, 15-20, the fall in the proportion of married males is considerable, from 104 in 1901 to 48 in 1921 or by over 54 per cent., while, that in females, it is not so marked. In the reproductive ages also a decrease is noticed. For every 802 married women in 1901, there are only 763 in this census.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

Year.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 and over
1901	Male	3	104	749		879
	Female	25	587	866	802	465
1911	Male	1	72	717		885
	Female	21	617	863	806	435
1921	Male	3	48	662		872
	Female	17	527	837	763	469

116. Christians.—The proportion of the married below 15 years has fallen considerably both among males and females. In 1901 the proportions were 8 and 43 while, in 1921, they have come down to 3 and 23, respectively. There has been a fall in the proportion of the married males and females of the school going ages also. From 273 and 700 in 1901, the proportions have gone down to 170 and 577, respectively, in 1921. The numbers in the reproductive ages show a decrease only in this Census. As against 845 in each of the censuses of 1911 and 1901, the present ratio is 806.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

Year.	Sex.	0-15	15-20	20-40	15-40	40 & over
1901	Male	8	273	848	..	839
	Female	43	700	893	845	513
1911	Male	6	276	839	..	836
	Female	43	691	892	845	521
1921	Male	3	170	790	..	836
	Female	23	577	872	806	537

117. Hindus.—Reference has already been made to the fact that the Hindus in Travancore fall under two separate tribes, the Malayalees and the Non-Malayalees. They differ from each other in habits, mode of life, law of inheritance, etc. Hence, it will be interesting to know the marital conditions of each of these classes. But, as separate

figures for them are not available for previous censuses, the figures for the whole Hindu religion will be taken for comparison, so far as 1901 and 1911 are concerned; and the difference between the marital conditions of the two classes will be pointed out separately, for this Census. It will be seen from the marginal table that the fall in the proportion of the married males under 15, from 3 in 1901 to 1 in 1921, is marked, though it is not so prominent in the case of married females in whom the decrease is only from 20 to 15. But, in the school going age, the decrease in the number of married males, from 95 in 1901 to 50 in the present Census, is very striking. The fall in the proportion of the females of that age, from 513 in 1901, to 436 in 1921, is also appreciable. The proportion of unmarried females in the last age period is the lowest of all religions and lower than that in 1901 by 110. This may show that widows, particularly pretty and wealthy, are sought after more than virgins in the matrimonial markets here as in European countries. In the reproductive ages 15-40, as compared with the proportions in 1901 and 1911, there is a marked decrease in 1921. But, why there was an increase in 1911 as compared with 1901 cannot be correctly accounted for.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

Year.	Sex.	0—15	15—20	20—40	15—40	40 & over.
1901	Male	3	95	715	..	827
	Female	20	513	811	722	416
1911	Male	2	78	695	..	834
	Female	22	517	801	732	414
1921	Male	1	50	638	..	827
	Female	15	436	782	698	306

118. The Non-Malayalee Hindus.—From the statement given in the margin it will be seen that, in the matter of civil condition, the difference between the Malayalees and the non-Malayalees among the Hindus is marked. The proportion of married females under 15 is lowest among the Malayalees (13) and highest among the non-Malayalees (28) as compared with that of all other religions, indicating that infant marriages are most common among the non-Malayalees. In the next age period 15-20, the proportion of married females is lowest among the Malayalees (428) against (481) among the non-Malayalees. In the reproductive ages, the proportion of the married among the Malayalees is 685 against 762 among the non-Malayalees. These are significant and result in the lower birth rate found among the former.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL AGE PERIODS TO 1,000 OF EACH AGE PERIOD.

	Sex.	0—15	15—20	20—40	15—40	40 & over.
Malayalee.	Male	1	49	629	..	824
	Female	13	428	769	685	431
Non-Malayalee.	Male	2	56	679	..	844
	Female	28	481	842	762	414

119. Marital Condition by Natural Divisons and Rural and Urban Areas.—From Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that the proportion of the married is lowest in the Sea-Coast Division, 364 among males and 370 among females, and highest in the Mountainous Division, 417 among males and 427 among females, and that it stands between the two, in the Inland Division, with 399 and 422. As the chief trading and industrial centres of Travancore are situated in the Sea-Coast Division, the proportion of married persons can naturally be expected to be low there. The absence of any large scale industry or trade and the cultivation of tapioca and other garden products account for the higher proportion of the married in the Inland Division.

The highest proportion found in the Mountainous Division may be attributed to the large number of immigrant coolies working in the rubber and tea estates of the Division who are mostly non-Malayalees, among whom marriage is more universal than among the Malayalees. In Urban areas, the proportion of the married males and females, per 1,000 of each sex, is 385 and 397, respectively, while, in Rural areas, the corresponding figures are 449 and 397. The low proportion of married males in the Urban areas is the result of their having a large number of schools with students who are mostly bachelors.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age periods at each of the last three Censuses.*

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL RELIGIONS.									
Males.	***577***	***543***	***525***	***388***	***415***	***429***	***35***	***42***	***46***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	997	999	1	2	1	..	1	..
10 — 15	994	990	987	5	9	12	1	1	1
15 — 20	912	863	854	86	131	140	2	6	6
20 — 40	284	226	207	684	735	749	32	39	44
40 — 60	41	17	15	865	875	871	94	108	114
60 and over.	50	11	10	708	695	679	242	294	311
Females.	***483***	***445***	***436***	***396***	***414***	***423***	***121***	***141***	***141***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	998	995	995	2	4	5	..	1	..
10 — 15	944	913	907	54	84	90	2	3	3
15 — 20	501	407	421	484	571	560	15	22	19
20 — 40	90	61	60	811	828	833	99	111	107
40 — 60	68	18	15	547	534	529	385	448	456
60 and over.	94	15	14	187	154	150	719	831	836
HINDUS.									
Males.	***586***	***551***	***530***	***376***	***403***	***420***	***38***	***46***	***50***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	997	998	1	2	1	..	1	1
10 — 15	996	993	990	4	5	9	..	2	1
15 — 20	948	915	898	50	79	95	2	6	7
20 — 40	326	260	235	638	700	715	36	40	50
40 — 60	45	20	17	859	870	864	96	110	119
60 and over.	49	11	9	709	695	676	242	294	315
Females.	***481***	***441***	***431***	***383***	***401***	***412***	***136***	***158***	***157***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	998	994	995	2	4	5	..	2	..
10 — 15	951	927	927	47	70	72	2	3	3
15 — 20	545	457	464	436	517	513	19	26	23
20 — 40	104	77	68	782	801	811	114	122	121
40 — 60	71	20	16	514	518	504	415	462	480
60 and over.	96	15	14	162	134	138	742	851	848
MUSALMANS.									
Males.	***600***	***567***	***546***	***372***	***400***	***420***	***28***	***33***	***34***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	996	999	999	4	1	1	..	..	..
10 — 15	996	996	992	4	3	7	..	..	..
15 — 20	950	922	891	48	72	104	2	1	1
20 — 40	309	245	215	662	718	748	29	6	5
40 — 60	28	9	9	900	915	913	72	37	37
60 and over.	44	11	10	751	770	738	205	76	78
Females.	***493***	***459***	***455***	***400***	***419***	***427***	***107***	***122***	***118***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	997	996	995	2	3	5	1	1	..
10 — 15	948	930	918	50	67	79	2	3	3
15 — 20	454	355	393	527	617	587	19	28	20
20 — 40	69	36	46	837	863	866	93	101	88
40 — 60	67	14	11	553	554	552	380	432	437
60 and over.	94	13	11	179	161	160	727	826	829
CHRISTIANS.									
Males.	***553***	***517***	***507***	***415***	***446***	***455***	***32***	***37***	***38***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	997	999	1	2	1	..	1	..
10 — 15	990	980	976	10	19	23	..	1	1
15 — 20	828	723	719	170	273	276	2	4	5
20 — 40	185	135	122	790	839	848	25	26	30
40 — 60	31	13	12	874	878	880	95	109	108
60 and over.	52	12	11	696	677	670	252	311	319
Females.	***485***	***451***	***447***	***426***	***447***	***450***	***89***	***102***	***103***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	999	995	994	1	4	6	..	1	..
10 — 15	929	876	858	70	122	140	1	2	2
15 — 20	416	292	300	577	700	691	7	8	9
20 — 40	65	40	37	872	892	893	63	68	70
40 — 60	60	13	14	627	610	604	313	377	382
60 and over.	94	14	15	250	217	192	656	769	793
ANIMISTS.									
Males.	***561***	***499***	***477***	***403***	***454***	***485***	***36***	***47***	***38***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	1,000	998	1,000	..	2	..	..	..	..
10 — 15	994	990	985	5	9	15	1	1	..
15 — 20	893	882	839	105	109	146	2	9	15
20 — 40	302	167	142	664	784	816	34	49	42
40 — 60	73	9	9	833	886	905	94	105	86
60 and over.	69	3	8	744	724	764	187	273	228
Females.	***506***	***434***	***426***	***428***	***474***	***478***	***66***	***92***	***96***
0 — 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 — 10	997	993	994	3	6	6	..	1	..
10 — 15	934	931	894	66	67	102	..	2	4
15 — 20	503	452	427	491	524	556	6	24	17
20 — 40	134	58	61	817	872	865	49	70	74
40 — 60	122	16	22	632	689	636	246	295	342
60 and over.	201	4	32	255	220	200	544	776	768

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.*

RELIGION.	MALES.																	
	All ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE.																		
All Religion	577	388	35	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	994	5	.	431	544	25	42	833	125
Hindu	586	377	37	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	996	4	.	469	503	28	46	827	127
Musalman	600	372	28	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	996	4	.	460	517	23	31	868	101
Christian	553	415	32	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	990	9	.	341	639	20	35	836	129
Animist	561	403	36	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	994	5	1	429	544	27	73	814	113
Sea-Coast Division.																		
All Religion	603	362	35	1,000	..	..	999	1	.	997	3	.	490	487	23	41	838	121
Hindu	603	362	35	1,000	..	..	1,000	.	.	997	3	.	500	475	25	44	835	121
Musalman	608	364	28	1,000	..	..	994	6	.	996	4	.	486	493	21	33	868	99
Christian	601	368	31	1,000	..	..	1,000	.	.	997	3	.	456	526	18	35	838	127
Animist	560	411	29	1,000	..	..	1,000	.	.	994	6	.	506	461	33	88	851	61
Inland Division.																		
All Religion	563	399	38	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	994	6	.	392	579	29	45	824	131
Hindu	574	384	42	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	995	4	1	445	521	34	52	812	136
Musalman	595	373	32	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	994	5	1	443	529	28	30	860	110
Christian	541	427	32	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	991	9	.	300	679	21	34	840	126
Animist	529	427	44	1,000	.	.	1,000	.	.	1,000	.	.	350	601	49	25	864	111
Mountainous Division.																		
All Religion	548	417	35	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	991	9	.	371	604	25	40	833	127
Hindu	563	399	38	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	995	5	.	427	545	28	42	832	126
Musalman	586	388	26	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	996	4	.	420	558	22	29	876	95
Christian	516	451	33	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	982	18	.	266	714	20	38	828	134
Animist	564	399	37	1,000	.	.	1,000	.	.	994	5	1	409	567	24	71	798	131
	FEMALES.																	
STATE.																		
All Religion	483	396	121	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	944	54	2	191	731	78	75	460	465
Hindu	480	383	137	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	951	47	2	211	698	91	77	428	495
Musalman	493	400	107	1,000	.	.	997	2	1	948	50	2	161	764	75	73	469	458
Christian	485	426	89	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	929	70	1	154	797	49	68	537	395
Animist	506	428	66	1,000	.	.	997	3	.	934	66	.	222	739	39	137	562	301
Sea-coast Division.																		
All Religion	496	370	134	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	961	37	2	222	688	90	69	416	515
Hindu	488	366	146	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	958	40	2	227	674	99	70	398	532
Musalman	493	391	116	1,000	.	.	997	3	.	952	47	1	173	745	82	68	444	488
Christian	521	378	101	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	975	24	1	223	716	61	65	475	460
Animist	491	437	72	1,000	.	.	992	8	.	953	47	.	289	671	40	80	590	330
Inland Division.																		
All Religion	478	412	110	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	943	55	2	173	758	69	82	498	420
Hindu	478	393	129	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	957	41	2	206	709	85	89	459	452
Musalman	500	405	95	1,000	.	.	996	3	1	948	50	2	154	779	67	76	502	422
Christian	476	443	81	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	923	76	1	120	838	42	68	571	361
Animist	425	479	96	1,000	.	.	1,000	.	.	878	122	.	151	787	62	..	629	371
Mountainous Division.																		
All Religion	464	427	109	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	912	87	1	153	780	67	75	494	431
Hindu	465	410	125	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	927	72	1	176	743	81	75	457	468
Musalman	486	415	99	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	940	58	2	139	793	68	81	497	422
Christian	457	458	85	1,000	.	.	999	1	.	882	117	1	116	841	43	70	559	371
Animist	517	421	62	1,000	.	.	998	2	.	932	68	.	206	758	36	164	549	287

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.*

RELIGION AND AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
ALL RELIGIONS	**5,774**	**3,874**	**352**	**4,829**	**3,965**	**1,205**
0—10	2,650	1	..	2,708	2	..
10—15	1,286	7	..	1,188	69	2
15—40	1,754	2,214	103	792	3,024	324
40 and over	85	1,652	249	141	870	880
HINDU	**5,862**	**3,763**	**375**	**4,806**	**3,828**	**1,366**
0—10	2,578	1	..	2,614	2	..
10—15	1,266	5	..	1,158	57	3
15—40	1,924	2,066	116	882	2,922	383
40 and over	94	1,691	259	152	847	980
MUSALMAN	**5,997**	**3,722**	**281**	**4,931**	**3,996**	**1,073**
0—10	2,755	5	..	2,885	4	1
10—15	1,344	6	..	1,262	67	2
15—40	1,839	2,069	91	663	3,150	312
40 and over	59	1,642	190	121	775	758
CHRISTIAN	**5,535**	**4,145**	**320**	**4,854**	**4,256**	**890**
0—10	2,783	1	..	2,877	2	..
10—15	1,316	12	..	1,238	94	1
15—40	1,369	2,563	79	621	3,219	199
40 and over	67	1,569	241	118	941	690
ANIMIST	**5,612**	**4,030**	**358**	**5,062**	**4,278**	**660**
0—10	2,894	..	..	2,698	3	..
10—15	1,262	6	2	1,154	82	..
15—40	1,801	2,284	114	989	3,283	172
40 and over	155	1,740	242	221	910	488

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.*

RELIGION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	ALL AGES.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STATE.															
All Religions	812	994	3,325	992	2,076	5,222	897	2,503	5,012	438	1,326	3,055	1,631	511	3,433
Hindu	807	1,001	3,585	998	2,777	5,600	900	12,287	5,941	451	1,392	3,262	1,593	493	3,726
Musalman	762	995	3,535	970	662	6,000	871	10,888	5,000	334	1,411	3,198	1,888	438	3,691
Christian	836	979	2,648	985	2,756	3,500	897	7,150	3,174	432	1,197	2,393	1,702	572	2,730
Sea Coast Division.															
All Religions	812	1,006	3,988	998	1,631	16,000	924	11,292	8,087	460	1,435	3,938	1,574	464	4,002
Hindu	810	1,010	4,215	1,001	3,139	20,000	918	12,647	9,412	465	1,455	4,053	1,563	465	4,277
Musalman	776	1,026	4,032	984	4,526	..	909	10,372	10,000	356	1,517	3,945	1,703	421	4,061
Christian	834	986	3,151	993	2,923	6,000	948	7,605	3,200	484	1,346	3,433	1,599	480	3,066
Inland Division.															
All Religions	817	991	2,774	982	2,783	2,500	881	8,885	3,763	432	1,278	2,362	1,657	556	2,949
Hindu	812	999	2,950	985	2,629	2,000	887	9,822	3,962	465	1,361	2,537	1,592	532	3,141
Musalman	751	970	2,688	952	1,857	5,000	854	9,500	1,500	317	1,344	2,234	1,954	445	2,934
Christian	834	983	2,421	983	3,389	1,000	875	8,213	4,250	379	1,170	1,935	1,802	613	2,586
Mountainous Division.															
All Religions	806	976	2,926	996	2,256	1,667	866	8,835	3,789	392	1,222	2,533	1,703	540	3,089
Hindu	793	985	3,193	1,010	2,455	2,000	875	14,535	5,000	394	1,304	2,763	1,665	503	3,390
Musalman	741	954	3,356	958	3,000	1,000	805	13,824	..	295	1,271	2,778	2,304	468	3,637
Christian	842	965	2,413	981	1,786	..	866	6,302	2,300	411	1,107	1,990	1,683	620	2,553

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.*

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.

CASTE.	All ages.			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Ampattan	570	376	54	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	903	95	2	204	730	66	93	744	163
2. Brahmin (Malayala)	489	457	54	1,000	..	..	997	2	1	647	348	5	240	714	46	80	668	252
3. Brahmin (Others)	361	590	49	1,000	..	..	995	5	..	737	260	3	128	845	27	52	823	125
4. Chakkala	588	372	40	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	971	27	2	318	639	43	35	833	132
5. Channan	614	355	31	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	987	12	1	345	631	24	20	856	124
6. Chetty	559	409	32	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	968	32	..	317	662	21	45	839	116
7. Izhavan	605	363	32	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	991	8	1	318	643	39	49	847	104
8. Kammalan	577	395	28	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	935	63	2	285	687	28	41	863	96
9. Konkani	553	416	31	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	959	41	..	312	667	21	102	800	98
10. Kuravan	566	394	40	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	972	27	1	279	680	41	47	827	126
11. Maran	607	335	58	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	975	18	7	404	544	52	86	729	185
12. Nayar	632	335	33	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	430	530	40	63	834	103
13. Parayan	544	412	44	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	964	33	3	254	710	36	31	820	149
14. Pulayan	522	431	47	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	972	26	2	207	747	46	34	825	141
15. Tantan	597	370	33	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	983	14	3	276	689	35	48	833	119
16. Vellalan	555	409	36	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	948	52	..	319	652	29	47	837	116

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.

CASTE.	All ages.			0—5			5—12			12—20			20—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Ampattan	400	446	154	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	559	418	23	54	839	107	17	475	508
2. Brahmin (Malayala)	380	458	162	1,000	..	..	987	10	3	335	653	12	71	810	119	107	392	501
3. Brahmin (Others)	336	488	176	1,000	..	..	956	41	3	233	744	23	39	833	128	76	397	527
4. Chakkala	465	385	150	1,000	..	..	991	9	..	620	365	15	116	758	126	35	402	563
5. Channan	506	373	121	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	804	190	6	64	840	96	37	452	511
6. Chetty	448	395	157	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	645	345	10	79	807	114	75	390	535
7. Izhavan	487	380	133	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	782	214	4	177	719	104	86	432	482
8. Kammalan	484	394	122	1,000	..	..	994	6	..	664	330	6	95	796	109	32	497	471
9. Konkani	374	429	197	1,000	..	..	983	17	..	256	710	34	57	799	144	91	305	604
10. Kuravan	504	378	118	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	778	212	10	115	783	102	92	465	443
11. Maran	451	371	178	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	702	281	17	114	746	140	93	364	543
12. Nayar	486	355	159	1,000	..	..	998	2	..	752	243	5	24	832	144	101	323	576
13. Parayan	470	427	103	1,000	..	..	994	6	..	744	252	4	83	841	76	48	524	428
14. Pulayan	457	445	98	1,000	..	..	999	1	..	889	95	16	80	846	74	54	640	306
15. Tantan	514	364	122	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	724	263	13	111	771	118	99	420	481
16. Vellalan	397	424	179	1,000	..	..	997	3	..	598	391	11	48	836	116	60	388	552

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*The Civil condition of Non-Malayalee Hindus.*

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
STATE	***434,356***	***221,775***	***212,581***	***121,572***	***93,824***	***89,180***	***88,180***	***8,023***	***30,577***
0—5	53,752	26,726	27,026	26,726	27,026	..	..	..	..
5—10	55,818	28,050	27,768	28,032	27,690	18	70	..	8
10—15	52,976	27,235	25,741	27,095	23,514	135	2,183	5	44
15—20	41,785	21,755	20,030	20,503	10,041	1,223	9,638	29	351
20—25	40,477	19,901	20,576	13,048	1,821	6,719	17,892	134	863
25—30	39,207	19,319	19,888	5,531	779	13,373	17,519	415	1,590
30—35	32,839	16,711	16,128	1,782	466	14,256	13,339	673	2,323
35—40	28,969	15,721	13,248	652	434	14,338	10,082	731	2,732
40—45	24,177	12,991	11,186	392	436	11,763	7,021	836	3,729
45—50	18,886	10,556	8,330	235	379	9,376	4,516	945	3,435
50—55	16,249	8,294	7,955	179	418	7,101	2,980	1,014	4,557
55—60	9,659	5,116	4,543	115	263	4,182	1,428	819	2,852
60—65	9,485	4,623	4,862	126	275	3,513	880	984	3,707
65—70	4,125	2,089	2,036	71	114	1,441	304	577	1,618
70 and over	5,952	2,688	3,264	85	168	1,742	328	861	2,768
Mean age	24·7	24·9	24·5	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

120. Introductory Remarks.—In no time or country can the importance of education be over-estimated. It has an intimate bearing not only on the literary attainments of the people, but also on their civil condition, occupation, birth and death rates, e c. For the correct appreciation of the progress in education, for instituting comparison with the literacy of other Provinces and States and even for administrative purposes, it is desirable to have a clear conception of the various expressions, such as, Primary Education, School Going Age, etc., which are met with in reports on education. In some countries, these terms are defined with reference to the age of pupils and in others with reference to the standard of instruction imparted. In this State, Elementary Education, which includes Primary Education of other Provinces, is defined as the instruction imparted in classes I to IV of Vernacular Schools, while the school going population, by which is meant the number of persons of school going age, is taken as 15 per cent of the total population. The census figures for literacy are required to be sorted for 3 quinquennial age periods only *viz.*, 5-10, 10-15 and 15-20. To gauge correctly the progress of education, it is desirable to sort the figures for two more periods 20-25 and 25-30. However, in this Census, as required by the Census Commissioner for India, figures have been tabulated for the age period 20-30 also, with a view to ascertain how far literacy once acquired is retained afterwards. It was the practice in previous censuses to calculate the proportion of literates on the total population. As children under 5 years of age could not be expected to be literate, their number is required to be excluded this time from the total population, in making the calculation. This is certainly an improvement; but, it does not go far. To attain the standard fixed in the Census for literacy *i. e.* to write a letter to a friend and read his reply, at least, primary education should have been completed. Taking that children begin instruction at 5, it would take five years *i. e.* to their tenth year, to complete primary education. It seems reasonable therefore that, in calculating the proportion of literates, children under 10 years of age should be excluded, instead of under 5. At any rate, it is done so in the United States of America.

121. Reference to Tables.—The data for the discussion of the subject dealt with in this Chapter are contained in the following Tables :—

Imperial Table	VIII.	Education by Religion and Age.
	IX.	Education by selected Castes, Tribes and Races.
Subsidiary Table	I.	Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.
	II.	Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.
	III.	Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.
	IV.	English Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.
	V.	Progress of Literacy since 1901.
	VI.	Literacy by Caste.
	VII.	Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the Returns of the Education Department.

122. The Scope of the Returns.—For the purpose of Census statistics, literacy is defined as ability to read and write any language. Up to 1891, a distinction was made between persons 'able to read and write' and those 'learning.' This distinction having caused the two classes to overlap each other, it was decided in 1901 to confine the entry in the Enumeration Schedules to the two main categories of 'literate' and 'illiterate.' But, for want of a standard as to who should be considered literate, the literacy figures of that year were vitiated by the inclusion therein of the statistics of persons who could only sign their names or laboriously spell out a printed book. Hence, the standard was fixed in 1911 that a person should be regarded as literate only if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise

The same instructions were issued this time also. If a person was literate in more than one language, all those languages were recorded. Information regarding the number of persons able to read and write English was also noted in a separate column.

123. Extent of Literacy—General.—Of the total population of the State, excluding children under 5 years of age, 968,133 persons, or 279 for every one thousand, are literate according to the present Census. Among men, two in every five, and, among women, two in every twelve, are able to read and write. In other words, for every twelve literate males, there are five females who have acquired the standard. The marginal table compares Travancore with other States and Provinces in point of literacy. It will be seen therefrom that, in the literacy of both the sexes put together and in the education of males, Travancore takes the second place among the British Provinces including Burma and Indian States, while, in female education, it occupies the first place. The phenominally advanced position of Burma, as compared with Travancore, in regard to male literacy, is the result of its indigenous system of free education, evidently of a religious character, imparted in monasteries. If the standard on which the statistics collected for literacy had been a higher one, the relative position of Travancore and Burma, with regard to male literacy, would have been materially altered, since, as is seen from para 354 of the Census Report of India for 1911, "there are comparatively few in Burma who have received a University Education or studied in a High or Middle School." Comparison with European countries is not possible, as figures are not available for them. But, it can be said even without the figures that Western countries are far ahead of India in the matter of literacy both among males and females. Though this is a well known fact, it may not be so widely known that, in the United States of America, the proportion of literates among the Negroes is considerably higher than that in any Province or State in India. According to the Census figures of 1910, the proportion of literates among them, calculated on their population over 10 years of age, was 696 for every one thousand (699 among males and 693 among females), against 330 (449 among males and 207 among females) in Travancore. For instituting comparison with Asiatic countries outside India, statistics are not available except for Ceylon. In the case of Ceylon, excluding Maladives, the proportion of literates per mille of the total population is 337 (482 among males and 179 among females) and this ratio is higher than that for any Indian State or Province. In Maladives, where the education is of the nature given in the Monasteries of Burma, the proportion is much higher, being 410 per mille, (449 among males and 366 among females).

Province or State.	Number per 1,000 who are Literate excluding Persons under 5.		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Travancore ...	279	380	171
Burma ...	317	510	112
Cochin ...	214	317	115
Baroda ...	146	240	44
Coorg ...	144	...	...
Delhi ...	122	...	...
Ajmere-Merwara ...	113	185	26
Bengal ...	104	188	21
Other States and Provinces.	Below 100	...	...

124. Literacy by Natural Divisions.—From the figures for Natural Divisions given in Subsidiary Table II, it will be observed that the proportion of literates is highest in the Inland, and lowest in the Mountainous Division. In every thousand persons of each sex, 424 males and 206 females are able to read and write in the Inland Division as against 377 males and 173 females in the Sea-Coast region and a still lower proportion of 333 males and 131 females in the Mountainous tract. The predominant position which the Inland Division occupies in this respect is the result of its having greater educational facilities and its being the home of a large proportion of the Malayalee Hindus and the Syrian Christians among whom education has much advanced. Of the 4,156 educational institutions in the State, recognised and unrecognised, about 38 per cent. are in this Division. For every 801 inhabitants and 0·9 square mile of area, there is one school in this region. The large animistic and labour population of the Mountainous Division and

the comparatively less number of schools therein account for the low proportion of literates found in that Division. There is only one school for every 1,090 inhabitants and 6 square miles of area in this tract. The Sea-Coast Division, in which are situated the important trading centres and markets and where the proportion of the Musalman population is largest, occupies a middle place. In this Division there is one school for every 1049 inhabitants and 0·8 square mile of area.

125. Literacy by Administrative Divisions.—Taking the Administrative Divisions, it will be seen from Subsidiary Table II that the proportion of literates is highest in the Northern Division where the Christian element predominates and lowest in the High Range Division where illiterate coolies bulk the population. The Central Division which contains 2 out of the 5 major Municipal towns of the State and the Southern Division in which the Capital of the State is situated occupy only intermediate places. The one outstanding feature of the proportions for the several Divisions is the want of correlation between literacy and density. It will be seen from the marginal table that, if the High Range Division which stands altogether on a different basis is excluded, the Northern, the Central and the Southern Divisions which take an ascending order in respect of density stand in a descending order in point of literacy.

Division.	Literate per mille.	Number of persons per sq. mile.
Northern	302	540
Central	289	573
Southern	243	776
High Range	145	51

126. Literacy in Towns.—As must be expected, the proportion of literates in towns is much higher than that in rural parts. The average for the 19 Municipal towns of the State is 593 literate males and 251 literate females, to every 1,000 of each sex, compared with the State average of 380 and 171, respectively. The proportional figures for the literates in the 5 major Municipal towns are given in the inset. It will be seen therefrom that, in respect of male literacy, Trivandrum takes the lead with a proportion of 750 per mille. This is due to the fact of its being the Head Quarters of Government with a large number of offices, schools, colleges and trading institutions. Nagercoil comes next with 672 literate males. It is the centre of the activities of the London Missionary Society, whose contribution towards the spread of education in the State is large. Kottayam and Quilon come next in order and Alleppey occupies the last place. As regards female literacy, Kottayam heads the list, with a proportion of 436. The reason for the high rank which Kottayam occupies in this respect is obvious. The Syrian Christians, whose ladies stand foremost among the women of the several religious persuasions in the matter of literacy, constitute a large portion of the population of this town. Next follow in order Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, and Nagercoil with a proportion of 350, 239, 162 and 161 respectively.

Town	NUMBER PER MILLE.	
	Male.	Female.
Trivandrum	750	350
Nagercoil	672	161
Kottayam	639	436
Quilon	547	239
Alleppey	362	162

127. Literacy by Age and Sex.—The marginal table sets out the number of literates per hundred at each age period. It will be seen therefrom that, among persons of both sexes, the proportion is highest, 32·9 per hundred, in the the age period 15-20. But, among males, the proportion rises continuously from 13·5 in the age period 5-10 to 35·6 in 10-15, to 43·6 in 15-20 and to 44·0 in 20 and over. In a country like Travancore, where there has been steady increase in the educational facilities since the commencement of the last decade and where Government have undertaken the responsibility of imparting primary education to children, a high proportion of literates in the age

Age period.	LITERATES PER 100		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.
5—10	14·1	13·5	14·8
10—15	28·5	35·6	21·0
15—20	32·9	43·6	22·5
20 and over	30·3	44·0	16·2

period 15-20 can easily be explained. It is the population of this age period that has just passed the ordinary primary school going age and that has had the opportunity of fully enjoying the benefits of the decade. Among females, the proportion is highest, 22·5 per cent, between the ages 15 and 20, and is lowest 14·8, in the period 5-10. The growing interest in female education which has been perceptible during the decade under review probably explains the high proportion in the age group 15-20. Although the percentage for female literates is lowest (14·8) in the age group 5-10, it is significant that the ratio is higher than that for the male literates of the same age period, which is 13·5. This may be attributed to the circumstance that girls are sent to schools at comparatively younger ages and that, on account of lower fees charged for them, they avail themselves of the educational facilities more readily than boys.

128. Literacy by Religion.—In the marginal statement and in the diagrams facing this page, are given the percentages of literates in each main religion. Of the different religious persuasions, excluding the Jews, the Jains, the Buddhists and the Zoroastrians who together form only a small minority of the entire population, the Christians bear the palm in point of literacy. Of their total number, 35·3 per hundred are literate. Among males, 43·5 per cent., and among females, 26·5 per cent., are able to read and write. The Hindus come next; but, they have only 26 literate persons for every 35 among the Christians. Taking the two sexes, 37·1 per cent of the males, and 14·6 per cent of the females, have acquired the standard. Whilst, in the proportion of literates, the Hindu males fall short of their Christian brethren only by 6·4 per cent, the Hindu females lag behind their Christian sisters by 11·9 per cent. The Musalmans come next with 14·8 literate persons in every hundred; for males the proportion is 23·8 and for females, 5·0. Although the percentage of literates among the Musalmans is small in Travancore when compared with that of the other main religionists, it has to be remembered that their ratio is very large as compared with that of the adherents of the same religion in other parts of India.

RELIGION.	LITERATES PER 100.		
	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Hindu . .	26·0	37·1	14·6
Christian . .	35·3	43·5	26·5
Musalman . .	14·8	23·8	5·0

129. Literacy by caste.—Among the Hindus, as a rule, Brahmins stand at the top and Pariahs, Pulayas, etc., at the bottom. But, a good deal depends upon their profession also. Thus, among male literates, Kaniyans who form the astrologer caste have the greatest proportion (663 per mille) next to Brahmins (680, Malayala Brahmins and 720, other Brahmins). They are closely followed by Nairs (612) and then, in order, by Ambalavasis (592), Konkanis (573), Vellalas (467) and Marans (452). The other castes have each less than 450. At the other end come Kuravas, Pulayas and Pariahs. Though a mighty gulf separates these classes from the other Hindus in point of literacy, it is a noteworthy feature that, under the system of education in vogue at present, they are progressing by leaps and bounds. As against a proportion of 14, 18 and 28 per mille in 1911, their present ratio stands at 35, 40 and 109, respectively. The castes which return high proportions of literate females are the non-Malayala Brahmins (442 per mille), Marans (412), Konkanies (359), Nairs (335) and the Malayala Brahmins (323). In each of the other castes, the ratio is less than 300 per mille.

If the figures for the several Christian sects are analysed, it is observed that Europeans top the list with 966 male and 892 female literates in a thousand of each sex. Anglo-Indians follow them with a proportion of 900 males and 700 females. Among the Indian Christians, the Syrians come first with 515 and 313, followed by the other Christians.

130. Literacy in English.—In the whole of Travancore, 53,611 persons or 15 per mille of the population, 5 years of age and over, are literate in English. For

To face page 82.

Diagrams 27 to 30 showing the percentages of literates among males and females in each Religion in the several age periods.

Diagram 27.

All Religions.

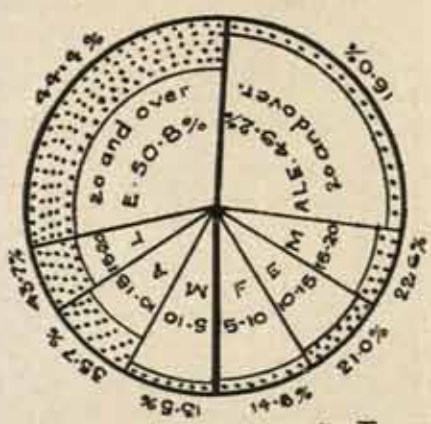
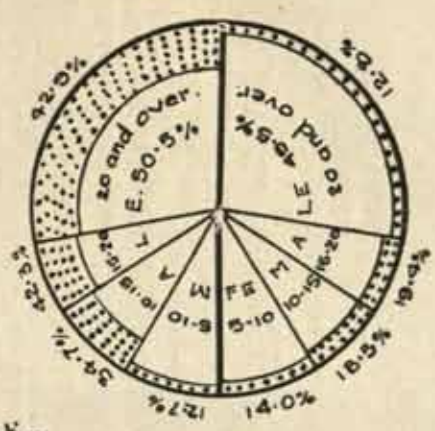


Diagram 28.

Hindu.



References.

(1) The sectors bear the same proportion which the number of persons in the age-periods noted there-in bear to the Total population.

(2) Literates.....

Illiterates.....

(3) The numbers 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 & over within the sectors refer to the age-groups.

(4) The figures given outside the sector show the percentage of the Literates.

Musalman.

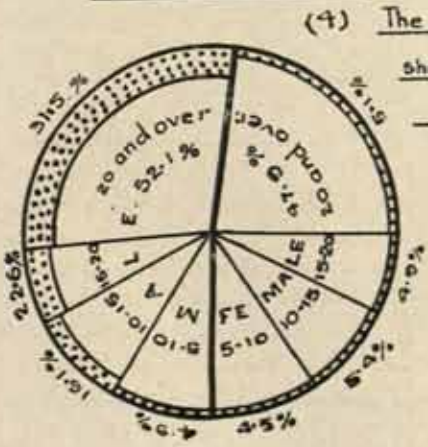


Diagram 29.

Christian.

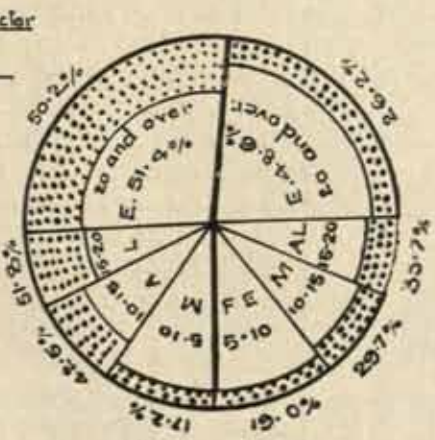


Diagram 30.

every 1,000 of each sex, 25 males and 6 females possess a knowledge of this language, as against 15 and 2 in the last Census. In other words, one in every 40 males and one in every 165 females are acquainted with English.

As in the case of general literacy, English education has spread mostly among the Christians, there being 34 male and 13 female literates for every 1,000 of each sex among them, as against 22 male and 3 female literates among the Hindus and 8 male and one female literates among the Musalmans. The same factors which have determined the relative positions of the followers of the several religions in respect of general literacy have operated in fixing their respective places in regard to English education also. The man who is literate in his own language is by no means necessarily acquainted also with English, but a knowledge of one tongue is, for all intents and purposes, a necessary preliminary to his being acquainted with the other. If the statistics are examined by caste, among the Hindus, the non-Malayala Brahmins top the list with 175 males and 22 females who have acquired the standard, for every 1,000 of each sex. Then comes the Konkani with 104 males and 9 females who can read and write English. The lowest proportion is found among Kuravas and Pulayas. Among the Christians, the proportions are naturally high among Europeans and Anglo-Indians, most of whom have English as their mother-tongue, and low among Indian Christians. While the first two show a proportion of 836 and 643, respectively, the last has a ratio of only 22. If the statistics for the Indian Christians are examined, it will be seen that, as against 33 males and 12 females who are literate among the Syrian Christians, there are only 29 males and 12 females who have acquired the standard among the other Christians.

Among the Administrative Divisions, the proportion is highest in the Southern Division which is the centre of higher education and where the existence of public offices, educational institutions and trading firms demand a large number of English knowing hands. In this Division, 334 males and 71 females are able to read and write English, in a ten thousand of each sex. The High Range Division which is the centre of the European Planting community comes next with a proportion of 329 male and 90 female literates. The Central and the Northern Divisions follow in order with 236 & 49 and 179 & 57, respectively.

131. Progress of Education and Comparison with Previous Censuses.—In view of the changes adopted in the definition of the term "literate" from time to time, it was thought difficult to institute an effective comparison with the results of Censuses taken prior to 1901. It was suggested, therefore, that the best plan would be to exclude from comparison persons under 15 years of age and to add to the number shown as literate in 1891 all persons over that age who were then classed as "learning." This procedure has the serious defect of excluding from the statistics a large proportion of boys and girls of school going ages who are actually undergoing tuition. So far as this State is concerned, in the instructions given to the enumerators in 1901, the restriction was placed that a person who could read and write only a few words of a language with difficulty or who could only sign his name should not be treated as literate. Hence, the statistics for 1901 have not been vitiated by the defects which the omission to fix such a standard has produced in other parts of India. An effective comparison can therefore be instituted so far as Travancore is concerned with the statistics of at least 1901 and 1911. It will be seen from the marginal table that the proportion of literate persons has risen from 142 per mille in 1901 to 279 in 1921 or by 96 per cent. The ratio of literate males has increased by 54 per cent and that of literate females by 380 per cent. Each religion shares this increase, but it is most marked among the Hindus and least so among the Musalmans. In the age period 15-20 which includes persons who have just passed the age when reading and writing are usually learnt and which would furnish a good idea of the spread of education in the State, the proportion of male literates has risen from 264 in 1901 to 437 in 1921 or by 66 per cent. and that of female literates from 58 to 225 or by 288 per cent. As in the case of general literacy, this increase is apportioned by all the three religions, the Hindus, the Musalmans and the Christians. But, while the

percentage of increase is highest among the Hindus, *viz.*, 67 per cent for males and 289 per cent. for females, it is lowest among the Musalmans, *viz.*, 48 per cent. for males and 206 per cent. for females. Another method of gauging the progress of education in the State is by comparing the growth of population with the growth of education. Such a comparison shows that while the population has increased by 35 per cent. (34·4 per cent. among males and 34·9 per cent. among females), the number of literates has gone up by 335 per cent. (110 per cent. among males and 560 per cent. among females), during the last 20 years.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF LITERATES PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER 5 YEARS AND AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS.

SEX AND RELIGION.	PROPORTION OF LITERATES PER MILLE OVER 5.				PROPORTION OF LITERATES PER MILLE IN THE AGE PERIOD 15—20.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	Percentage of increase from 1901 to 1921.	1921.	1911.	1901.	Percentage of increase from 1901—1921.
All Religions.								
Persons	279	173	142	96	330	205	159	108
Males	380	285	246	54	437	318	264	66
Females	173	58	36	380	226	91	58	288
Hindu.								
Persons	260	164	134	94	305	190	150	103
Males	371	278	237	57	423	305	254	67
Females	146	49	29	403	194	82	50	289
Musalman.								
Persons	148	109	100	48	139	109	85	64
Males	238	198	181	31	227	196	153	48
Females	50	15	12	317	49	20	16	206
Christian.								
Persons	353	215	183	93	428	270	213	101
Males	437	331	298	47	518	382	332	56
Females	265	92	62	327	337	157	98	244

132. How far literacy once acquired is retained.—Turning to the question how far literacy once acquired is retained in Travancore, the best way of finding it out is by a comparison of the figure for literates in the age period 10-20 of the last Census with that for literates in the age group 20-30 of the present one. Such a comparison discloses that, as against 117,980 literates in the age group 10-20 in 1911, there are at present 399,412 literates in the age period 20-30. Deducting the number of deaths at the rate of 20 per mille in the literates of 1911, the number which has to be found in the age period 20-30 of the present Census is 94,390. The disproportionately large number of literates actually found in the age period 20-30 may be attributed to the circumstance that, owing to the impetus given to Vernacular Education by starting new schools and throwing them open to all castes and creeds, a very large number of boys and girls have commenced education in the State after the age of 10, but whose number could not have been included in the literacy figures of 10-20 of 1911. In addition to this, the advent of students from outside for study in the Professional Colleges here and the inaccuracies in the ages returned may also have tended to swell the number in the age group 20-30. Whatever may be the real cause for the high increase, the figures can be taken to prove that literacy once acquired is not lost in Travancore. Unlike in other parts of India, where an ordinary person hardly ever has occasion to read or write, in this State, vernacular newspapers and periodicals are so common that a man never loses the proficiency which he has once acquired in the art of reading and writing. An examination of the Journalistic activities of the State shows that the number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1921 was 92, with a circulation of 82,246, against 45 and 34,899, respectively, in 1911. The number of private letters transmitted through the Anchal alone, amounting to 98 lakhs in 1921 against 47 in 1901, indicate the extent of education and the use made of it in retaining and improving literacy once acquired in the state.

133. Statistics of the Education Department.—The total number of scholars in all kinds of educational institutions, departmental and non-departmental, in 1901, was 184,639. In 1911, the number went down, to 159,913,

owing to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Education Code of the State. In 1921, the number of scholars again rose to 427,723. According to the Administration Report of the Education Department, 71·2 per cent. of the children of school going age were at school in 1921. This high proportion is the result of having taken 15 per cent. of the total population of the State as the school going population. As this percentage embraces only the number of persons between the ages 5 and 11, and, as school going population includes all persons undergoing primary, secondary and collegiate education, the total of the persons falling within the age limits 5 and 25 should be regarded as school going population, for all practical purposes. It will be seen from Imperial Table VIII that the number of persons between 5 and 25 years of age is 1,811,706 or 45 per cent. of the total population. Thus, the number of scholars attending schools in 1921, *viz.*, 427,723, will bear only a proportion of 23·6 per cent. to the school-going population of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Education by age, sex, and religion.*

RELIGION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE.			NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN MALAYALAM.			NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN TAMIL.			NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN OTHER LANGUAGES.			
	All ages 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 & over.																	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
All Religions.	279	380	173	135	149	357	210	437	226	440	160	721	620	827	15	25	6	244	333	148	33	50	16	4	5	2	
Hindu .	260	371	146	127	140	347	185	423	194	429	129	740	629	854	13	22	3	232	333	130	32	53	11	2	3	1	
Musalman .	148	238	50	49	45	161	54	227	49	315	51	852	762	950	5	9	1	109	186	26	30	52	6	31	43	17	
Christian .	353	437	265	172	190	425	299	518	337	501	262	647	563	735	24	34	13	302	374	226	36	43	28	1	1	..	
Europeans .	939	966	892	1,000	1,000	917	900	961	864	971	877	61	17	108	836	874	770	29	29	29	..	..	..	103	92	122	
Anglo Indians	799	900	700	901	701	902	700	899	701	899	700	201	100	300	643	769	521	755	843	663	44	50	38	..	..	..	
Syrians .	417	515	313	207	194	476	383	615	392	599	314	583	485	687	23	33	12	417	515	313	2	2	1	1	1	..	
Other Xians.	278	345	208	126	182	363	202	402	276	390	203	722	655	792	20	29	10	170	211	127	75	90	58	1	1	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Education by age, sex and locality.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	All ages 5 & over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE.	***279***	***380***	***173***	***135***	***144***	***357***	***210***	***437***	***226***	***440***	***160***
Administrative Divisions.											
Southern .	243	331	155	113	215	303	165	373	164	388	133
Central .	290	411	166	132	103	396	238	487	248	474	149
Northern .	302	398	203	157	138	368	228	459	267	458	202
High Range .	145	213	55	188	192	163	39	94	35	250	37
Natural Divisions.											
Sea-Coast .	276	377	173	132	185	349	207	434	211	439	153
Inland .	318	424	206	159	142	417	258	497	277	483	196
Mountainous .	233	328	131	108	85	290	154	364	186	387	127

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Education by religion, sex and locality.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATE.	***371***	***146***	***238***	***50***	***437***	***265***
Administrative Divisions.						
Southern .	359	155	253	37	275	192
Central .	384	134	228	35	549	305
Northern .	382	160	234	87	443	275
High Range .	158	29	371	39	383	176
Natural Divisions.						
Sea-Coast .	389	164	252	58	388	247
Inland .	394	144	234	52	498	326
Mountainous .	299	104	212	31	408	209

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*English Education by age, sex and locality.*

DIVISIONS.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.											
	1921.										1911.	
	5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.		All ages 5 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE.	***18***	***8***	***175***	***74***	***450***	***130***	***288***	***54***	***247***	***58***	***152***	***23***
Administrative Divisions												
Southern .	22	10	217	95	518	133	414	68	334	71	270	37
Central .	19	9	184	68	486	129	259	39	236	49	108	16
Northern .	13	5	133	64	366	129	201	56	179	57	97	16
High Range .	43	50	28	27	152	122	467	112	329	90	174	47
Natural Divisions.												
Sea—Coast .	27	11	215	92	543	156	377	63	316	70	217	34
Inland .	14	8	189	88	511	152	245	58	230	65	106	17
Mountainous .	6	5	76	20	193	48	177	29	138	26	90	11

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Progress of Education since 1901.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE.																	
	All ages (10 and over.)						15—20						20 and over.					
	Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE.	***425***	***329***	***283***	***178***	***64***	***39***	***437***	***318***	***264***	***226***	***97***	***58***	***440***	***369***	***320***	***160***	***56***	***35***
Administrative Divisions.																		
Southern .	371	313	251	143	63	35	373	280	225	164	93	56	388	355	287	133	53	30
Central .	462	335	291	178	62	36	487	338	281	248	97	55	474	370	325	149	53	32
Northern .	443	341	302	215	68	46	459	338	283	267	104	63	458	385	344	202	61	43
High range .	215	258	193	37	63	46	94	209	128	35	73	41	250	301	235	37	67	56
Natural Divisions.																		
Sea—Coast .	422	327	275	170	66	41	434	308	257	211	96	61	439	367	311	153	57	36
Inland .	473	360	325	218	75	47	497	374	316	277	116	67	483	399	364	196	64	42
Mountainous .	367	285	233	140	45	25	364	252	198	186	74	37	387	328	270	127	41	23

NOTE.—Figures under the several age-groups for 1891 and the previous censuses are not available. Hence this table gives information for three censuses only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Education by Caste.*

Caste	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English					
	1921			1911			1921			1911		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Ampalavasi	428	592	250	341	533	147	388	644	109	115	230	..
Ampattan	207	342	70	133	237	29	53	87	18	20	30	10
Brahmin (Malayala)	520	680	324	495	678	249	205	300	88	33	52	7
Brahmin (Others)	588	720	442	457	654	170	1,026	1,751	221	876	1,443	47
Chakkala	212	282	138	114	197	35	50	81	17	28	58	..
Channan	101	159	38	65	123	6	30	53	5	21	34	8
Chetty	249	375	118	190	352	25	154	281	22	36	67	5
Izhavan	228	364	95	115	212	19	77	133	23	30	57	3
Kammalan.	258	411	100	164	307	17	34	60	7	15	30	..
Kaniyan	439	663	190	325	548	85	30	51	8	6	12	..
Konkani	458	573	359	436	810	38	533	1,044	91	114	216	4
Kuravan	23	35	10	8	14	2	1	2	..	1	2	..
Marakkan	78	74	84	62	116	9	5	9	..	15	30	..
Maran	432	452	413	228	365	91	59	94	25	24	44	3
Maravan	177	301	58	79	152	6	72	108	37	22	43	..
Nayar	471	612	324	283	467	97	240	438	35	106	197	14
Pandaram	222	312	128	120	216	21	24	45	2	6	11	..
Parayan	83	109	55	15	28	3	5	9	1	2	4	..
Pulayan	27	40	14	9	18	1	7	13	1	1	3	..
Vellalan	328	467	183	273	506	40	364	655	64	221	432	9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.*

Class of Institution.	1921		1911	
	Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
A. DEPARTMENTAL.				
Arts Colleges ...	2	783	2	262
Training College ...	1	75	1	56
Sanskrit College ...	1	324	1	...
English High Schools for Boys ...	19	11,331	7	3,129
Do. Do. Girls ...	1	475	1	285
Do. Middle Do. Boys ...	18	2,558	20	2,134
Do. Do. Girls ...	5	882	...	...
Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	183	55,921	66	24,786
Do. Do. Girls ...	62	13,830	33	6,217
Do. Primary Schools for Boys ...	643	97,902	304	35,225
Do. Do. Girls ...	171	18,162	75	7,037
Training Schools ...	11	240	3	69
Technical Schools ...	...	...	1	11
Other special Schools ...	3	129	4	319
B. AIDED.				
Arts College ...	1	125	1	59
English High Schools for Boys ...	10	4,998	7	2,343
Do. Do. Girls ...	8	2,064	2	315
Do. Middle Do. Boys ...	10	1,078	...	...
Do. Do. Girls ...	2	262	2	115
Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	40	8,712	7	1,879
Do. Do. Girls ...	22	5,730	2	429
Do. Primary Schools for Boys ...	1,473	128,787	731	47,872
Do. Do. Girls ...	97	10,597	52	3,477
Training Schools ...	4	73	...	...
Technical Schools ...	49	1,145	1	16
Other Special Schools ...	1	96	...	...
C. UNAIDED.				
Arts College ...	1	224	1	111
English High Schools for Boys ...	12	5,832	12	3,489
Do. Do. Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle Do. Boys ...	61	7,975	12	657
Do. Do. Girls ...	2	86	5	233
Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys ...	4	299	8	1,388
Do. Do. Girls ...	1	72	7	964
Do. Primary Schools for Boys ...	162	8,698	229	13,204
Do. Do. Girls ...	17	1,019	42	3,197
Training Schools ...	1	14	2	24
Technical Schools ...	12	451	8	371
Other special Schools ...	...	...	...	...
D. UNRECOGNISED AND PARTIALLY RECOGNISED.	1,044	24,810	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,156	437,723	1,649	159,668

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

134. Reference to Statistics.—The statistics made use of in this Chapter are found in Imperial Tables VIII, IX and X and in the following Subsidiary Tables :—

Subsidiary Table I. Distribution of total population by Language according to Census.

II. Distribution by Language of the population of each Division, showing only the more important Languages.

135. Nature and Scope of the Return.—The instructions given this time to the enumerators were the same as those in the last Census. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mother was required to be noted. Whatever may be the object of this instruction in other parts of India, its importance, as far as this State is concerned, is obvious. In other parts of India, marriages generally take place between persons speaking the same language, whereas, in this State, as the *Sambantham* form of marriage between different castes is recognised, the contracting parties do not always speak the same language, and, in consequence, the language of the mother may not invariably be the same as that of the father. Another peculiarity observed here is that certain classes of persons, for instance Tamil Brahmins, do not know to read and write their mother tongue, Tamil, while they can read and write Malayalam, the language of the State. Under the above circumstances, the correspondence observed else-where between literacy, language and caste, cannot be expected in this State.

136. Languages spoken and their Classification.—The total number of languages spoken by the persons enumerated in the State is 28. From the classification of the languages, as per Grierson's Scheme, given in Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that the languages spoken are almost entirely of the Dravidian family and that the persons who speak those languages number 995 out of every 1,000 of the population. Of the remaining 5 persons, 4 are appropriated by the Sanskrit sub-branch of the Indo-European family and one by all other languages together.

137. Dravidian Family-Malayalam.—Malayalam is the language of the State and the mother tongue of about 84 per cent. of the population. It is considered to be an off-shoot of Tamil with a large infusion of Sanskrit words. It is not therefore difficult for persons speaking Tamil with Sanskrit words admixed, such as Tamil Brahmins, to understand Malayalam, while, the reverse is not always the case. The proportion of the population, speaking this language is highest in the Northern Division, 9,771 per 10,000 of the population, and lowest in the High Range Division, 2,419. The Central Division with 9,442 comes next to the Northern, followed by the Southern Division with 5,674. The literary activities in the field of Malayalam, displayed during the decade, can be gauged from the number of books, newspapers and periodicals published in that language. The number of books published in 1921 was 164, against 111 in 1911. The number of newspapers and periodicals published and their circulation in 1921 were 72 and 70,000 against 33 and 27,000 in 1911. The literacy in this language has increased by 92 per cent. in the decade against 40 in the last. There is one point, however, which should not be allowed to escape notice. Though, in the matter of general literacy, the Nairs show increased proportions in the last two censuses, as compared with Vellalas, in point of English literacy, their proportion is considerably less than that of the latter. Both in the matter of general and English Literacy, the Vellalas of this State are ahead of those in the Province of Madras. It has been observed that people who have to speak one language in their homes and another in the village are more apt to make an effort to learn the common language, as English here, and are in fact tri-lingual. The fact observed among the Vellalas of this State goes to support this observation.

138. Tamil.—Next to Malayalam, Tamil is largely spoken in the State, and as many as 16 per cent. of the population converse in this language. There is not much of literary activity in the State in the field of Tamil. The number of books published in 1921 was 6 against 10 in 1911. The number of newspapers and periodicals published and their circulation in 1921, were 7 & 7,050 against 4 & 1750, respectively, in 1,911. Literacy in Tamil has increased by 5 per cent. during the decade, against 11 in the last. Of the 624,917 persons whose mother tongue is Tamil, 398,922 were enumerated in the Sea-Coast Division, 208,098 in the Mountainous Division and 17,897 in the Inland Division. It is spoken by 7,130 persons out of every 10,000 in the High Range Division, by 4,250 in the Southern Division and by 490 and 153 in the Central and the Northern Divisions, respectively. The high proportion observed in the High Range Division is due to the fact that the cooly population working in the estates there is mostly from the Tamil districts outside Travancore.

139. Telugu, Tulu and Canarese.—Telugu, Tulu and Canarese complete the list of the Dravidian languages spoken in the State. Telugu is spoken by 16, Tulu by 5 and Canarese by 2 in every 10,000 of the population.

140. Other Languages.—Of the other languages, Konkani, Hindostani Marathi, English and Patnuli are the mother tongues of 23, 7, 7, 5 and 3, respectively, per 10,000 of the population. It has to be remembered that, though English is the mother tongue of only 5 for every 10,000 of the people the number of persons who are literate in that language is considerably large in this State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of total population by Language.*

Family, Sub family, Branch and Sub Branch.	Group and Sub Group.	Language.	Total Number of Speakers.	Number per mille of population of State.
1	2	3	4	5
Dravidian family	Dravidian Group.	Tamil	624,917	
		Malayalam	3,349,776	
		Kanarese	813	
		Tulu	2,054	
	Andhra Group.	Telugu	6,511	
		Total	3,984,071	995
Indo—European family. Aryan Sub family, Indian Branch.				
Sanskrit Sub Branch.	Sanskrit Group.	Sanskrit	22	
	North Western Group.	Kachchhi	197	
	Southern Group.	Marathi	2,629	
		Konkani	9,300	
		Singhalese	11	
	Eastern Group.	Bengali	112	
	Western Group.	Hindostani	2,889	
		Hindi	531	
		Marwari	1	
		Urdu	224	
		Gujarati	577	
		Hali	1	
		Pathuli	1,092	
		Panjabi	18	
		Khasi	1	
		Total	17,605	4
Semitic family.		Arabic	558	
		Hebrew	7	
		Total	565	..
Mongolian family.	Mono-Syllabic.	Chinese	8	
Indo—European family.	Romanic Group.	French	26	
		Italian	27	
		Portuguese	26	
	Teutonic Group.	English	3,689	
		Flemish	45	
		Total	3,813	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by Language of the Population of each Division.*

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING.						
	Malayalam.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Konkani.	Marathi.	Hindostani.	Other Languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATE.	***8,362***	***1,560***	***16***	***23***	***7***	***7***	***25***
Administrative Divisions.							
Southern	5,674	4,250	18	1	3	15	39
Central	9,442	490	14	25	2	6	21
Northern	9,771	153	2	42	15	1	16
High Range	2,419	7,130	372	..	3	31	45
Natural Divisions.							
Sea-Coast	7,682	2,195	15	42	13	11	42
Inland	9,831	143	3	12	1	1	9
Mountainous	7,720	2,218	37	1	1	7	16

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

141. Opening Remarks.—This is the most unsatisfactory and the least important subject dealt with in a Census Report. Successive Census Commissioners in England from 1881 upwards have condemned the subject as useless and the figures as not worth the cost of collection and tabulation. The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble minded in England is also of the same opinion. In other European countries too, similar opinion prevails; and, in the United States of America, the subject has been left out of the Census Operations since the eleventh Census. The information collected is useful neither from a scientific nor administrative point of view, and it does not appear to have served any useful purpose till now. People generally resent being interrogated about the existence of infirmities among the members of their houses; and the nature of the infirmities is such as not to admit of their being correctly diagnosed by lay men. Enquiries in connection with infirmities not only fail to collect correct information about them, but, on account of the resentment they provoke, result in the loss of co-operation between the enumerators and the enumerated and prejudicially interfere with the correct response to the queries on other points of the schedule. It is therefore time to consider whether "the serious proposal" to drop this enquiry altogether, cannot be carried out.

142. Reference to Tables.—Imperial Tables XII and XII-A and the following Subsidiary Tables refer to the statistics on the subject.

Subsidiary Table I. Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last 5 Censuses.

II. Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of each Sex.

III. Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

143. Relative Prevalence of the Infirmities.—To the number of infirmities required to be enquired into, is added in this State "Elephantiasis" which largely prevails in the Sea-Coast tracts, in the northern parts of the State. The statement given in the margin shows the number of persons afflicted with each of the 5 infirmities, in the last 4 Censuses. If Elephantiasis is excluded, Deaf-Mutism shows the largest number in 1921 and occupies the first place, while it took the third in the three previous Censuses. This is attributable to the withdrawal of the limitation "from birth" from the instructions "deaf and dumb from birth" given in the last Census. Insanity occupies the last place, as in all the previous Censuses. A gradual increase is seen in all the infirmities, though Leprosy and Elephantiasis show a fall in 1911. The increase in the numbers returned this time is partly accounted for, by the spread of the infirmities and partly by the increased accuracy in the enumeration. As has been already pointed out, the number of enumerators employed this time was more than seven times that in the previous Census, and, as most of the enumerators who were school masters, were posted for duty either in or near the places where they lived or where their schools were situated, the pupils in those places would have rendered them help in obtaining accurate information about the infirmities among their households and in the neighbourhood, which, it is not possible to get, otherwise.

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER EACH INFIRMITY IN THE LAST 4 CENSUSES.

	1921	1911	1901	1891
Insane	1,271	628	503	394
Deaf-Mutes	2,169	993	809	745
Blind	1,680	1,217	1,043	1,017
Lepers	2,058	1,115	1,414	968
Elephantiasis	11,637	4,217	5,924	Not taken.

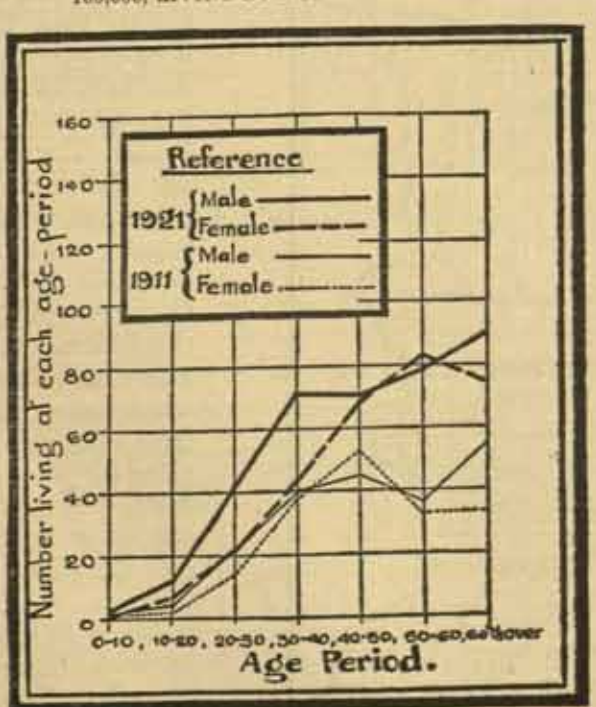
144. Insanity—Accuracy of the Return.—Of all the diseases from which human beings suffer, insanity is the most difficult for diagnosis, which could

only be made, after close observation extending over a number of days, by psychiatrists. The line separating sane from insane is very thin and imperceptible and varies with the mentality of the person making the diagnosis. While such is the case, the diagnosis made either by the enumerators or other persons having no knowledge of even normal psychology, cannot be expected to be correct.

145. Causes.—Various causes have been given as contributing towards the onset of this malady, Racial, Social and Climatic. But, none of them has been considered to be satisfactory. There is one point however which is noticeable and suggestive. The incidence of the affliction is more in countries where industry and commerce have developed than in India where agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. The reason is obvious. Agriculture, as is obtaining in India, chiefly depends upon the monsoons, and, if they are favourable and timely, the harvest is good and plenty, but, if they fail, there is failure of crops. This is too well known to every agriculturist; and it is only very rarely that one is affected seriously by the failure of crops. In the case of industry and commerce, where there is much of speculation and the results are unforeseen, the failure, causing in some cases utter ruin, is productive of mental aberration. The gradual increase observed in this disease in the State, from census to census, not only indicates that greater care is being bestowed in the enumeration, but also, in a way, suggests that the people are becoming industrial. The prevalence of the ailment more among the Christians than among the Hindus, would suggest that religion also has a share in the causation of the disease. The common people among the Hindus believe that human beings are not completely responsible for their acts, that they are only tools in the hands of the Supreme Being, and that everything good or bad happens as previously destined; and they resign themselves to what is called Fate, with the result that they are not as much affected by calamity or misfortune as the followers of the other religions. This may account in a way for the lower incidence of the disease among them.

146. Variation.—In the diagram given in the margin, is shown the variation in number between the last and this Census, in each sex and in the several age periods. The number afflicted has risen from 628 in 1911 to 1,271 in 1921, or by 102 per cent., males by 113 per cent. and females by 89 per cent. The proportion of the persons afflicted, per 100,000 of the total population, is 31 against 18 in 1911. The ratio which the number afflicted with insanity bears to the total of all the 4 infirmities, is 18 per cent, against 16 in 1911.

DIAGRAM 31 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED, PER 100,000, LIVING AT EACH AGE PERIOD.



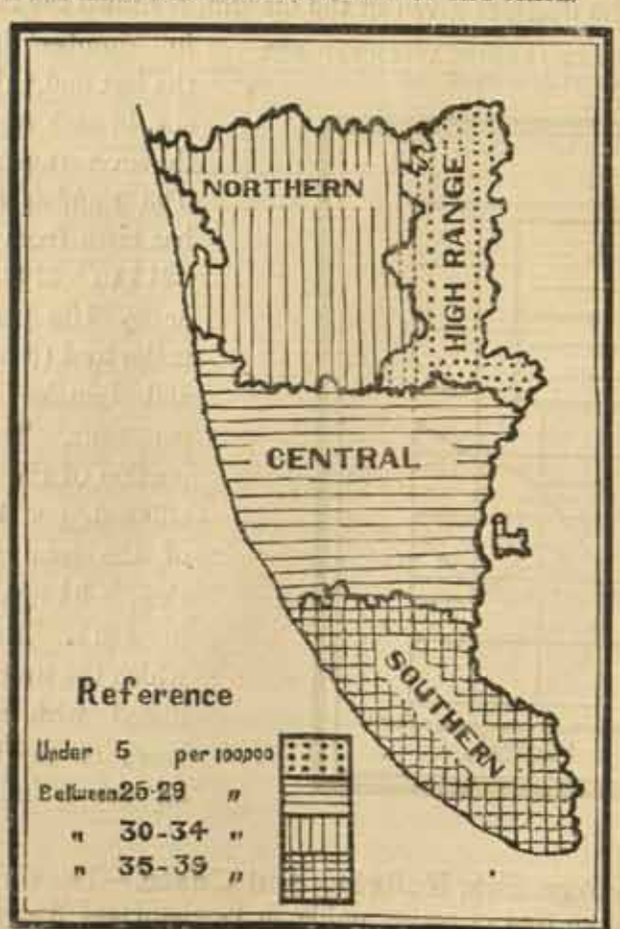
147. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—The proportion of the females afflicted is less than that of males, unlike in England and Wales, where their ratio is more. The reason for the difference between the two countries in this

matter is simple. Females in India, in a vast majority of cases, limit their activities to household duties and the wear and tear of their nervous system is considerably less than that of males. Among males, the large increase observed in the age period 10-20 may be due to the mental strain caused by education, in 20-30 to marriages with their responsibilities and worry, and, in 50-60, to the advent of senility. Among females, the increase between the ages 10 and 20 is the result of education and puberty, in the ages 40 to 50, of the climacteric changes, and, in 50-60, of dotage. The comparatively low incidence of the infirmity in the age period 20-40, when insanity of pregnancy, lactation and puerperium should be very common, is noteworthy and does not admit of correct explanation. Taking the several religions, the disease is most prevalent among the Christians among whom the proportion is 40 per 100,000, and least so among the Musalmans, the proportion among them being 23 per 100,000, while the Hindus and the Animists come in the middle with 29 and 24 respectively in every 100,000 of each. As stated above, religion has a share in the causation of the infirmity. The spread of education among the Christians, more than among other religionists, is an additional cause. The main castes among whom the proportion affected is twice the average for the State or more and the rate of affliction for every 100,000 of them are given in the margin. The Elavaniyan, Kudumi, Marakkan, Maravan, Pallan and Vedan among Hindus, and Labbai among Musalmans, are free from the infirmity.

Name of Caste.	Proportion per 100,000 afflicted.
Ambalavasi	63
Brahmin—Malayala	136
Idayan	90
Konkani	108
Krishnavakai	82
Kshatriya—Malayala	120
Mala Vedan	52
Paravan	99
Veluthedan	71
Pathan	71

148. Local Distribution.—The map given in the margin shows the distribution of the insane for every 100,000 of the population, among the several Administrative Divisions of the State. It is seen that the disease is most prevalent in the Northern Division * 31 per 100,000, and least in the High Range, 5 per 100,000. In the other Divisions, it is equally distributed *viz.*, 29 in 100,000. As the High Range Division is chiefly inhabited by business men and coolies who have immigrated from outside, there is no place for insane persons there. The high rate obtaining in the Northern Division is significant, as deaf-mutism which is closely connected with insanity, also prevails very largely here. The majority of the Christians live in this Division, and people here resort more to industrial and commercial

MAP 4. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



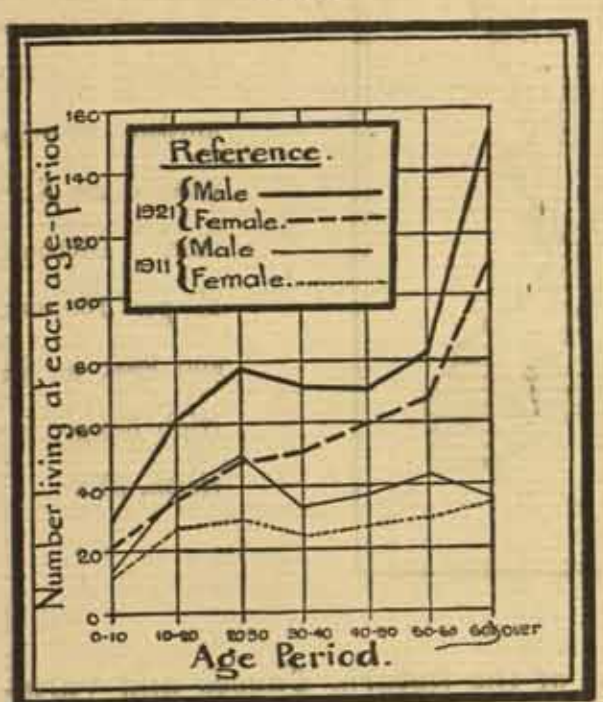
* If the number of Lunatics admitted from the Northern Division into the Lunatic Asylum at Trivandrum and shown in the number for the Southern Division be taken away from the latter and added to the number for the former, the percentage will be the highest for the Northern Division.

pursuits than to agriculture. These factors perhaps account for the increased prevalence of the malady in the Division.

149. Lunatic Asylum and Lunacy Act.—There is in this State only one asylum, a Government institution, in which the number enumerated was 146 (108 males and 38 females). The Lunacy Act passed in 1904 making provision for the detention and treatment of the lunatics continues to be in operation.

150. Deaf-Mutism-Nature of the Return, Causes and Variation.—In 1911, special instructions were issed to the effect that only persons who had been deaf and dumb from birth should be entered as having been afflicted with the infirmity. This time, the qualification "from birth" was taken away. The result is that a large number of persons who have become deaf or dumb subsequent to birth have been returned as deaf-mutes. The cause of this ailment is still obscure. It is observed that this infirmity co-exists with goitre; and it is believed that the latter is caused by deficiency of iodine in the food. The same cause may contribute towards the onset of deaf-mutism. As iodine is taken in with the sea-salt in which the required quantity of it is contained, any deficiency in the quantity or change in the quality of the salt taken, may cause the disease. As the sea-salt in mountainous countries is costly and as in some cases rock-salt which is deficient in iodine is used, the prevalence of the affliction in mountainous tracts may be explained. The increase in the proportion amounting to 118 per cent. (males 120 and females 117), over that of the last census must be attributed partly to the withdrawal of specific instructions and partly to the general increase observed in all the infirmities. The diagram given in the margin shows the variation in the proportion of the incidence of the infirmity in each sex and in several age periods between 1911 and 1921.

DIAGRAM 32 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED PER 100,000 LIVING AT EACH AGE PERIOD.

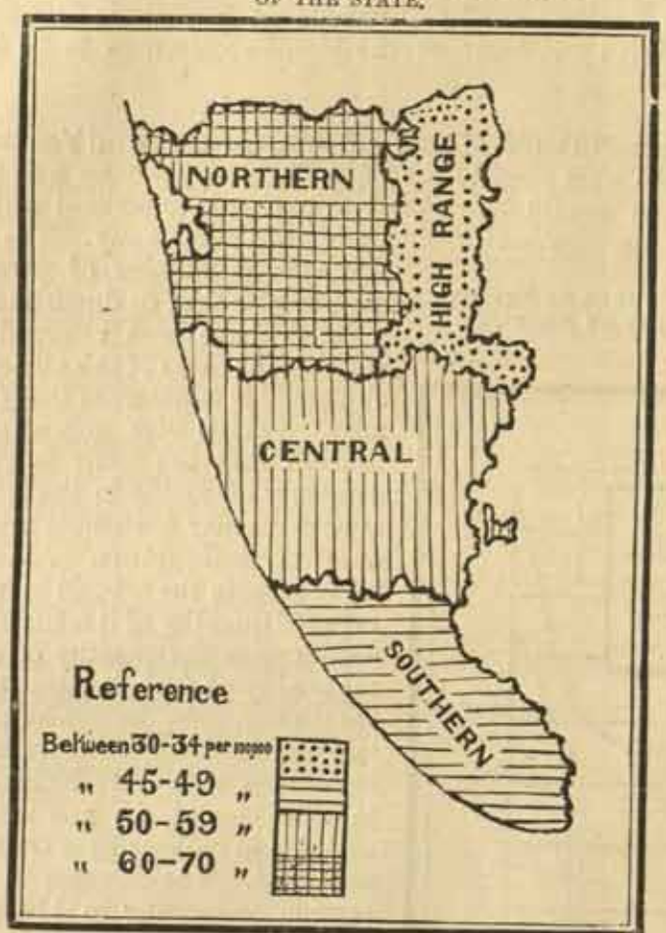


151. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—As in the case of insanity, the number of females afflicted with deaf-mutism is less than that of males. Being a congenital disease, it cannot be expected that persons suffering from it would live long. The number in the earlier age periods should therefore be more than that in the later ones, unlike in the case of mere deafness which increases with the age. The existence, therefore, of a large number of cases in the later age periods is an indication that mere deafness has been included in the return. The Hindus and the Musalmans have been afflicted more than any other religionists. The castes among the Hindus that have a greater proportion than the State average are given in the margin. Malayala Kshatriyas and Sakkilians among the Hindus are free from this infirmity.

NAME OF CASTE.	PROPORTION PER 100,000 AFFLICTED.
Arayan	131
Brahmin (Malayala)	170
Chekkala	103
Marakkan	308
Saliyan	107
Vedan	126
Velan	109

152. Local Distribution.—The inset map shows the prevalence of the infirmity in the several Administrative Divisions of the State. It is seen that, as in the case of insanity with which it is closely associated, deaf-mutism prevails most in the Northern Division, 67 per 100,000, and least in the High Range Division, 31.

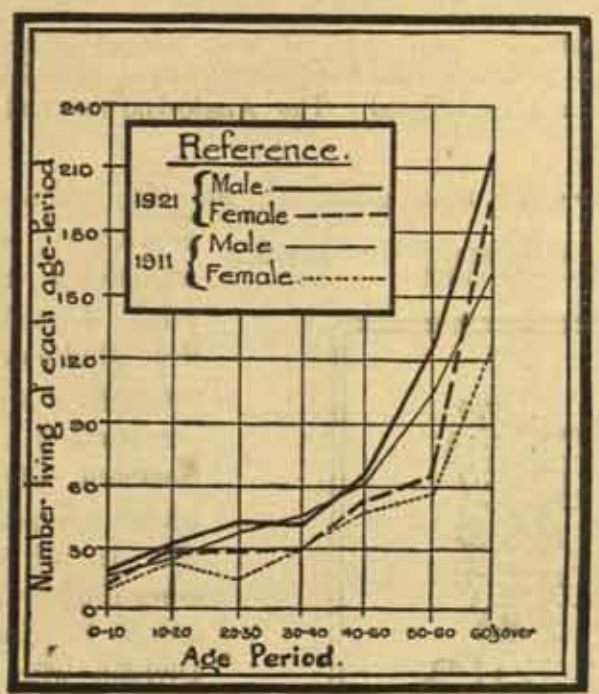
MAP 5. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



153. Blindness—Correctness of the Return, Causes and Variations.—The instructions given for the return of this infirmity were, as in the previous Censuses, simple and intelligible, and the figures collected may therefore be taken as accurate. The increase in this affliction, unlike in others, is only 38 per cent. That the rise in the females in this disease is more than that in the males, while, in all the other infirmities and in the total including this, the males are more afflicted than the females, is note-worthy. The causes are various and among others, are given ill-ventilated houses, dry and windy climate and want of attention to the eyes immediately after birth. But education involving reading and writing is casually mentioned as a cause in the Census Reports of other countries. Whatever may be the reason for the

infirmity in the other parts of India, education imparted in schools under the conditions obtaining in this State, is a potent factor in the causation of the affliction. The pupils live in scattered villages and detached home-steads and attend schools 3 or 4 miles away from their homes. Most of them take their morning *conjee* at about 8 and leave their houses for schools. In the noon, the majority of them starve, and the rest either take coffee, tea or cakes, purchased from the neighbouring bazaars, or partake of the meals brought by them. In the evening, they walk home, and after bathing, take substantial meals in the night. Mere walking on even roads without ups and downs, for 7 or 8 miles a day, at the rate of 3 miles an hour, is considered to be a sufficient exercise for a fully developed person weighing 150 lbs. For immature and growing children of school going age, such walking is more than what is good, and the starvation all the day, with drill and gymnastics as physical exercises in addition, are harmful, and cause debility. The first effect of debility falls on vision. Along with this, if there be any predisposition to weakness of eyes, and, with the strain involved in reading and writing, the onset of the malady is sure and certain.

DIAGRAM 33 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED PER 100,000 AT EACH AGE PERIOD.



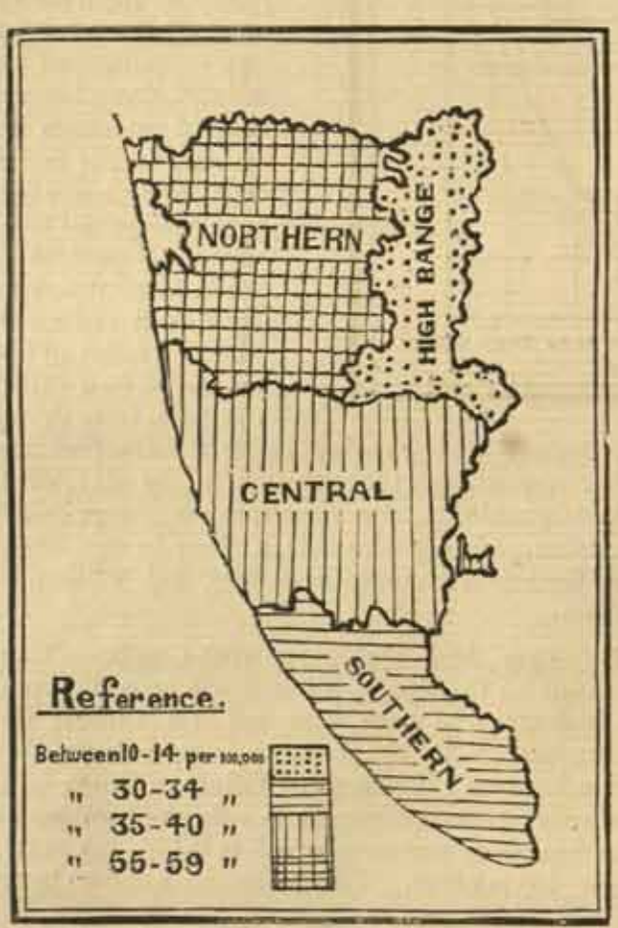
154. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—Though there has been an increase of 38 per cent on the whole, the increase in children under 10 is only 18 per cent. This indicates the care bestowed on infants during and after birth. In the school going age 10-20, the increase is very high, 54 per cent, which establishes the correlation between education and failure of vision as cause and effect and the necessity of medical inspection of students. In the age period 20-40, the period of active life, the increase is 27 per cent, which is below the State average, while, in old age, the increase is 45 per cent. The males have fared better in the decade than the females, and the percentage of increase among them, is only 36 against 38 on the whole. Boys under 10 and persons of school going age, 10-20, have been effected more than others, their percentages being 30 and 53, respectively. Females have suffered severely in this decade, their increase being 40 per cent. Girls under 10 are the least afflicted, and their increase is only 2 per cent, while those between 10 and 20 have suffered most, the increase being 56 per cent. As education has advanced very much among females, the large increase in the number afflicted in the school going age 10-20 is explicable. Between 20 and 40, the increase is 38 per cent among females against 21 among males. The greater increase among females must be attributed to child birth and the complications incidental to it which are said to cause blindness in some cases. Old ladies have fared equally with old gentlemen. The Hindus are the worst sufferers, 43 per 100,000 followed by the Christians and the Musalmans with 40 each. According to the return, there is no blindness among the Animists.

Name of Caste.	Proportion per 100,000 Afflicted.
Ambalavasi ...	85
Arayan ...	120
Brahmin (Malayala) ...	136
Ilavanian ...	193
Kshatriya (Malayala) ...	120
Marakkan ...	189
Maran ..	146
Velan ..	101

In the margin is shown the castes afflicted with this infirmity having a proportion higher than the State average. Except the Sakkiliyan among the Hindus and Labbai among the Musalmans, all are afflicted. The Anglo-Indians and the Animists are free from the infirmity.

155. Local Distribution.—The map given at the side shows the distribution of the infirmity in the several Administrative Divisions of the State. It is most prevalent in the Northern Division where the proportion is 58 for every 100,000. Then comes the Central Division with 37, followed by the Southern with 32. Lastly comes the High Range with 11. In the Northern Division, the increased prevalence is due to the predominance of the Christians, among whom education has spread largely, while, in the High Range Division, the incidence is the lowest as the inhabitants are mostly illiterate immigrant coolies.

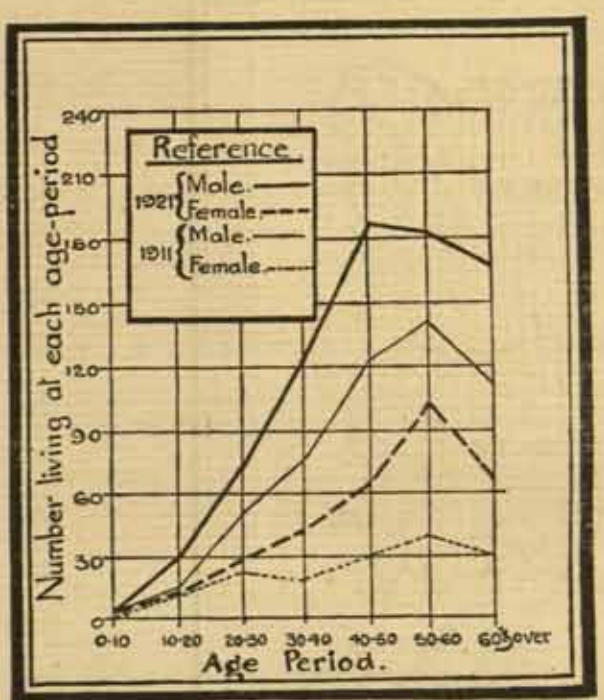
MAP 6. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THE INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE



156. Ophthalmic Hospital.—There are two Ophthalmic Hospitals in the State, one owned by Government in Trivandrum and the other maintained by the Salvation Army at Nagercoil. The number of operations successfully performed for cataract and other diseases affecting sight during the last decade was 3,171 in the former and 906 in the latter.

157. Leprosy.—The Scope of the Return, Causes and Variations.

DIAGRAM 34 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFLICTED PER 1,00,000 AT EACH AGE PERIOD:



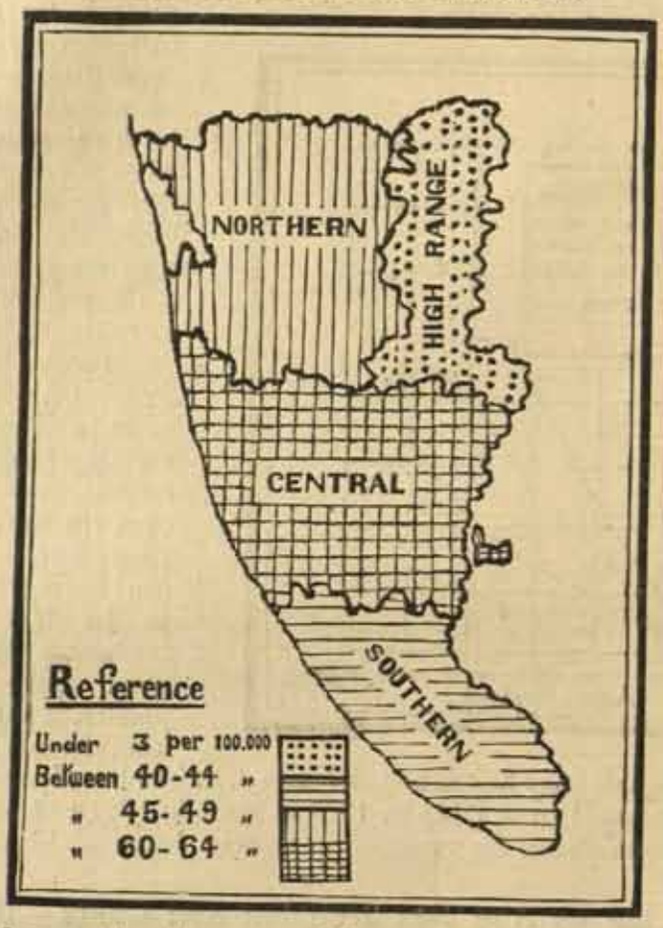
Next to insanity, leprosy is the most difficult infirmity for differential diagnosis. Though instructions were issued in this Census as in previous Censuses, not to return mere white spots under this infirmity, it is extremely doubtful if the instructions had been correctly followed. In the Vernacular of the State, Lucoderma-white spots is also called a variety of leprosy. The causes are still obscure, the fish theory advocated by Dr. Hutchinson having been found to be incorrect. The prevalence of this ailment along with Elephantiasis would suggest that the carriers of the infection of both the diseases may be one and the same. The number of persons afflicted with this disease has increased from 1,115 in 1911 to 2,058 in 1921 or by 85 per cent. The diagram in the margin shows the variation in number between this and the last Census.

158. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—The affliction increases gradually, as the age advances, until the 60th year when it falls a little. The increase, observed during the decade is largest among children under 10, amounting to 133 per cent, followed by persons of the next decennial age period, with 119 per cent. In the next age group 20-40, the increase falls to 78 per cent., and then rises again to 83 per cent. in old age. Females are less afflicted than males; and the difference in the incidence between them, *viz.*, 73 per 100,000 among males and 29, among females must be attributed to omission. The Hindus return the largest proportions, 59, followed by the Animists, with 40, the Christians with 39 and lastly the Musalmans with 35. The very small proportion of females afflicted among Musalmans, 12 per 100,000, is evidently due to omission on account of the observance of purdah system among them. The castes free from this infirmity are the Elavaniyans, Malayala Kshatriyas, Pallans, Sakkiliyars and Malavedans among the Hindus and the Animists and the Mughals among the Musalmans. The castes having proportions more than the State average are given in the inset.

Name of Caste.	Proportion per 100,000 afflicted.
Chekkala	103
Marakkan	166
Saliyan	118
Veluthedan	142
Pathan	143

159. Local Distribution.—The side map shows the distribution of the infirmity in the several Divisions of the State. It prevails largely in the Central Division, 62 per 100,000 which is followed by the Northern Division with 48, the Southern Division with 43, and lastly the High Range Division with 3.

MAP 7. SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THE INFIRMITY IN MHE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



160. Leper Asylums and Leper Regulation.—The Leper Act III of 1079 extends to all Municipal and Police towns of the State. There are 3 Leper Asylums, one in Trivandrum, maintained by Government and the other two in Alleppey and Eraniel, maintained by Missionary bodies. The total number enumerated in these Asylums was 215 (males 173 and females 42).

161. Elephantiasis—The Nature of the Return, Causes and Variations.—This infirmity extensively prevails in the northern coast taluks of the State and is only a manifestation of the primary disease Filariasis, caused by the presence of Filaria in the system. As, without microscopical examination of the blood, it is not always possible to say whether any swelling is elephantoid or not, the figures shown under this infirmity cannot be expected to be correct. The number returned in this Census, *viz.*, 11,637, and the increase of 176 per cent. observed, do not in any way indicate the extent of the prevalence or the rate of spread of the disease, as the number itself falls short of that found actually in a single taluk. Wherever the land is low and the soil permits of stagnation of water, affording convenient breeding ground for a particular species of mosquitoes, there the disease is found, and such places exist in the State mostly along the Sea-Coast in the north.

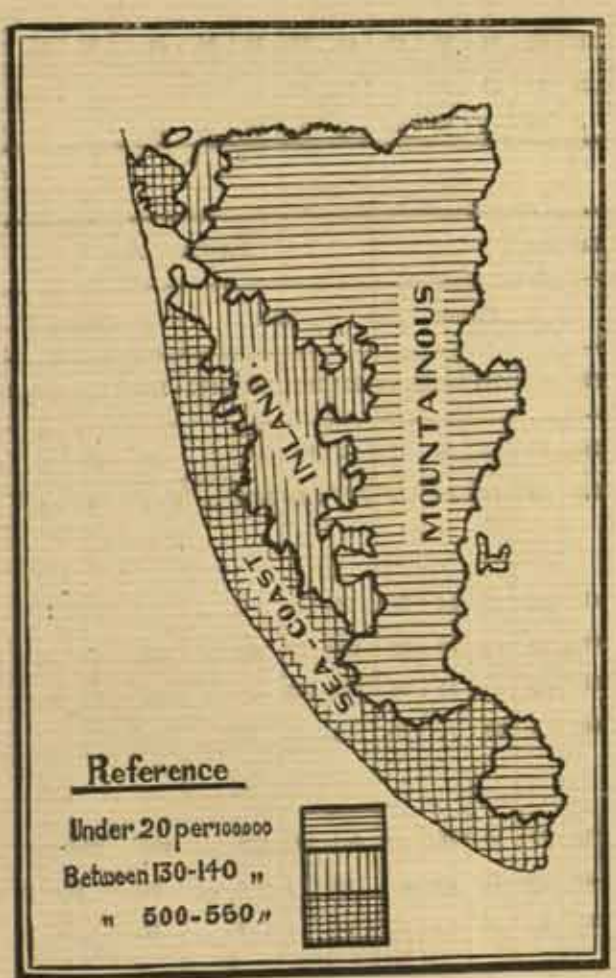
162. Distribution by Age, Sex, Religion and Caste.—In the last Census, no one under 5 years was returned as afflicted; while, this time, 37 children (17 males and 20 females) are returned. This is hardly believable, as 5 years is

too short a period for the infection to enter into the system and develop the characteristic swellings. Taking the several age periods, it is seen that the percentages of increase is 669, 157, 137 and 209 in the age periods 0-10, 10-20, 20-40 and 40 and above, respectively. The smaller number returned among females is evidently due to omission. It is prevalent more among the Hindus 339 per 10,000 than other religionists. The Musalmans come next 267 followed by the Christians 193. The Animists are practically free from the infirmity. In the last Census, the Christians followed the Hindus and this time the Christians and the Musalmans have interchanged their places. Except the Krishnavakai, Konkani, Pallan, and Sakkiliyan among the Hindus, all other castes are affected. The Anglo-Indians are free from this disease. The castes having proportions more than the State average are given in the inset.

Name of Caste.	Proportion per 100,000 afflicted.
Arayan .	1,356
Izhavan .	744
Saliyan .	1,022
Vâlan .	648
Velan .	1,769
Veluthedan .	665

163. Local Distribution.—The Map given in the margin shows the prevalence of the infirmity in the several Natural Divisions of the State. It is seen that the ailment prevails largely in the Sea-Coast Division where facilities for mosquitoes to breed are more than in other parts. In the Mountainous Division, on account of the absence of those facilities, the disease is seen to be least prevalent. As this infirmity is found in places where leprosy also prevails, it is not unlikely that the carriers of the infection of both the diseases may be one and the same. In the Sea-Coast Division, the proportions of the incidence of both the infirmities stand high, leprosy with 61 persons in every 100,000 and Elephantiasis, with 536 persons.

MAP 8 SHOWING THE PREVALENCE OF THE INFIRMITY IN THE SEVERAL NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four Censuses.*

DIVISIONS.	INSANE								DEAF-MUTES.								BLIND			
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
STATE	***37***	***20***	***20***	***19***	***27***	***16***	***14***	***11***	***63***	***34***	***31***	***34***	***45***	***24***	***23***	***24***	***49***	***42***	***42***	***46***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.																				
Southern	48	32	28	31	26	25	18	17	56	37	35	41	35	24	21	33	42	42	47	58
Central	30	14	14	15	28	13	10	10	56	31	31	29	44	22	23	20	40	32	37	43
Northern	35	16	18	14	27	13	16	9	78	33	27	33	55	26	26	23	66	51	43	42
High Range	9	39	8	28	..	12	..	..	47	87	22	..	12	29	32	..	13	79	22	..
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																				
Sea-coast	40	23	24	26	29	17	15	11	60	32	36	37	40	22	23	26	48	35	36	48
Inland	40	18	18	15	30	16	13	12	67	31	27	31	51	22	21	25	51	43	43	45
Mountainous	25	17	11	12	20	15	13	6	65	42	28	30	45	29	28	20	46	54	52	45

DIVISIONS.	BLIND.				LEPERS.								ELEPHANTIASIS.							
	Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
STATE	***35***	***29***	***29***	***33***	***73***	***49***	***68***	***53***	***29***	***16***	***28***	***22***	***337***	***138***	***236***	..	***243***	***107***	***164***	..
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.																				
Southern	23	30	24	44	64	65	69	49	22	14	24	16	29	..	3	..	12	1	1	..
Central	33	22	31	27	90	51	66	68	33	16	28	26	198	22	65	..	148	15	45	..
Northern	49	37	29	31	65	38	70	39	32	17	31	24	779	392	626	..	567	310	442	..
High Range	8	23	64	..	..	57	..	66	8	29	..	15	6	13	15	..	12	..	..	..
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																				
Sea-Coast	27	22	24	38	89	64	97	70	33	16	36	28	604	299	506	..	467	230	349	..
Inland	47	32	30	25	66	30	51	40	30	15	21	20	188	1	7	..	84	2	2	..
Mountainous	35	39	37	34	50	44	32	35	20	16	20	16	26	3	8	..	13	..	3	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the infirm by age, per 10,000 of each sex.*

AGE.	INSANE.								DEAF-MUTES.								BLIND.			
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0—5	27	57	34	40	19	..	47	..	326	374	470	299	228	395	352	161	334	318	225	334
5—10	121	201	..	161	189	107	237	414	892	850	1,004	1,264	1,138	1,062	762	1,065	708	774	498	585
10—15	202	143	240	201	303	107	284	276	1,147	1,123	1,068	1,172	990	1,259	1,261	1,032	729	608	740	602
15—20	512	430	514	602	397	251	427	483	1,054	1,344	1,239	1,195	899	1,259	1,144	935	678	649	402	669
20—25	795	802	616	1,084	775	466	664	621	1,093	1,344	940	1,080	967	889	850	1,065	739	773	804	753
25—30	1,361	1,117	1,199	1,365	756	1,183	1,327	828	992	1,208	1,560	874	1,069	1,407	997	871	769	829	836	619
30—35	1,294	1,347	1,062	1,044	1,153	1,398	1,185	1,103	814	663	684	759	796	617	997	1,032	567	732	788	635
35—40	1,429	1,519	1,747	1,165	1,040	1,649	1,232	1,310	783	731	641	690	728	765	733	581	709	815	724	903
40—45	944	1,347	890	1,406	1,210	1,434	1,137	1,310	566	578	641	621	660	445	704	871	709	704	852	669
45—50	1,024	917	1,301	1,205	1,172	1,362	1,327	1,241	558	510	406	391	557	519	557	516	678	760	804	836
50—55	822	573	959	763	1,002	681	853	690	442	459	428	460	444	494	528	645	940	732	932	903
55—60	431	458	445	442	699	430	806	759	333	357	321	253	386	198	235	226	557	718	691	535
60 & over	1,038	1,089	993	522	1,285	932	474	965	1,000	459	598	942	1,138	691	880	1,000	1,883	1,588	1,704	1,956

AGE.	BLIND.				LEPERS.								ELEPHANTIASIS.							
	Female.				Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0—5	289	446	404	239	47	83	50	44	69	224	222	176	25	..	11	..	42	..	21	..
5—10	563	730	594	382	95	94	50	146	415	..	148	317	54	42	51	..	102	33	50	..
10—15	882	872	618	477	331	319	297	292	502	298	420	387	146	96	153	..	234	148	142	..
15—20	853	689	713	406	520	354	555	424	692	895	716	739	341	422	366	.	407	537	458	..
20—25	751	669	736	692	791	649	694	570	848	1,045	741	810	618	786	622	..	668	905	749	..
25—30	766	568	736	788	932	1,133	1,100	892	900	1,530	1,308	775	922	1,120	1,017	..	1,089	1,135	1,053	..
30—35	607	771	665	811	959	968	1,199	1,111	917	895	1,111	1,092	1,015	999	1,090	..	933	1,124	1,103	..
35—40	535	690	926	692	1,372	1,240	1,209	1,330	917	896	938	986	1,248	1,617	1,584	..	1,183	1,190	1,241	..
40—45	795	872	808	668	1,378	1,299	1,308	1,404	1,038	1,119	1,235	1,162	1,218	1,274	1,511	..	1,237	1,159	1,145	..
45—50	578	548	451	477	1,149	1,204	1,100	1,155	986	784	716	1,162	1,189	890	1,105	..	998	1,069	1,082	..
50—55	563	548	736	788	892	886	912	936	1,003	858	988	1,056	999	1,091	928	..	941	1,173	1,149	..
55—60	405	548	523	764	568	826	558	556	709	560	568	387	847	669	554	..	643	729	529	..
60 & over	2,413	2,049	2,090	2,816	966	945	971	1,140	1,004	896	889	951	1,378	994	1,508	..	1,523	800	1,278	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.*

AGE.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.										NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.				
	Insane.		Deafmutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Elephantiasis.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Insane	Deafmutes.	Blind.	Lepers.	Elephantiasis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All ages	37	27	63	45	49	35	73	29	337	243	713	681	700	391	700
0—5	1	..	16	8	12	8	3	2	6	8	500	476	606	571	1,176
5—10	3	4	42	37	26	14	5	9	14	18	1,111	870	557	1,714	1,324
10—15	6	6	56	35	27	25	19	12	38	45	1,067	588	847	592	1,120
15—20	20	11	70	40	35	30	40	20	120	98	553	581	881	519	837
20—25	33	22	79	46	41	28	65	26	236	172	695	603	712	419	757
25—30	58	23	74	54	44	30	79	30	363	298	396	734	697	377	827
30—35	68	45	74	52	40	31	101	39	493	332	635	667	750	373	643
35—40	76	45	72	53	50	31	145	44	609	468	519	634	529	261	664
40—45	65	65	68	59	65	56	189	61	773	605	914	795	786	294	711
45—50	82	79	78	63	73	51	184	73	882	611	816	681	597	335	587
50—55	86	81	80	59	131	59	186	88	962	686	869	684	419	439	659
55—60	67	89	91	82	116	68	177	99	1,222	745	1,156	791	509	488	531
60 & over	91	76	152	111	220	186	169	65	1,114	813	883	775	898	406	774

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

164. General—Utility of the Return.—Whatever may be the opinion about the reasons in general, brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in the Legislative Assembly, for discontinuing the classification of the Hindu population into castes and the subsequent discussion on the subject, there can be no doubt about the general inaccuracy of the figures, as many members of a comparatively low caste try to pass themselves off as belonging to a higher one, and the fact that the Census acts as an exciting cause for feuds between castes. In the preliminary enumeration, the Chanars in this State returned their caste as such and their occupation as toddy drawing. But, as after the preliminary enumeration of this State was over, permission was granted to the Chanars in the Province of Madras to change their caste name into Nadar Kshatriyas, they wanted here to have in the final Census their caste name changed similarly and their occupation altered into agriculture. As the final Census consists only in the checking of the preliminary enumeration figures, the change was not effected. It is extremely doubtful whether, for the trouble taken in collecting the information and tabulating the figures, corresponding benefit is derived. If the classification of castes by social precedence is out of the question, their classification by traditional occupation is equally so, when the Izhavas have in public meetings solemnly disclaimed all connection with toddy drawing which has been their traditional occupation till now. The best method of solving this difficult problem of classification is to discontinue it altogether.

165. Race and Tribe.—If the few Aryans, Iranians, etc., are excluded, there is practically only one race in this state, *viz.*, the Dravidian Race. This race has two tribes, the Malayalee and the non-Malayalee. They differ from each other not only in respect of law of inheritance and system of marriage, but also as regards their habits, dress, etc. Statistics have, therefore, been collected separately for them in order that their demography may be studied.

166. Socio-Political Unrest and its Results in the Caste System.—In the universal unrest that characterised the decade under review, the Socio-Political question has had a large share. In Southern India, it took the form of agitation for communal representation in public bodies, institutions and services, and this State has not been completely free from it. The results of such agitation were observed not only in the figures returned in the schedules but also in tabulation, where attempts to put non-Malayala Chettys under Malayalees were detected and corrected. The cause for the marked variation noticed in the strength of the several castes has to a large extent to be traced to the same source.

167. Multiplication and Classification of Hindu Castes.—The total number of Hindu castes returned in the last Census was 166. In this Census, their number has increased to 193, excluding the 35 castes grouped under "Ambalavasi", "Brahmin" and "Kammalan." While 29 of the castes returned in the last Census were not represented this time, 95 new castes have come in their place. The classification of castes among the Hindus, particularly among the Malayalees, is somewhat artificial and loose. One and the same caste is called by different names in different localities and by different persons. Thus, barbers are called "Ampattan" in one place "Kshavarakan" in another and "Nasuvan" in a third. Kuruppu is given as a sub-division of Asari, Izhavan, Kaniyan, Maran and Nair; Illam, as a sub-division of Chanan, Izhavan, Maran, Nair and Pulluvan; Swaropam, of Nair, Maran and Itayan and Daivampady, of Nair and Ambalavasi. In these circumstances, the variation in the number of the several castes of the Hindus cannot be natural but should be the result of artificial inflation or depletion. However, attempt has been made, as far as the main castes are concerned, to ascertain their correct number and variations and explain them.

168. The Untouchable and the Depressed Classes.—The question of untouchability and the elevation of the depressed classes loomed largely in practical politics, during the decade, throughout India, and this State has not fallen behind it in that respect. The tendency of the time and the change of habits of the people in the matter of living and eating have, in a way, lessened the rigour of the caste system. In towns, where private scavenging and sweeping are enforced, the scavengers and sweepers have not only to go near the houses but have sometimes to enter into them for scavenging. This has done away with distance-pollution. The Government have taken steps to improve the condition of these classes. Facilities for education are afforded by exempting them from payment of fees ; and all Government Chattrams and Schools are thrown open to them. Preference is given them in the matter of registration of waste lands ; and competent men among them are nominated as members of the representative institutions of the State.

169. Mongolian Patch.—The Medical Officers in charge of the Government Medical Institutions in the State were required to note, in cases of births attended by them within or outside their institutions, the existence, if any, of Mongolian patches, on the infants born, and a description of the patches was also supplied to them for information. In my circuits, I found that some of the Medical Officers had not understood the subject, and that others had not bestowed any care or trouble in collecting the information. In 15 cases, the existence of the patch was noted. But, on my explaining to them the nature of the patch and how and where they were to be looked for, they said they had seen them in several cases. In a large number of births that have come to my knowledge, I have seen the patch, and I am inclined to think, therefore, that it occurs in a large number of infants. It is generally believed among mothers that the non-existence of the patch is an indication that the child is fair and that its existence is a sign that the child is not fair though it may appear so at birth.

170. Reference to Statistics.—In the discussion of the subject dealt with in this Chapter the figures contained in the following Tables are used :—

Imperial Table	XIII.	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.
	XVI.	Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.
Subsidiary Table	I.	Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.
	II.	Variations in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1911.

171. Hindu Castes.—In the matter of tabulation of Castes, the instruction issued by the Census Commissioner for India that the castes whose number falls short of one per mille of the population, should be omitted, was strictly followed, except in the case of the Malayala Kshatriyas. In the last Census, Ambalavasi, Brahmin and Kammalan were shown in Tables IX and XIV as main castes and the figures given against them included those of the sub castes forming them. But in Tables XIII and XVI each sub caste was shown separately. This time those main castes were shown in all the Tables and the particulars of the sub-castes which go to form each main caste were given in the title page of Table XIII.

172. Variations in the Chief Castes—Nairs.—Nairs who form the most important of the several Hindu castes of the State number 690,495 showing an increase of 16·5 per cent. over the figure of last Census. Under the conditions obtaining among them, this increase which is 5·2 per cent. higher than that for all the Hindus put together, can hardly be believed. Of all the castes, the Nairs have the largest number of sub-divisions, *viz.*, 116. The sub-divisions and the figures for each were given in 1901. As under the rules followed in the last and in this census, the castes, as given by the enumerated, had to be noted, those who had given 'Nair' as their caste were returned as such, and no enquiry was made as to the particular sub-division of the caste to which he or she belonged. For reasons given in para 167,

persons of other castes also seem to have been included under Nairs. What these castes and their numbers are can be ascertained by looking at the figures of other castes for big rents and they were actually seen to exist in Maran, Chakkalan, Krishnavaka and Chetty castes. It is quite possible that Marans who have been included among Ambalavasis in Cochin, would have at least returned themselves as Nairs here. The Chakkalas who have been agitating for their being treated as Nairs, may have taken the opportunity of the Census to satisfy their wish. Some of the Krishnavaka who follow Marumakkathayam law are likely to have returned themselves as Nairs and, as stated in para 166, some of the Chettys also may have been included among them. Besides these castes, there are several minor castes which show a decrease in their numbers. It is not unlikely that some of them have also contributed their quota to swell the number of the Nairs. If the natural increase of the above four castes at the rate of 11·3 per cent. observed in the case of the Hindus in general, be calculated and deducted from the number returned under Nairs, their rate of increase would go down to 9·9 per cent. which, as is seen from other sources, is the normal increase for them under existing conditions.

173. Izhavas.—The Izhavas come next with a population of 667,935 and show an increase of 22·3 per cent. over the last Census figure. The increase is about twice the average for the Hindus. The Izhavas are a sturdy class; and female education and restriction to marriages do not obtain as much among them as in Nairs. An increase of about 16·8 per cent., which is the average for the State, can therefore be naturally expected among them. And for the further increase of 5·5 per cent., no explanation can be given, except that the increase of 11 per cent. found in the last Census was the result of under-enumeration and that the omission has been supplied this time.

174. Chanan (Shanars).—They are also called Nadars. They wanted to be returned as Nadar Kshatriyas. They number 200,838 and occupy the third rank, as regards numerical strength, among the Hindus. They have increased by 20·8 per cent. in this Census. The increase of 0·9 per cent. shown in the last Census is unbelievably low and must be attributed to under-enumeration. The large increase observed this time is, therefore, due to the supply of omissions of the last Census and the natural increase during the decade.

175. Pulayan.—There was a decrease of over 10 per cent. among the Pulayas in 1911 as compared with 1901, and this time an increase of 6 per cent. is observed. The small increase may be the result of their convertion to Christianity.

176. Other Castes showing increase in their strength.—Among the other castes which show increase in their strength, Sakkiliyan comes first, with an increase of 104 per cent. Even in 1911, this caste showed an increase of 74 per cent. That this abnormal increase is not natural goes without saying. The high demand for their labour caused by the increase in the number of persons using leather goods, might have induced other castes to take up their profession and return themselves as Sakkiliyans. Pallans come next, with an increase of 42·6 per cent. against 31·8 in 1911. The chances are that some of the Pariahs, who show a decrease this time, have returned themselves under this caste. Malayala Brahmins have increased by 41·8 per cent. while their rise in 1911 was 8·9. Among Muthathus and Elayathus, decrease is observed. It is not unlikely that some of them have been returned as Brahmins and that some of the Other-Brahmins whose increase is only 1·1 percent have been wrongly included under Malayala Brahmins.

177. Castes whose Strength has decreased in the decade.—The decrease observed among Maran (60·5 per cent.) Chakkalan (45·8 per cent.) Krishnavaka (7·1 per cent.) and Chetty (16·5 per cent.) have already been accounted for. As regards the decrease noticed among Malayala Kzhatriya (42·4), Ambalavasi (8·1), Konkani (45·5) and Ilavaniyan (23·7), it may be stated that it is as unreliable as

the increase found among them in 1911, *viz.*, 83 per cent. in Malayala Kzhatriya, 70·4 in Ambalavasi, 154·6 in Konkani and 56·9 in Ilavaniyan.

178. Animists.—In the last Census, "Vedan" was not found among the Hindus. Evidently they were included under "Malavedan" among the Animists. This time, as some of the Vedans were enumerated in the plains, they were classed under the Hindus. The Animists are quite ignorant of and unconcerned with their religion and how they are classed in the Census. Their religion is determined chiefly by the Census Officers

179. Musalmans.—In the last Census, the Musalman population was returned under 44 castes and this time their number has decreased by 8. Seventeen castes of the last Census have not been returned this time while in their place 9 new castes have come into existence. The abnormal increase observed among Mughal and Ravuthan is evidently due to inaccurate enumeration.

180. Christians.—In addition to the 20 sects and 185 sub-sects into which the Christians are divided, two new sub-sects, Aiyanavar Christians and Sambavar Christians have come into existence. They are converts from Aiyanavar and Sambavar Hindus and call themselves so to distinguish them from converts from other castes and religions.

181. Europeans and Anglo-Indians.—Taking Europeans, the largest number of them was enumerated in the Central Division (161), followed by the High Range with 114, the Southern with 106 and the Northern with 8. The Central Division contains the largest number of Anglo-Indians 2,019 followed by the Southern Division with 1,453 and the Northern Division with 259. The High Range Division comes last with 80.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Hindu and Animist castes classified according to their traditional occupation.*

Group and caste.	Strength.	Group and caste.	Strength.	Group and caste.	Strength.
I. Agriculturists.	**779,143** (304)	**X. Bards & astrologers.**	**12,963** (5)	**XX. Blacksmiths.**	**29,019** (11)
Krishnavaka	9,684	Kanian	12,557	Kollan	29,019
Maravan	9,773	Others	406	**XXI. Gold & Silversmiths.**	**23,762** (9)
Nayar	690,495	**XI. Musicians, singers, dancers, mimics, jugglers.**	**11,771** (5)	Tattan	23,762
Vellala	57,997	Maran	11,581	**XXII. Brass & Copper-smiths.**	**2,967** (1)
Others	11,194	Others	190	Others	2,967
II. Labourers.	**354,936** (139)	**XII. Traders & Pedlers.**	**29,623** (12)	**XXIII Oil-pressers.**	**28,311** (11)
Pallan	16,004	Chetty	17,436	Chakkala	9,696
Paraiyan	63,038	Others	12,187	Vaniyan	18,615
Pulayan	196,184	**XIII. Barbers.**	**33,916** (13)	**XXIV. Artisans indefinite.**	**11,817** (5)
Kuravan	75,345	Ampattan	27,276	Kammalan	11,817
Others	4,365	Others	6,640	**XXV. Toddy drawers and distillers.**	**868,791** (339)
III. Forest and hill tribes.	**12,637** (5)	**XIV. Washermen.**	**24,758** (10)	Chanmar	200,838
Others	12,637	Mannan (Including Patyan).	9,697	Izhavan	667,935
IV. Graziers & diary men.	**7,966** (3)	Veluthedan (Including Vannan)	14,129	Others	18
Others	7,966	Others	932	**XXVI. Leather workers.**	**5,318** (2)
V. Fishermen, boat men & Palki bearers.	**36,580** (14)	**XV. Weavers, carders and dyers.**	**11,151** (5)	Others	5,318
Valan	17,733	Saliyan	8,416	**XXVII. Lime burners.**	**11,079** (4)
Arayan	9,142	Others	2,735	Paravan	11,079
Others	9,705	**XVI. Tailors.**	**3,246** (1)	**XXVIII. Earth, Salt &c. workers & quarries.**	**1,034**
VI. Hunters & Fowlers.	**6,626** (3)	Others	3,246	Others	1,034
Others	6,626	**XVII. Carpenters.**	**88,255** (34)	**XXIX. Tree (Cocoanut) climbers.**	**31,352** (12)
VII. Confectioners & grain parchers.	**7,778** (3)	Asari	85,392	Tantan	28,266
Others	7,778	Others	2,863	Others	3,086
VIII. Priests & devotees.	**80,784** (31)	**XVIII. StoneMasons.**	**7,904** (3)	**XXX. Others.**	**5,410** (2)
Brahmin	60,511	Others	7,904	Others.	5,410
Pantaram	13,860	**XIX. Potters.**	**8,906** (4)		
Others	6,413	Velan including Kusavan	8,857		
IX. Temple & religious services.	**24,498** (10)	Others	49		
Ampalavasi	9,409				
Velan	13,789				
Others	1,300				

NOTE:—This table includes the Hindu and Animists castes. The figures entered within brackets represent the proportions per mille of the total strength of the two religionists.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Variation in Caste, tribe &c. since 1911.*

Caste, tribe or Race.	Persons. 1921.	Persons. 1911.	Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (−)	Caste, tribe or Race.	Persons. 1921.	Persons. 1911.	Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (−)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hindu.				**Hindu.**			
Ampalavasi	9,409	10,237	−8·1	Pantāran	13,860	13,784	+ ·5
Ampattan	27,276	21,826	+25·00	Paravan	11,079	9,313	+ ·19
Brahmin (Malayala)	14,643	10,325	+41·8	Parayan	63,038	70,554	−10·7
Do. (Others)	45,868	45,503	+ ·8	Pulayan	196,184	185,314	+ ·6
Chakkala	9,696	18,074	−45·8	Sakkiliyan	5,318	2,609	+103·8
Channan (Shanan)	200,838	166,195	+20·8	Saliyan	8,416	9,919	−15·2
Chetti	17,436	20,881	−16·5	Tantan	28,266	21,641	+30·1
Idayan	7,751	7,598	+2·01	Vālan	17,733	16,748	+ 5·9
Ilavaniyan	4,669	6,116	−23·7	Vaniyan	18,615	16,235	+14·7
Izhavan	667,935	546,265	+22·3	Velān	13,789	12,957	+ 6·4
Kammalan	163,724	141,395	+15·8	Vēlān	8,857	9,089	− 2·6
Kaniyan	12,557	11,987	+ 4·8	Vellālan	57,997	49,479	+17·2
Konkani	5,572	10,219	−45·5	Veluthedan	14,129	14,046	+ ·6
Krishnavaka	9,684	10,429	− 7·1	**Musalman.**			
Kshatriya (Malayala)	1,661	2,025	−18·0	Jonakan	75,275	57,031	+32·0
Kudumi	7,778	8,207	− 5·2	Lebbai	13,433	14,694	−8·60
Kuravan	75,345	61,827	+21·9	Methan	89,209	66,864	+33·40
Manaān (including Patyān)	9,697	9,962	− 2·7	Mughal	5,485	489	+1,021·60
Marakkan	4,215	14,604	−71·1	Pathan	5,590	3,853	+45·1
Mārān	11,581	29,318	−60·5	Ravuthan	19,496	1,202	+1,513·2
Maravan	9,773	10,265	− 4·8	Thulukkan	52,879	61,095	−13·5
Nayar	690,495	592,489	+16·5	**Christian.**			
Pallan	16,004	11,222	+42·6	Anglo-Indian	3,821	1,750	+118·3
				European	389	399	− 2·5
				Indian Christian	1,168,724	901,719	+ 29·6

The figures given for 1911 represent the figures for all Sub-Castes included under the main Caste, viz. *Ampalavasi*:—Ampalavasi, Atikal, Chakkiyar, Daivampati, Kurukkal, Nampiti, Nampiyar, Pilappalli, Pisharati, Pushpakan, Puduval, Tiyattunni & Variar. *Itayan*:—Kannadiyan, Kaundan, Konan, and Itayan. *Brahmin others*:—Gauda, Kanarese, Maharatta, Tamil, Telugu, Tulu, Ari, and Aryapattr. *Kammalan*:—Asari, Kallasari, Kammalan, Kannan, Kollan, Tattan, Chemputhatty, Silpasari, Vālan, Vilkurupu and Chayakuruppu. *Mannan*:—Mannan and Patyan. *Maravan*:—Maravan and Talavan. *Sakkiliyan*:—Chemman and Sakkiliyan. *Velān*:—Kusavan and Velan *Veluthedan*:—Vannan and Veluthedan.

GLOSSARY OF RECOGNISABLE CASTES.

(Table XIII Hindus and Animists.)

A.

Akamutayan.—A cultivating caste found in the Tamil districts of the Madras Presidency.

Alavan.—Also called Uppa*l*avans, because they work in *Alams* or salt-pans They constitute the salt-manufacturing caste.

Ampalavasi.—Literally one who lives in a temple, a generic name applied to castes whose usual occupation is temple service.

Ampattan.—The barber caste is known as Ampa*t*tans in South Travancore and as Kshaurakans in Central and North Travancore.

Aaryan.—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

Ari.—Abbreviated form of *Arya*, a small Tamil community confined to the southernmost taluk of Tovala. Also called Dutan. By traditional occupation, the caste corresponds to Ampalavasi.

Aryappattar.—A class of Brahmins. They are considered to be the descendants of the earliest Brahmin immigrants from the East Coast into Malabar.

Asari.—The name is synonymous with Kamma*l*a and may denote any of the five artisan castes, but in Malabar it is generally confined to the carpenter caste.

Atikal.—Literally servants. A class of Ampalavasis.

Atiyoti.—Literally vassal. A sub-division of the Samanta caste.

B.

Balija.—The chief Telugu trading caste. It consists of two main divisions, Desa and Peta.

Bania.—An immigrant caste of traders and money-lenders from Northern India.

Bengali.—General name by which the natives of Bengal are known in other parts of India.

Boya.—The Shikari tribe of the Deccan districts, corresponding to the Valaiyans of the Tamil country.

Brahman.—The priestly class.

C.

Chakkala.—A Malabar caste of oil-pressers.

Chakkiyar.—Literally Slaghyavakkukar or good speakers. The Chakkiyars are a class of Ampalavasis whose traditional occupation is recitation of Puranic stories in temples.

Champan.—(Sampan) A sub-division of Parayas.

Chandalan.—The general name bywhich the low castes (untouchables) are called

Channan or Shanan.—A Tamil caste, more or less the analogue of the Izhava in the Malaya*l*am-speaking tracts. Also called Nadars. Their traditional occupation is toddy drawing.

Chavalakkaran. A Tamil name for fishermen applied specifically to such of them as have settled inland for the sale of fish.

Chayakkaran.—An indigenous caste of dyers.

Chayakkuruppu.—A small caste of workers in lacquer.

Chemman.—A caste of Tamil leather-workers.

Chemputatti or Chembotti.—A small caste of coppersmiths.

Chetti.—The trading caste of South India. The caste is divided into 4 main sub-divisions, *viz.*, Kottar Che*tt*i, Parakkai Che*tt*i, Elur Che*tt*i and Attungal Che*tt*i.—They resemble the Tamil Sudras in many of their customs and manners.

Cholavan.—A small class of Weavers that probably immigrated from the Chola country.

D.

Daivampati.—Also called Brahmani. One of the sub-castes of Ampalavasi and Nayar.

Dasi.—Called also Devadasi, Devaratiar or Devatiar (servant of God), half Tamil and half Malayalam, attached to the South Travancore temples. They represented the singing and dancing castes of India, and are generally consecrated to temple service.

Dhobi.—A name used for washermen all over India.

E.

Eramkolli.—A class of washermen.

G.

Gosayi.—A name vaguely applied to pilgrims from Upper India constantly seen moving about in the South.

Gujarati.—A territorial name given to the immigrants from Gujarat. Their members are mostly traders.

I.

Ilavaniyan.—A synonym for Senaikkutaiyan (literally owner of an army). They are petty traders generally.

Ilayatu.—Literally "younger". The Ilayatus constitute the section of Malabar Brahmans who perform priestly service for the Malaya non-Brahmans.

Itayan.—The pastoral caste.

Izhavan.—Also known as Chovas in Central and North Travancore. Their chief occupations are the cultivation of the cocoanut tree and the preparation of liquors from its products. They also draw toddy and distil arrack.

Izhavatti.—The barbers of the Izhavas.

K.

Kachchhi.—An imigrant Kshatriya caste.

Kahar.—A Bengal caste of boatmen and fishermen.

Kakkalan.—The indigenous tailor caste of Malabar, now becoming reduced to the status of a wandering community.

Kallan.—A non-indigenous caste, regarded as a branch of the Kurumbas.

Kallasari.—A sub-division of Malayala Kammalas being stone workes by occupation.

Kammala.—The great ārtisan class.

Kangaya.—A caste of shepherds and wool weavers.

Kanikkaran.—Also called Kani. They form one of the hill communities of Travancore.

Kaniyan.—This caste consists of two endogamous sections Kaniyan proper and Tinta Kaniyans. The members of the former section follow the astrological profession. The latter are engaged in umbrella-making and spirit-exorcising.

Kannan.—The members of the Kammala caste who work in brass and copper.

Katasan.—A small caste of basket-makers and lime burners.

Kattikkaran.—A small caste found in South Travancore.

Kaundan.—A title used by Konga-Vellalas, Kurumbans, etc.

Kavarai.—The Telugu trading caste. They both manufacture and sell. Their chief article of trade is bangles. Among them now are also spinners, painters, dyres, etc. The former take the name of Chettis, and the latter are called Nayakkans and wear the sacred thread.

Kavati.—The barber caste that generally functions for the Shanars.

Kayasta.—The writer class of Bengal.

Kingaliar.—A sub-division of Kallan caste.

Kollan.—The members of the Kammala caste, who work in iron.

Komatti.—The great trading caste of South India.

Konkani.—An immigrant community that had come from Konkan and long settled in Travancore. Trade is their general occupation.

Konnan.—A caste regarded as a sub-division of Kammala.

Krishnavaka—or Krishnan Vakakkar.—The caste name literally means "belonging to Krishnan", the pastoral incornation of the Hindu theology. They are in Travancore particularly confined to the southern taluks of Eraniel and Kalkulam. Some follow the makkathayam law of inheritance, while others follow the marumakkathayam. The occupation is agriculture.

Kshatriya.—The protecting caste of the Indian social organism. The warrior caste Malayala Kshatriya includes Raja or Tampurân, Koil-Tampurân, Tampân and Tirumulpât.

Kudumi.—Kudumis are the Konkana Sudras. Like the Ampalavasis of the Malabar temples, they engage themselves in accessory duties at the shrines of the Konkanis. They are divided into two endogamous divisions, Muppan and Itiyan. Broadly speaking, the manufacture of fire-works is the occupation of the former class, and the preparation of beaten rice that of the latter.

Kuluvan.—A small telugu-speaking wandering caste. The catching and training of snakes is a speciality with them.

Kumbi.—The Kumbis are potters by occupation.

Kuravan.—A large community chiefly engaged in agricultural labour.

Kurukkal.—A class of Ambalavasis, said to be the descendants of the Tamil immigrants brought in for temple service.

Kuruppu.—A synonym of Kavitiyan. It is given as a sub-caste of Nayar, Asari, Izhavan, Kaniyan and Maran. The term Kuruppu is also a title of the Nayars and means a "teacher" of fencing and other practices included in physical culture.

Kuttati (Koothadi).—An occupational name meaning a (rope) dancer.

Kusavan.—A caste of Tamil potters.

M.

Malanayar.—Also styled Kuttilayans. They carry on plantation work in the hills.

Malankudi.—A hill tribe.

Malappantaram.—One of the hill tribes.

Malavelan.—One of the hill tribes. (Vide Velan.)

Malavetan.—One of the hill tribes.

Mala Ullatan.—A hill tribe.

Malayan.—The name means a hill man.

Malayarayan—One of the hill tribes.

Mali.—A non-indigenous agricultural class whose traditional occupation is making garlands and providing flowers for the service of temples.

Mannan.—One of the hill tribes found also in the low country.

Marakkan.—The only Hindu fishermen now in Travancore.

Maran —One of the functional groups of Malabar. They are the players of musical instruments.

Maratti.—The term now denotes the various Mahratta non-Brahman castes who are mainly agriculturists, but were once a military class.

Maravan.—Originally a police and military caste. They are found chiefly in Madura and Tinnevelly, and in Travancore, in the outlying taluks of Nanchinad and Shencottah.

Maravati.—Natives of Marwar.

Mukkuvan.—A caste which according to a probably erroneous tradition came originally from Ceylon. They are also limemakers, palanquin-bearers and boatmen.

Mutali.—(Mudaliar)—A titular name used by Vellalas, Kaikkalavans, etc.

Muttatu.—Literally "elder". Their manners, customs and ceremonials are like those of the Malayalee Brahmans. The Muttatus are custodians of temple properties, especially valuables and go in priestly charge of the idol in all Ustavam processions in several of the chief temples in the State. They are believed to be Malayalam analogues of the Nampiyans and Sivadvigas of the Tamil country.

Mutuvan.—One of the hill tribes, supposed to have immigrated from the Kingdom of Madura.

N.

Naidu.—This is a Telugu title returned by many non-Brahmanical castes, Balija, Besta, etc.

Nampiti.—They are of two kinds, those that wear the sacred thread and those that do not.

Nampiyar.—A class of Ampalavasis.

Namputiri.—The Malabar Brahmans.

Nattuvan.—A class of drummers.

Nayar.—Nayars are the most numerous of the non-Brahmanical Hindus in Travancore. They form an important community with agriculture as their chief occupation.

Nayati.—A hunting caste of the West Coast.

Nulayar.—A small but enterprising caste now engaged in cultivation.

O.

Ochachan.—The name is given to Marans or musical instrument players in the Tamil country.

Oddan.—This is a Telugu-speaking caste found all over India.

P.

Padayachi.—A class of Vellalas.

Pallan.—The agricultural labourers of the Tamil country.

Panan.—The word is of Tamil origin and means a tailor.

Panikkan.—A disorganised caste, the members of which follow occupations of all sorts, weaving, agriculture, trade, etc. It is also a sub-caste of Izhava while Panikkar is a sub-caste of Nayar.

Pantaram.—The name generally applied to a sect of non-Brahmanical Saivite devotees supposed to have taken to the fourth Asrama or Stage of life, *i. e.*, of the Sanyasi.

Parava.—The caste that deals with shells, ranging from those of the pearl oyster to ordinary lime shells.

Paraya.—An important caste of agriculture and industrial labourers-matting and wicker-work being their speciality.

Patnul.—A caste of silk weavers.

Pilappalli.—A class of Ampalavasis.

Pisharati.—A class of Ampalavasis.

Pontan.—A small class of palanquin-bearers.

Potti, Malayala.—Applied to all the Kerala Brahmans who do not come under the specific designation of Namputiri. The term Potti is also applied to the Tulu Brahmans.

Potuval.—A class of Ampalavasis.

Pulayan.—The Pulayars correspond to the Cherumar or Cherumakkal of British Malabar. Pulayas are one of the labouring classes.

Pulluvan.—The Pulluvans are the astrologers, medicine men, priests and singers in snake-groves.

Pushpakan.—A class of Ampalavasis.

R.

Raju.—A Telugu caste of agriculturists.

Reddi.—The great caste of cultivators and farmers in the Telugu country. They are also known as Kapus. They have taken to petty trade in Travancore.

S.

Saivakkurukkal.—The non-Brahmanical priests of the Saiva community among the Tamil non-Brahmans.

Sakkiliyan.—The leather-workers of the Tamil districts.

Saliyan.—The Saliyars are a Tamil weaving caste.

Samantan.—Immigrant from the Northern parts of the Malabar Coast. Samantans are said to have descended from Kshatriyas.

Silpasari.—A sub-division of the Kammala caste. Their occupation is sculpture and stone carving.

T.

Talavan.—A title of the Maravans.

Tantan.—The caste is mostly found in the taluks of Chirayinkil, Quilon, Karunagapalli, Karthigapalli and Mavelikara. Their occupation is tree climbing, especially cocoanut and arecanut.

Tattan.—The goldsmith section of the Tamil and Malayalam Kammalans.

Thondaman.—A sub-caste of Kallars in the East Coast.

Thondamandalam.—A sub-division of the Vellalas of the East Coast.

Tiyyattunni.—A class of Ampalavasis. Also called Agnitandava.

Kottiyan.—A distinct class of Telegu cultivators, probably the descendants of Poligars and soldiers of the Naikkan kings of Vijayanagar.

U.

Ullatans.—A hunting caste found in the low country as well as on the hills.

Uppara.—An old salt-making caste, now de-functioned and engaged in unskilled labour of kinds, such as, tank-digging, earth-works, etc.

Urali.—A historic hill-caste claiming a renowned past. They are good huntsmen and watchmen.

Uravalan.—A caste returned as a sub-division of Urali.

V.

Vairavi.—Regarded as a sub-caste of Pantaram. They usually serve as priests in the temples of minor deities not generally worshipped by the Brahmanical classes.

Vaisyan.—The great exchanging caste in Indian society. Few people are generally known by the generic name of Vaisya, unlike the other three castes of Brahman, Kshatriya and Sudra.

Valan.—A fishing caste.

Valan.—A small caste whose occupation is the sawing of wood.

Valluvan.—The priests of the Parayas.

Vaniyan.—A corruption of Vani*gyam* or trade. The Vaniyans are now both oil-pressers and sellers.

Vannan.—A Tamil caste of washermen.

Variyar.—A class of Ampalavasis.

Vatukan.—Corresponds to the Balija of the Telugu country.

Velan.—Literally, spear-men from *vel* (a spear).

Velan.—A potter caste found chiefly in Central Travancore.

Vellala.—They are the great farmer castes of the Tamil country.

Veluttedan.—The washerman caste of Malabar.

Vettuvan.—A field labouring class.

Vilkuruppu.—The priests of the Malayalam Kammalas. They are also makers of bows and arrows.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIES.

182. Introductory.—This is the last Chapter of the Report and is not only the most important and difficult chapter but also the least satisfactory one. It shows how each man exists and what the means adopted for his existence are. Birth, growth, education, marriage, etc., primarily depend upon one's existence and hence the importance of the Chapter. Difficulty was felt in the enumeration, tabulation and the correct interpretation of the figures dealt with on the subject. It is the considered opinion of competent and experienced authorities on Census in India and elsewhere that, if the statistics collected in connection with occupation are to be of any use, proportionate to the importance of the subject, Synchronous Census is not the time for undertaking the work; nor is the untrained and temporary staff engaged in it, the proper agency. Occupational statistics should be collected leisurely and dealt with in the intercensal period by a Permanent Census Bureau. In the United States of America, in Occupational Census, the nature and extent of holdings, the yield and value of products, the nature and value of live stock and the particulars and value of manufactures, are enquired into and returned. These details are necessary for correctly guaging the progress of the people. If the old order of things that obtained in India when each caste had a definite occupation fixed for it, had continued or if the new order of things obtaining in highly daveloped countries, where division of labour has so much advanced that each person follows a single occupation, had come into existence, there would have been no difficulty in the matter of taking the Occupational Census. But, as at present, India is in a transition stage, the old order of things is changing and the new order of things is coming into existence, the work is beset with difficulties. Each man follows more than one occupation, and, in the majority of cases, no account is kept of the income derived from any occupation, so that he is not in a position to say which his principle and which his subsidary occupation is. In addition to this, some occupations considered respectable though not remunerative are returned as principal occupations. Thus, the returning of occupations as principal and subsidiary is done either at random or with some motive, with the result that the figures considerably vary from census to census. Even the distinction between actual workers and dependents does not seem to have been correctly understood and varies with the point of view taken by the enumerated and the enumerators. In the above circumstances, that the figures collected and tabulated are unsatisfactory and unfit for comparison with those of any previous Census, goes without saying. As classification of occupations by classes and sub-classes does not involve much confusion, it can, to a certain extent, be relied upon, and the figures under each class and sub-class may be compared with profit with those of the corresponding classes in previous Censuses. But, the classification into orders and groups is so unreliable that any comparison with previous Censuses will not only serve no useful purpose but would also be misleading in some cases. The orders will, however, be touched in the course of the discussion, but the groups will be left alone. In addition to the Factory Industrial Census, special Censuses of markets, internal trade, cottage industries, labour, etc., were taken this time. The occupational and factory industrial Censuses will be dealt with as Parts I and II, respectively, of this Chapter and the special Censuses will be treated separately as appendices to it.

PART I.—OCCUPATION.

183. Reference to Statistics.—The following Imperial and Subsidiary Tables contain the Statistics made use of in the discussion of this part of the Chapter.

Imperial Table XVII. Occupation or Means of Livelihood.
XVIII. Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.
XIX. Subsidiary Agricultural Occupations of non-Agriculturists.
XX. Distribution by Religion.
XXI. Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Subsidiary Table I. General Distribution.
III. Distribution of agricultural and industrial population, etc.
IV & V. Occupations combined with agriculture.
VI. Occupations of females.
VII. Selected Occupations.
IX. Number of Persons employed on Railways, Post Office and Irrigation.

184. Nature and Scope of the Return.—The instructions issued to the Enumerators were practically the same as in 1911, and they are as follows:—

COLUMN 9 (*Principal Occupation*).—This column should be filled in the case of persons who actually do work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants or who live on private property, pension, rent from houses, etc. For those who do not work or own property this column should be left blank. If the person be an actual worker, whether male or female, enter the exact nature of the work on which he or she principally depends. If the person has got two or more occupations as sources of income, the occupation from which the largest income is received should be entered in this column. On no account more than one occupation should be entered in this column.

Never enter vague terms such as agriculture, Government service, manufacture, trade, mining, cooly, etc., but specify the agricultural produce with which he is concerned; the department of Government service; the article manufactured; the merchandise traded in, etc. Below each such entry, the exact status of the person with reference to each occupation should also be shown, *e. g.* for agriculture, say whether cultivating land-owner, non-cultivating land-owner, cultivating tenant, non-cultivating tenant or field labourer, as the case may be; in cloth-weaving (proprietor or day labourer); liquor trade (proprietor, clerk or what); railway (engineer, porter or cooly); plumbago mining (manager, miner or what); and so on.

If the person is a maker and seller, enter him as 'maker' only and if he only sells, enter him as 'seller'. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Show gardeners and growers of special products such as cardamom, betel, pepper, etc., separately.

In the case of labourers, distinguish ordinary coolies such as earth-workers from labourers in mines stating in the latter case the particular substance mined as plumbago, mica, etc.

In the case of domestic service, state precisely the kind of service rendered and also enter the occupation of the person to whom the services are rendered, *e. g.*, Vakil's clerk, etc. Similarly persons employed in Government service should be returned with the name of the posts occupied by them.

In the case of traders and manufacturers, specify the trade or manufacture.

Women and children who work at any occupation not being one of a purely domestic character such as cooking, must be entered in column 9 whether they earn wages or not. Rice-husking and helping in cultivation or weaving are examples of this kind.

Persons who live on the rent of land or building in towns should be entered as landlords. Mortgagees and persons who live on money lent on interest or on stock or bond or other securities, should be entered as capitalists.

A junior member of a family earning a separate income, however small, should be entered in this column and not as dependent in column 11.

COLUMN 10 (*Subsidiary Occupation*).—If a person has two or more subsidiary occupations or means of livelihood, that from which he gets the largest income should be entered in this column. On no account more than one occupation should be entered in this column.

COLUMN 11 (*Dependents on Actual Workers*).—For children, women and old or infirm persons who do not work either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them.

COLUMNS 9, 10 and 11.—A person entered in column 9 should be entered in column 10 if he has an additional occupation, but he should on no account be entered in column 11. Likewise a person entered in column 11 should not be entered in columns 9 and 10. If a person works for a living either under Government or under any private employer he should be entered in column 9 even though he is a junior member of a joint family and though his earning by itself be insufficient to maintain him. Such a person should not be entered in column 11. All the three columns (9, 10 and 11) should not be left blank at the same time. If a person should maintain himself he must either be himself engaged in some occupation or depend on one who is so engaged. The cook of a vakil should be entered in column 9 and not in column 11.

The Enumerators were instructed as to what they should do and what they should not. But, owing to the unrest that prevailed among certain castes and its results referred to in para 164 and owing to the want of clearness on the part of the generality of people in the matter of differentiating between principal and subsidiary occupations and actual workers and dependents, the Enumerators should not be solely blamed for the inaccuracy of the returns.

185. Changes made in the Classification.—There was no change in the number of classes and sub-classes; but sub-class IX (Persons living on their income) which was included in class C in 1911, was removed to class D in this Census. The number of the orders was increased from 55 in the last Census to 56 at present. In order to give place for two new orders "Transport by Air" and "Air Force", order 18 was amalgamated with order 19 and 40 with 41. The number of the groups was raised from 169 in 1911 to 191 in this Census.

186. General Distribution of Occupation and its Variations.—Viewing broadly, there does not seem to be much appreciable difference between this and the last Census in regard to the proportion of population supported by each class. Class A which includes agriculture in all its forms continues to support more than half the population, immediately followed by class B (Industry and Commerce) which gives subsistence for a little more than one-fourth of the population and class D (Domestic Service and General Labour) and class C (Service and Professions) affording means of livelihood for one-eighth and one-twentieth of the population, respectively. It is only when the subject is looked into in detail, that slight differences are perceptible. The percentage of persons supported by classes A, B, C and D was 56, 27, 4 and 13 respectively in 1911, while the corresponding figures in this Census are 54, 29, 5 and 12. Thus, the proportion supported by Agriculture (A) and Miscellaneous (D) has fallen as the result of the fall in the percentage of actual workers in those classes, and that supported by Industry and Trade (B) and Administration (C) has risen for similar reasons. The percentage of actual workers has gone down from 41 in 1911 to 37 in this Census, raising the percentage of dependents from 59 to 63. This must be attributed chiefly to the phenominal increase in the school going population which has risen from 159,913 in 1911 to 427,723 in this Census or by 167 per cent. The number of actual workers had, however, increased from 1,412,646 in 1911 to 1,482,242 in 1921 or by over 4 per cent. Taking the main classes of occupations, it is seen that the percentage of actual workers engaged in each class which was in round numbers 48, 32, 3 and 17 in 1911 stands at 45, 35, 5 and 15, respectively, at present, showing a fall of 3 and 2 per cent in classes A and D and a rise of 3 and 2 per cent. in classes B and C, respectively. The fall in A is evidently due to the fact that people are leaving agriculture to more remunerative occupations and that in D to the better care and attention bestowed this time to the enumeration of occupations with the result that the number under "Unspecified and Insufficiently described occupations" has come down. The rise in class B is obviously due to the tendency on the part of the people to take to industrial pursuits and that in C to the spread of education and the strengthening of the number of the Government and Municipal departments of the State. The percentage of dependents for the whole State has risen from 59 in 1911 to 63 at the present Census. In 1911, they stood at 64, 51, 67 and 48 per cent. for the classes A, B, C and D, respectively. This time while their proportion has increased to 69, 56 and 54 per cent. in classes A, B and D, it has fallen to 63 per cent in class C. The fall in C may be explained biologically by the fact that, as the persons, male and female composing that class are expected to be more educated than those in other classes, the number of children born would be less. In as much as the dependents are chiefly composed of children, a decrease in the latter causes diminution in the former. As there is alteration in the area as well as in the number of the Divisions and Taluks into which the State has been divided and as no occupational figures for units smaller than Taluks were tabulated in previous Censuses, so as to admit of adjustments being made this time, the figures of this Census cannot be properly compared with those of the past Censuses. The proportion of population supported by each class, and the percentage of actual workers and dependents in it for each Administrative and Natural Division, are given in the marginal table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS SUPPORTED BY EACH CLASS IN EACH ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATURAL DIVISION.

DIVISION.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.
STATE	***53·9***	***29·1***	***4·9***	***12·1***
Administrative Divisions				
Southern .	49·5	32·6	6·7	11·1
Central .	57·6	24·7	4·2	13·4
Northern .	53·6	31·0	4·2	11·2
High Range.	54·8	25·3	2·8	16·9
Natural Divisions .				
Sea-coast .	44·2	36·8	5·8	13·0
Inland .	62·5	22·4	4·2	10·8
Mountainous	61·2	22·1	4·1	11·9

187. Sub-Class I (Orders 1 & 2 and Groups 1 to 18).—Agriculture is a vague term and is not defined anywhere. In one place it is said that agriculture includes the first 7 groups in order 1, while in another it is stated that the

term comprises only the first 5 groups. It was only after the enumeration was over that the term was defined and delimited to 'Ordinary cultivation' returned in the first 5 groups, excluding groups 6 and 7 relating to "Growing of special products and market gardening." Even after this, the limitation was not maintained through out. While in the Imperial tables the term was limited to groups 1 to 5, in subsidiary Table III, all the 7 groups were iucluded. The distinction made between (*a*) ordinary cultivation and (*b*) cultivation of special products is not clear either to the agriculturists or to others. If the former is confined to the cultivation of staple articles of food, it must vary in places according to the nature of the staple food used. Thus, rice is the staple food in one place, wheat in another, ragi in a third, and so on. In England and in the United States of America, a separate group is given for cereals and corn. The provision of such a group here will avoid confusion. So far as Travancore is concerned, tapioca is replacing rice among the lower classes, and more than 50 per cent. of the population subsist on it and it is therefore to be looked upon as a staple article of food more than rice which only supplies the needs of less than 50 per cent. of the people. However, in the instructions given to the Enumerators here, it was required that the article cultivated should be noted and not merely the term "agriculture"; and only paddy cultivation was included under the heading "ordinary cultivation," the cultivation of other articles such as tapioca being included under special products. A large number of persons, more than two hundred thousand, returned their occupations without specifying the product cultivated; and as separate figures were given for almost all the special products, the number was included in 1 (a). An additional cause for confusion was introduced in the last census by the sub-division of groups 1 and 2 of order 1 (a) into (i) non-cultivating land-owner and non-cultivating tenant and (ii) cultivating land-owner and cultivating tenant. According to this classification, a non-cultivating tenant may be both a rent receiver and a rent payer, with respect to one and the same land. This classification is not only confusing but appears to be an unnecessary refinement. The most natural and easily understandable classification would be to subdivide groups 1 and 2 into (a) land owner with 2 subdivisions cultivating and non-cultivating and (b) tenant. The number of actual workers in sub-class I has now fallen by 2 per cent. as compared with that in 1911. But, if the sub-divisions (*a*) and (*b*) of order 1 be taken separately, a decrease of 5 per cent. in (*a*) and an increase of 16 per cent. in (*b*) are observed. This is very significant and indicates that, as people withdraw from the cultivation of paddy (a) they go in largely for that of commercial crops (b) which is found to be more remunerative than paddy cultivation. While Agents, Managers, etc., have increased from 590 to 1121, field labourers and farm servants have decreased by 18 per cent. There are no farms in this State, in the proper sense of the term. The servants in gardens assist the owners in domestic work and as such were returned under domestic service. The variations observed in the case of agents and managers etc., may be attributed to the fact, that paddy cultivation not having been a paying concern, particularly for those who do not cultivate their own lands, some of the rent receivers might have entrusted their lands to agents and taken up more remunerative occupations. With respect to the increase in rent payers, it is highly probable that, consequent on the rise in wages and demand for labour in occupations other than paddy cultivation, labourers engaged in those occupations might have invested their savings in lands and cultivated them themselves. The explanation for the decrease in field labourers may be that on account of low wages paid for paddy cultivation, they might have left the occupations connected with it and resorted to others in which higher wages could be earned.

The number of actual workers has increased in 1 (b) by 16 per cent. which is evidently due to the increase in the number of cultivators of special products such as tea, rubber and tapioca, on account of the liberal policy followed by Government in the matter of registration of waste lands in the names of private individuals. The increase of 52 per cent. in (c) is chiefly contributed by wood cutters, firewood collectors, etc. The clearing of forests from waste lands and demand for fuel from outside have attracted a large number of persons to the work. There is a fall of 50

per cent. in the number employed in occupation (d) (Breeding of cattle, etc.). In the Cattle Census taken, a fall is observed in the number of cattle also. As people of this country do not use much milk, the purpose of which is served by cocoanut and as paddy cultivation requiring cattle for ploughing has been loosing its attraction, the necessity for cattle and their keepers is not much felt, and consequently a fall in their number may be naturally expected. In 1911, the number actually employed in the raising of small animals (e) was 3. Evidently there must have been some omission. It is known that a number of persons breed ducks etc. in the State and take them from place to place for manuring paddy fields. During the last decade, the breeding of silk worm has also been started. The increase now found in sub-order (e) from 3 in 1911 to 450 at present is, therefore, explicable. Fishing and hunting, particularly the former, show an increase of 18 per cent. which is obviously due to the impetus given to fish curing by the opening up of several fish-curing yards at the instance of Government.

188. Sub-Class II (Orders 3, 4 & 5 and Groups 21, 22 & 23).—The number of workers in order 3 has decreased from 635 in 1911 to 246 in this Census. This is due to the fact that the plumbago mines of Nedumangad and other places which were working in 1911, have now been closed. Order 4 (Quarries of hard rocks) was unrepresented in 1911. As laterite is used extensively for construction of houses, granite for road materials and lime stone for making lime, the absence of figures in 1911 must be due to omission. Owing to the opening of additional salt pans during the decade, the number of actual workers in order 5 shows an increase this time as compared with that of 1911.

189. Sub-Class III (Orders 6 to 18 and Groups 25 to 103).—The actual workers in this sub-class have increased by 13·5 per cent. on the whole. But orders 10, 13, 15 and 18 show higher percentages of increase, amounting to 19·9, 20·6, 20·0 and 22·0, respectively. These may be due to the fact that, owing to the increased prosperity of the people, the number of buildings in the State and consequently the number of persons engaged in building industries and manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., and also those engaged in industries of dress and toilet and in editing and managing newspapers and magazines, have gone up correspondingly. The number of persons engaged in order 7 (Hides and skin) has increased from 61 to 100, in order 14 (Furniture) from 53 to 114, in order 16 (Construction of means of transport) from 233 to 435 and order 17 (Production and transmission of physical forces) from 16 to 72. All these may be explained partly by the incredibly low numbers returned in 1911 and partly by the expansion of old industries and starting of new ones. The small increase of 7·9 per cent noticed in order 12 (Food industries) is the result of the fall in the number of toddy drawers, brewers, etc., caused by the anti-drinking agitation obtaining in the State, as in other parts of India. The increase of only 6·4 per cent. found in order 11 (Chemical products) may be accounted for by the exodus of Chakkalas, the professional oil pressers from their fold to that of Nairs, as mentioned in para 172.

190. Sub-Class IV (Orders 20 to 23 and Groups 105 to 120).—The increase in the number of actual workers in this sub-class (Transport) is 11 per cent. The large increase from 567 to 1,090 found in order 22 (Transport by rail) is evidently due to the extension of the railway to the Capital of the State, resulting in the increase of the number of employes, and the fall from 1553 to 1515 observed in order 23 (Post, Anchal. etc.,) to the decrease in the number of Anchal runners, etc. caused by the employment of motor and railway service for the conveyance of mails.

191. Sub-Class V (Orders 24 to 40 and Groups 121 to 154).—The number of actual workers has risen by 14 per cent. in this sub-class. The small increase of 9·7 per cent. observed in order 26 (Trade in textiles) is the result of the import of a limited quantity of piece goods due to depression in the trade of foreign made cloths. The small increase of only 1·2 per cent. noticed in order 38 (Trade in fuel) is really inexplicable. Order 24 (Bank establishments or credit exchange and

insurance) shows an increase of only 6·3 per cent. and it must be due to the chances of some of the money lenders having returned themselves as Brokers and commission agents (order 25), whose number has increased from 285 in 1911 to 403 at present. The large increase of 22 per cent. in order 30 (Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles) and of 26 per cent. in order 36 (Trade in building materials) may be caused by the construction of a large number of houses for which bricks and tiles are required. The increase from 15 to 59 observed in order 31 (Trade in chemical products) may be attributed to the high demand for petrol used for motor vehicles, oil engines, etc., in the State. The rise of 20 per cent. in order 35 (Trade in furniture) may be the result of the increased demand for them created by the improvement of the material prosperity of the people. In order 29 (Trade in metal) and 34 (Trade in clothing and toilet articles) the number had risen from the incredibly low figures of 30 and 29 in 1911 to 135 and 53 respectively in 1921. The increase of 41 per cent. noticed in order 28 (Trade in wood) is evidently due to the large quantity of timber available for sale on account of the clearing of waste lands registered in the name of private individuals.

192. Sub-Class VI (Orders 41 to 44 and Groups 155 to 160).—The number engaged in this sub-class has increased by 15 per cent. The increase is chiefly contributed by police force. The ministerial staff is also included in the force to which it is attached.

193. Sub-Class VII (Order 45 and Groups 161 to 164).) This sub-class includes all Government and Municipal employes except those who have been assigned to the specific heads of Police, Agriculture, Medical, etc., and the number has increased by 26 per cent. Under Group 161 "Service of the State" are given the employes of British Government and under 162 "Service of Indian and Foreign States" the employes of this Government, as required in the instructions. The increase found in the last 3 groups of the order is the result of the development of administration, both General and Municipal.

194. Sub-Class VIII (Orders 46 to 50 and Groups 165 to 179).—The actual workers in this sub-class have increased by 72 per cent. during the decade. The increase noticed is obviously due to the remarkable advancement in education among all classes of people which characterised the decade under review. In the case of Medicine (order 48) an increase of 109 per cent. is noticed. It is said that at the age of 40, a man becomes either a fool or a physician. This is applicable largely to this State. Every Ex-Compounder, Warder or Nurse is a Doctor here. The tendency among Kaniyans (Astrologers) to return themselves as *Vaidyans* (Medical men) may have also contributed to swell the number. The combination of astrology with medicine in a single person is indeed an advantage. The prognosis made by the knowledge of medical lore may be confirmed by astrological predictions. Persons resort to this means of livelihood if they fail in other walks of life. The Ayurvedic College, which was opened during the decade, has trained a large number of persons in the medical science.

195. Sub-Class IX (Order 51 and Group 180).—This sub-class was included in class C in 1911 but was removed from it and taken to class D in this Census. The actual workers in this sub-class show an increase of 21 per cent. which is due to the rise in the number of pensioners and proprietors and share holders in Companies and Banks which have also gone up considerably during the decade.

196. Sub-Class X (Order 52 and Groups 181 to 183).—The increase observed in this sub-class is very little being only 0·5 per cent. Owing to high demand for labour, the cost of maintaining domestic servants has much increased, so that only-well-to do persons are able to employ their services.

197. Sub-Class XI (Order 53 and Groups 184 to 187.)—The fall in this sub-class amounting to 7 per cent. is evidently due to better enumeration and the consequent reduction in the number of "Insufficiently described occupations."

198. Sub-Class XII (Orders 54 to 56 and Groups 188 to 191).—A decrease of 13 per cent. is observed in this sub-class, which is accounted for by the fact that, while, in the last Census, inmates of hospitals were included in sub-class XII, this time, they were returned under the occupations they had been following before admission in the hospitals. The Beggars, Vagrants, etc., and those following other unclassified non-productive industries, have also fallen.

199. Workers and Dependents.—The proportion which the number of actual workers and dependents bears to each other and to the total population depends upon several factors, such as, education, social position, law of inheritance, marital condition, facilities of employment, etc. In countries where the law of primogeniture obtains, all except the eldest male of a family shift for themselves. Education given to females enlarges the scope of their employments. Wherever there is purdah system, females seldom get out and seek employment and are mostly dependents. Unmarried females in India, unlike in European countries, get themselves employed less frequently than married women or widows. Education among boys and girls keep them away from work. In calculating the proportion of actual workers to the total population, it is usual in Europe and America to leave out children under 10 years of age from the population but it is not the case in Indian Census. In the statement given in the margin are compared the proportion of actual workers and dependents on the total population in England, India, Travancore and other places. It will be seen therefrom that the great difference observed in the percentages of actual workers and dependents in India and the provinces and States given, cannot be taken as representing the actual state of affairs. It is unlikely that in one Province, more than 70 and in another less than 55 per cent. are unoccupied. The variations may be partly due to the difference in the view point taken in differentiating between actual workers and dependents. So far as Travancore is concerned, the percentage of dependents has increased from 59 in 1911 to 63 in this Census and the increase is due chiefly to the phenominal rise in the school going population. The percentage of male and female dependents on their total population which stood at 44 and 73 in 1911 has risen to 49 and 77, respectively, at present.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS OF EACH SEX ON THE TOTAL POPULATION AND IN EACH SEX.

Country.	Year.	Actual Workers.			Dependents.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales.	1911	45	66	26	55	34	74
India .	1911	47	63	31	53	37	69
Travancore .	1921	37	51	23	63	49	77
Ajmer-Merwara .	1921	41	71	45	5	29	86
Baroda .	1921	41	56	24	59	44	76
Cochin .	1921	44	60	28	56	40	72
Madras .	1921	49	61	35	52	39	65
Mysore .	1921	27	42	14	73	58	55
Rajaputana .	1921	35	67	47	65	33	53

Considering the subject with reference to the nature of occupations, it will be seen from the inset that the largest percentage of dependents is in the Public Force (VI), which is followed in order by Agriculture and Public administration (I & VII), Transport (IV), Professions and liberal arts (VIII), Persons living on their income (IX), Trade and Insufficiently described occupations (V & XI), Industry III and Exploitation of minerals and Domestic service (II & X). Lastly comes the Unproductive (XII).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS ON THE TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED BY EACH SUB-CLASS.

Sub-Class.	Percentage of dependents.	Sub-Class.	Percentage of dependents.
I	69	VII	69
II	53	VIII	60
III	54	IX	56
IV	65	X	53
V	55	XI	55
VI	71	XII	27

The caste system among the Hindus has a great deal to do in determining the proportion of dependents and it is illustrated in the statement given in the margin. The castes showing percentages higher than the average for the State (63) are Brahmin, Channan, Kammalan, Nair, Vaniyan and Vellalan, while the rest show lower percentages. The comparatively low percentages observed among Chakkalan

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS ON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH CASTE.

Caste.	per cent.	Caste.	per cent.
Ambalavasi .	59	Marakkan .	43
Ambattan .	57	Maran .	46
Brahmin .	64	Nair .	65
Chakkalan .	49	Parayan .	50
Channan .	64	Pulayan .	59
Chetti .	54	Saliyan .	57
Izhavan .	60	Valan .	46
Kammalan .	64	Vaniyan .	64
Kaniyan .	60	Velan .	59
Konkani .	39	Vellalan .	65
Kuravan .	50	Velutheban .	47

and Maran are obviously due to a large number of desertions from their ranks as mentioned in para 172.

200. Occupation of Females.—Employment of women in India including this State, depends upon several factors such as religion, caste, nature of occupation, material and marital condition of the people. Among Musalmans who observe purdah system, empolyment of females is extremely rare. The higher the caste, the lower the number of women employed. Among the well-to-do, women do not seek employment at all. In Western Countries unmarried females are employed more largely than married women or widows. The reverse is the case here. Lastly, the nature of the occupation determines the employment of women. Females largely resort to agricultural occupations, domestic service and industries such as lace embroidery, pottery, etc. For works requiring perseverance, little muscular effort and sustained application, they are generally preferred. The total number of female actual workers in 1911 was 27 per cent. on the total female population of all ages and 37 per cent. on the female population of over 10 years; and in 1921, the proportions came down to 23 and 31 per cent., respectively. The increase observed in the number of females employed in the factories of the tea and rubber estates in the Hills, is chiefly contributed by female coolies recruited from outside. Coming to the nature of occupations, it will be seen from the inset which gives the percentage of females actually employed in each sub-class on the total number of female actual workers, that the largest percentage 29 is employed in agriculture (i), and that Industry (iii), Occupation undefined (xi) and Trade (v) follow in order with 27, 25 and 14, respectively. Sub-classes (vi) and (vii) are unrepresented. The small percentage observed in domestic service (x) may be accounted for by the limited employment of servants, on account of dearness of labour.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES EMPLOYED IN EACH SUB-CLASS ON THE TOTAL ACTUAL FEMALE WORKERS.

Sub-class.	Percentage.
I.	29·00
II.	0·04
III.	27·00
IV.	1·00
V.	14·00
VI.	...
VII.	..
VIII.	1·00
IX.	0·07
X.	1·00
XI.	25·00
XII.	0·50

201. Partially Agriculturists.—By the term "Partially Agriculturists" is meant the actual workers who have returned agriculture as their subsidiary occupation. As, in this Census, agriculture is limited to groups 1 to 5, the actual workers whose occupation is any one falling under groups 1 to 5, cannot have agriculture also as their subsidiary occupation. In the last Census, agriculture was taken to include groups 1 to 7 and hence the figures of this Census cannot be correctly compared with those of 1911. Further, in this Census, in Table XVIII, under "agricultural labourer", agents and managers, etc., are required to be included which was not the case in the last Census. The object with which this special heading was provided is stated in the Census Report of India for 1911, as follows:—"At the present Census, statistics have been compiled for all occupations connected "with agriculture both when agriculture was the principal, and also when it was the "subsidiary, occupation. We have thus for the first time complete information as "to the extent to which the population is dependent on agriculture." If the statistics are intended to show, as they are meant, the extent to which the population is supported by agriculture, either wholly or partly, or in other words, to show the extent to which agriculture goes for the support of the population in any degree, then the statistics compiled have failed in their object, as the instructions given for collecting the information on the subject are incomplete and indefinite. The instructions given are:—"when a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he "relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major portion of his "income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered *if followed at any time of the* "*year*. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered "in column 10." Suppose that a man has three occupations of which the principal one is teaching and the subsidiary ones are medical practice and agriculture and that between the two subsidiary occupations he gets more income from the former than

from the latter. Then, according to the instructions, medical practice should be entered as the subsidiary occupation and not agriculture, though he is dependent on it to some extent. Thus, in this case "complete information as to the extent to which the population is dependent on agriculture" is not possible to collect. Complete information on the subject can be collected only if the instructions are modified to the effect that, in cases in which a man has more than one subsidiary occupation of which one is agriculture, it should be entered as his subsidiary occupation even though he may not receive as much income from it as from the other subsidiary occupation. This aspect of the question has been brought to the notice of the Census Commissioner for India. The total number of partially agriculturists had fallen from 7,005 in 1911 to 6,135 in 1921. The proportion of actual workers in each Sub-class who are partially agriculturists are given in the marginal statement. The percentage of actual workers in agriculture (groups 1 to 5) who have subsidiary occupations to supplement their income has risen from 6 in 1911 to 9 in this Census. This, together with the fall in partially agriculturist, may be taken as an indication that agriculture has been loosing its attraction.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS ON THE TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS IN EACH SUB-CLASS.

Sub-class.	Percentage.
I.	0·2
II.	..
III.	0·8
IV.	0·3
V.	0·7
VI.	8·0
VII.	3·0
VIII.	1·0
IX.	2·0
X.	0·4
XI.	0·3
XII.	..

202. Rural and Urban Occupations.—Most of the towns in this State are merely outgrown villages and hence the difference between the occupations followed in towns and those pursued in villages, is very little. There is no village in the State where the ticking of the sewing machine is not heard, neither a bazaar in which school exercise books are not hung for sale, nor a house where kerosine oil is not used for lighting. The difference between the occupations followed in rural tracts and those pursued in urban areas is only one of degree and not of kind. In villages, occupations connected with agriculture will be comparatively large while, in towns, those connected with service, learned professions, industry and commerce will preponderate. Subsidiary Table I gives further information on the subject.

203. Distribution of Occupation by Religion.—Table XX gives the proportion of population supported by each order in each religion. As it does not furnish any information about the proportion of dependents and of actual workers in each sex, a statement is given at the side supplying this information. It will be seen therefrom that the highest percentage of dependents is found among the Musalmans and the lowest among the Animists. The existence of purdah system among Musalman females which prevents them from getting themselves employed accounts for the high percentage of dependents among them. In the case of Animists, both men and women work. The slightly higher ratio observed among the Christians as compared with the Hindus may perhaps be due to the fact that the number of children attending schools among Christians is greater than that among the Hindus. Coming to actual workers, it is observed that the highest percentage is found, both in males and females, among the Animists, and the lowest among the Musalmans. The same reasons given for the

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS AND ACTUAL WORKERS OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RELIGION ON THEIR TOTAL POPULATION.

Religion.	Number of dependents and their percentage on the total population of each Religion.	Number of actual workers and their percentage on the total population of each religion and sex.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
All religions.	2,523,820 (63)	1,492,242 (37)	1,037,570 (51)	444,673 (22)
Hindus.	1,598,232 (62)	951,432 (38)	639,999 (52)	311,433 (25)
Musalmans.	185,043 (70)	85,435 (30)	66,502 (45)	18,933 (14)
Christians.	734,829 (64)	438,105 (36)	326,822 (51)	111,283 (19)
Animists.	5,487 (43)	7,150 (57)	4,147 (63)	3,003 (46)

The percentages are shown within brackets.

variations among the dependents of the two religionists hold good to explain the differences among them so far as female actual workers are concerned. The low proportion of male actual workers among Musalmans as compared with the ratio among the Hindus and the Christians may be attributed partly to the restriction of their employment to certain occupations only. They are very sparsely represented in domestic service, in law, in general labour, etc. The higher percentage of occupied females among the Hindus as compared with Christians, is evidently due to the fact that Paraya, Pulaya and Kurava females largely engage themselves in doing cooly work.

204. Occupation by Caste and its Variation.—In addition to the occupations collected in respect of the chief castes of the Hindus, information with regard to the occupations of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Armenians was also compiled this time. The total number of traditional occupations followed by the Hindu castes selected, was 16. They are temple service, priesthood, trade, toddy drawing, astrology, boating, shaving, artisan craft, general labour, agriculture, piping and drumming, field labour, weaving, oil-pressing, sorcery and washing. These occupations may be divisible roughly into 2 classes. The one consists of the occupations of such persons as artisans, barbers, boatmen, pipers and drummers, weavers and toddy drawers, requiring special inherited aptitude and training which the members of the special castes who carry on the occupations possess. These may be called in the absence of a better term, "hereditary" occupations. The other class consists of the remaining occupations which do not require for their performance any inherited aptitude, but need only a little training and experience. In the case of Ambalavasis and Brahmins, it has to be stated that only a small minority of them attend to temple service and priestly functions, and only a few of them live entirely by these occupations. The marginal table gives the variations in the proportions of males who follow one or other of the traditional occupations coming under each of the two classes mentioned above. It will be seen therefrom that 2 castes (Marakkan, and Maran) show increases in their percentages. In the case of the first, the rise may be accounted for by the increase in water transports, and in the other case, the increase is only apparent as the proportion is calculated on their (Maran) population which has fallen by 60·5 per cent. for reasons given in para 172. Of the castes that show decrease, the Channan and Izhavan are noteworthy. They are perhaps giving effect to their resolution that they should discontinue their traditional occupation. The fall in the weaving caste may be due to other castes having taken up new methods of weaving which do not require any inherited skill or long training. Among those that follow traditional occupations which do not require inherited skill, Chetti, Konkani, Nair, and Veluthedan show increased percentages. The rise in Chetti and Konkani, the occupations of both of whom are trade, is what may be expected, as people resort to trade more at present than before. The inclusion of Chakkala, Maran, etc., among Nairs, mentioned in para 172 may perhaps account for the increase in the percentage of the

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF MALES ACTUALLY FOLLOWING THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION ON THEIR TOTAL WORKERS.

Caste.	Traditional Occupation.	Percentage.	
		1911	1921
Class I.			
Ambattan	Shaving.	96	85
Channan	Toddy drawing.	33	29
Izhavan	Do. Do.	20	8
Kammalan	Artisan craft.	86	84
Marakkan	Boating.	20	25
Maran	Drumming.	25	29
Saliyan	Weaving.	75	60
Valan	Boating.	71	50
Class II.			
Ambalavasi	Temple service.	62	53
Brahmin	Priesthood.	14	11
Chakkalan	Oil Pressing.	36	18
Chetti	Trade.	19	25
Kaniyan	Astrology.	48	47
Konkani	Trade.	52	68
Kuravan	Labour.	78	78
Nair	Agriculture.	70	74
Parayan	Field Labour.	85	64
Pulayan	Do. Do.	98	82
Vaniyan	Oil Pressing.	79	45
Velan	Sorcery.	69	18
Vellalan	Agriculture.	53	53
Veluthedan	Washing.	89	93

latter as these castes might have returned agriculture as their occupation instead of their traditional ones. Ambalavasis, Brahmins, Chakkalas, Vaniyans, Parayans and Pulayans show each a fall. In the case of the first two, obviously, there has been no demand for their services. As mechaincal power-driven oil mills have come into use and as some of the Chakkalas have returned themselves as Nairs, the number of the primitive indigenous oil mills and the persons whose occupation consists in operating them, have fallen. Conversion to Christianity and low wages paid for agricultural labour might have been the causes for the fall among Pulayas and Parayas.

205. Conclusion.—The imperfect and unsatisfactory nature of the statistics collected and dealt with in the chapter has been pointed out and it is but desirable that adequate remedies should be suggested also. If it is not possible to remove the Occupational Census from the General Synchronous Census and make arrangements for conducting it in the intercensal period through the agency of the Permanent Bureau of Statistics and if it is thought necessary to continue the existing practice, then the enquiry may be simplified so as to ensure sufficiently accurate figures being promptly collected and tabulated. In countries where division of labour has advanced, multiplication of groups of occupations may be necessary; but, in India, if not in the whole of it, at least in Provinces where old order of things has not changed, or which are in the transition stage, diminution of groups is called for rather than their multiplication. The existing number of orders, *viz.*, 56, is sufficiently representative and fairly exhaustive and can therefore be adopted without any sub-division into groups. If necessary, the number may be increased a little so as to enable separate orders being given to important groups. Another point for consideration is the utility or otherwise of returning subsidiary occupations. Under existing circumstances, a large majority of persons have more than one occupation. If this State is taken as an example, almost every house in it, except in rare cases, has a garden attached to it, in which are grown cocoanuts, jack, pepper, etc., but the income from them will not be sufficient to meet the demands of the owner or occupier, so as to constitute his principal occupation though he depends to some extent on it for his maintenance. Further, an officer drawing a big salary generally invests his savings in the purchase of shares, lands or house property; but he does not usually give them as his subsidiary occupation. Omissions of similar nature, particularly in respect of the occupations of well-to-do persons, are pretty large. Inaccuracies of this kind could be avoided only by doing away with the difference between principal and subsidiary occupations and noting the chief occupation that a person follows. The imperfections of the enquiries regarding partially agriculturists have been referred to in para 201 and these enquiries also can be safely dispensed with. Lastly, there is the question of actual workers and dependents. It was pointed out in a previous paragraph that the difference observed between the different Provinces and States in the matter of the proportion which actual workers bear to dependents might be due to the difference in the point of view taken by Census Officers in distinguishing the two. Among certain castes and religions, particularly among those that follow Makkathayam Law of Inheritance, no husband will return himself as a dependent of his wife and no children of their mother, while their father is living, although, as a matter of fact, all of them are her dependents. In England and Wales, the number of persons unoccupied is given, not for actual workers of each occupation, but for the country as a whole. Similarly, instead of noting the number of dependents which each worker has to support, the total number of the unoccupied in each Taluk or District may be recorded. It would be interesting and instructive information, if the unoccupied is classified by age period, religion and sex.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*General Distribution by Occupation.*

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of.		Percentage of actual workers employed.		Percentage of dependents to actual workers.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents	In Towns.	In Rural Areas.	In Towns.	In Rural Areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS A PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	5,392	1,674	31	69	4	96	182	224
Sub Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	5,383	1,670	31	69	4	96	182	224
1. Pasture and Agriculture	5,174	1,586	31	69	4	96	194	227
(a) Ordinary cultivation	4,337	1,322	30	70	4	96	198	230
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	773	244	32	68	1	99	170	217
(c) Forestry	45	13	28	72	8	92	170	263
(d) Raising of farm stock	17	6	35	65	15	85	107	200
(e) Raising of small animals	2	1	50	50	51	49	106	95
2. Fishing and hunting	209	84	40	60	12	88	120	155
Sub Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	9	4	47	53	30	70	116	112
3. Mines	2	1	42	58		100	...	136
4. Quarries of hard rocks	5	2	49	51	48	52	116	92
5. Salt etc.	2	1	45	55	...	100	...	124
CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	2,909	1,291	44	56	15	85	145	122
Sub Class III.—Industry	1,800	819	46	54	12	88	136	117
6. Textiles	576	300	52	48	5	95	157	88
7. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom	1	..	38	62	76	24	177	104
8. Wood	301	120	40	60	7	93	147	152
9. Metals	103	35	34	66	12	88	277	181
10. Ceramics	45	22	47	53	20	80	146	102
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	54	26	47	53	22	78	112	112
12 Food industries	401	174	43	57	12	88	106	135
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	213	100	47	53	19	81	112	112
14. Furniture industries	1	..	49	51	85	15	103	112
15. Building industries	24	10	39	61	30	70	222	125
16. Construction of means of transport	3	1	42	58	9	91	272	125
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricty etc.).	1	..	34	66	26	74	221	187
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	77	31	41	59	36	64	127	156
Sub Class IV.—Transport	227	79	35	65	25	75	115	210
20. Transport by water	86	34	39	61	23	77	102	173
21. Transport by road	120	39	33	67	24	76	111	236
22. Transport by rail	6	3	44	56	46	54	144	110
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	15	3	25	75	32	68	208	303
Sub Class V.—Trade.	882	393	45	55	20	80	163	115
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	21	7	35	65	40	60	130	217
25. Brokerage, commission and export	2	1	43	57	65	35	125	142
26. Trade in textiles	142	61	43	57	8	92	137	91
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	2	1	35	65	32	68	228	161
28. Trade in wood	37	21	55	45	7	93	81	81

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation.)*

Occupation.	NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.			
	State.	Sea board Division.	Inland Division.	Mountainous Division.
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and Vegetation	9	4	3	3
1. Agriculture (groups 1 to 7)	5	2	1	1
Pasture (groups 11, 12, 13 and 14)	206	489	147	152
2. Fishing and hunting (groups 17 and 18)	4	2	9	38
Other groups (8, 9, 10, 15 and 16)	134	539	40	121
Sub-class II. Exploitation of Minerals	..	..	..	..
Sub-class III. Industry	79	58	76	172
6. Textiles	16	9	17	153
8. Wood	65	60	62	76
9. Metals	86	61	121	103
12. Food industries	183	144	156	343
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	83	83	81	88
Other industries (Rest of Sub-class)	180	65	138	158
Sub-class IV. Transport	28	23	35	35
Sub-class V. Trade	75	44	109	179
26. Trade in textiles	55	26	151	666
32. Trade in food stuffs	65	37	105	151
33. Other trades (Rest of Sub-class)	129	120	106	197
Sub-class VI. Public Force	897	897	..	..
Sub-class VII. Public Administration	286	196	375	467
Sub-class VIII. Professions and liberal arts	131	102	137	202
Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	171	119	181	401
Sub-class X. Domestic service	38	23	67	52
Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations	27	23	28	33
Sub-class XII. Unproductive	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation.)*

LAND LORDS (RENT RECEIVERS.)		CULTIVATORS (RENT PAYERS.)		FARM SERVANTS & FIELD LABOURERS.	
Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
Rent Payers	260	Rent Receivers	22	Rent Receivers	13
Agricultural Labourers	30	Agricultural Labourers	89	Rent payers	99
Government employes of all kinds	30	General Labourers	93	General Labourers	230
Money lenders and Grain dealers	231	Government employes of all kinds	34	Village watch men	..
Other Traders of all kinds	218	Money lenders and Grain dealers	98	Cattle breeders and Milk men	17
Priests	29	Other Traders of all kinds	102	Mill hands	..
Clerks of all kinds (not Government)	83	Fisher men and boat men	24	Fishermen and boatmen	7
School Masters	85	Cattle breeders and Milk men	12	Rice pounders	2
Lawyers	10	Village watch men	..	Traders of all kinds	9
Estate agents and Managers	..	Weavers	21	Oil pressers	3
Medical Practitioners	19	Barbers	24	Weavers	97
Artisans	81	Oil pressers	1	Potters	9
Others	186	Washer men	2	Leather workers	19
		Potters	15	Washer men	1
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	41	Blacksmiths and carpenters	3
		Others	380	Others	221

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	**540,059**	**128,790**	**238**
	1. Pasture and Agriculture ...	510,649	124,746	244
1	Income from rent of Agricultural land ...	14,452	4,276	296
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	332,113	69,017	208
3	Agents, managers, &c., of landed properties ...	1,093	28	26
5	Field-labourers ...	79,654	28,931	363
7	Fruits, flowers, vegetables ...	67,341	13,783	205
9	Wood cutters, fire wood and grass cutters ...	1,543	1,893	1,227
	II. Exploitation of Minerals ...	**1,495**	**165**	**110**
	III. Industry ...	**207,057**	**121,036**	**585**
	6. Textiles ...	49,623	70,604	1,423
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	13,624	1,089	80
29	Rope, twine and string ...	33,412	60,705	1,817
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	2,523	5,994	2,376
	8. Wood ...	36,586	11,078	303
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ...	10,545	11,078	1,051
	12. Food industries ...	51,493	18,155	353
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	797	14,652	18,384
67	Grain parchers, &c ...	93	105	1,129
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers ...	58	748	12,897
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	544	2,468	4,537
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	26,697	13,524	507
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen ...	2,453	2,279	929
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	9,812	8,383	854
	IV. Transport ...	**26,042**	**5,754**	**221**
	V. Trade ...	**92,975**	**64,420**	**693**
	26. Trade in textiles ...	14,490	10,093	697
	28. Trade in wood ...	6,624	1,589	240
	30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	989	544	550
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants &c. ...	7,788	7,092	911
	33. Other trade in food stuffs ...	49,879	40,701	816
131	Fish dealers ...	11,768	15,977	1,358
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments ...	9,323	4,641	498
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs etc. ...	350	663	1,894
134	Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	3,316	4,362	1,315
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ...	11,783	7,655	650
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	7,505	4,532	604
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	4,159	1,123	270
	38. Trade in fuel ...	2,181	322	148
	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts ..	**50,143**	**6,670**	**133**
	IX. Persons living on Their Income ...	**2,089**	**298**	**143**
	X. Domestic Service ...	**3,521**	**4,335**	**1,231**
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ...	1,789	4,335	2,423
	XI. Insufficiently Described Occupations ...	**94,819**	**110,906**	**1,170**
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	92,017	110,811	1,205
	XII. Unproductive ...	**2,570**	**2,299**	**895**
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	1,746	2,219	1,272

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Selected Occupations, 1901, 1911 and 1921.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Population Supported in			Percentage of Variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sub-Class I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	**2,156,492**	**1,905,466**	**1,457,998**	**+13·2**	**+30·7**
	Order 1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,072,642	1,839,423	1,406,428	+12·7	+30·8
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	102,601	95,761	67,606	+7·1	+41·6
2	Ordinary cultivation	1,390,044	1,288,041	1,027,386	+7·9	+25·4
5	Field labourers	241,299	229,809	154,796	+5·0	+48·4
6	Tea, Rubber, Coffee, Cinchona &c.	35,016	14,190	5,181	+146·8	+173·9
7	Fruits, flowers, vegetables	274,568	192,666	135,169	+42·5	+42·5
9	Wood cutters, fire-wood and grass cutters	13,378	4,732	5,283	+219·3	−10·4
10	Lac collectors	1,729				
14	Herdsmen, shepherds &c.	5,484	8,663	6,889	−36·7	+25·7
	Order 2. Fishing and hunting	83,850	66,043	51,570	+27·0	+28·1
17	Fishing	83,696	65,978	51,546	+26·9	+28·0
	Sub-Class II. Exploitation of Minerals	**3,535**	**1,733**	**1,613**	**104·0**	**+7·4**
	Sub-Class III. Industry	**720,837**	**588,410**	**519,325**	**+22·5**	**+13·3**
	Order 6. Textiles	230,686	160,544	133,381	+43·7	+20·4
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	45,460	35,112	28,117	+29·4	+24·9
29	Rope, twine and string	141,284	110,750	104,827	+27·6	+18·6
30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp &c.)	32,266	13,627		+136·8	
	Order 8. Wool	120,654	93,018	81,620	+29·7	+14·0
43	Sawyers	18,756	61,005	79,409	+32·2	+17·1
44	Carpenters, Turners and Joiners &c.	61,885				
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	40,013	32,013		+25·0	
	Order 9. Metals	41,176	35,391	28,621	+16·3	+23·6
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	30,051	28,269	23,107	+6·3	+22·3
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	7,355	6,456	5,125	+13·9	+26·0
	Order 10. Ceramics	18,235	14,234	11,258	+28·1	+26·4
55	Potters and earthern pipe and bowl makers	8,164	8,028	6,394	+1·7	+25·5
56	Brick and tile makers	10,071	6,206	4,864	+62·3	+27·6
	Order 11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	21,656	20,003	16,065	+8·3	+24·5
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	20,115	19,223	15,385	+4·6	+24·9
	Order 12. Food industries	160,874	168,407	152,260	−4·5	+10·6
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	27,131	25,173	21,257	+7·8	+18·4
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	4,890	4,997	4,226	−2·1	+18·2
74	Toddy drawers	120,318	133,765	123,050	−10·1	+8·7
	Order 13. Industries of Dress and the Toilet	85,272	60,888	52,836	+40·0	+15·2
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	11,533	6,150	5,419	+87·5	+13·5
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	32,225	26,556	22,860	+21·3	+16·2
81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers	38,882	27,280	23,776	+42·5	+14·7
	Order 15. Building industries	9,768	7,506	17,687	+30·1	−57·6
87	Stone cutters and dressers	242	4,448	11,466	+34·2	−61·2
88	Brick layers and masons	5,725				
	Order 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	30,775	27,695	..	+11·1	..
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, limitation jewellery makers, gilders, &c.	23,182	22,011	20,660	+5·3	+6·5
	Sub-Class IV. Transport	**91,045**	**54,942**	**32,935**	**+65·7**	**+66·8**
	Order 20. Transport by water	34,531	23,895	17,616	+44·5	+35·6
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams &c.	883	6,463	2,130	+23·2	+203·4
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals	7,979				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Selected Occupations 1901, 1911, and 1921*—(contd.)

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	Population Supported in			Percentage of Variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
110	Boat owners, boat men and tow men	25,472	16,852	14,800	+ 51·2	+ 13·8
	Order 21 Transport by road	47,993	25,838	9,842	+ 85·7	+ 162·5
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	5,754	4,019	1,994	+ 321·1	+ 101·5
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	11,170				
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles including trains)	1,013	7,583	7,195	+ 60·3	+ 5·4
114	Do. connected with other vehicles	11,142				
117	Porters and messengers	18,371	13,521	..	+ 35·9	..
	Order 23 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6,060	4,280	2,410	+ 41·6	+ 77·6
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6,060	4,280	2,410	+ 41·6	+ 77·6
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	**353,314**	**285,333**	**316,915**	**+ 23·8**	**— 10·0**
121	Order 24 Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes	8,234	9,446	8,178	— 12·8	+ 15·5
123	Order 26 Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton and other textiles	56,726	45,221	38,106	+ 25·4	+ 18·7
125	Order 28 Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark &c.	14,847	9,031	3,634	+ 64·4	+ 148·5
	Order 32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, &c.	22,769	23,443	29,265	— 2·9	— 19·9
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	16,217	20,218	26,402	— 19·8	— 23·4
	Order 33 Other trade in food stuffs	211,595	168,703	155,650	+ 25·4	+ 8·4
131	Fish dealers	54,808	50,021	44,258	+ 9·6	+ 13·0
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt & other condiments	42,723	27,448	29,326	+ 55·7	— 6·4
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	22,352	15,057	14,752	+ 48·4	+ 2·1
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	44,769	32,783	29,017	+ 36·6	+ 13·0
136	Grain and pulse dealers	28,081	26,528	24,425	+ 5·9	+ 8·6
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, &c., sellers	10,870	9,718	8,621	+ 11·9	+ 12·7
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,948	5,328	4,494	— 7·1	+ 18·6
143	Order 36 Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	6,104	5,004	4,387	+ 22·0	+ 14·1
147	Order 38 Dealers in fire wood, (charcoal, coal, cow dung, etc.)	6,373	4,082	467	+ 56·1	+ 774·1
	Order 40 Trade of other sorts	14,656	10,835	67,980	+ 35·3	— 84·1
152	General store-keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	7,432	7,300	64,353	+ 1·8	— 88·7
	Sub Class VI. Public Force	**13,793**	**9,289**	**8,790**	**+ 48·5**	**+ 5·7**
	Order 41 Army	6,199	5,886	4,994	+ 5·3	+ 17·9
156	Army (State)	6,049	5,771	4,916	+ 4·8	+ 17·4
	Sub-Class VII. (Order 45) Public Administration	**41,404**	**32,695**	**39,438**	**+ 26·6**	**— 17·1**
161	Service of the State	415	26,155	30,321	— 98·4	— 13·7
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	6,225	6,003	8,622	+ 3·7	— 30·4
	Sub-Class VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts	**142,398**	**97,729**	**69,360**	**+ 45·7**	**+ 40·9**
	Order 46 Religion	45,203	33,714	27,271	+ 34·1	+ 23·6
165	Priests, ministers, &c.	13,744	7,321	6,735	+ 87·7	+ 8·7
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	5,321	4,033	3,267	+ 31·9	+ 23·4
168	Temple, burial, burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors, &c.	25,617	21,865	16,895	+ 17·2	+ 29·4
	Order 47 Law	11,575	8,545	5,308	+ 35·5	+ 60·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Selected Occupations 1901, 1911 and 1921.*—(concluded).

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	Population Supported in			Percentage of Variation.	
		1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	8,343	5,753	4,004	+45·0	+43·7
	Order 48 Medicine	25,728	10,209	8,303	+152·0	+22·9
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	23,343	8,692	7,544	+168·0	+15·2
	Order 49 Instruction	35,779	26,365	13,640	+35·7	+93·3
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	31,395				
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	4,384	26,365	13,640	+35·7	+93·3
	Order 50 Letters and Arts and Sciences	24,113	18,896	14,758	+27·6	+28·0
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers, &c.	2,116	4,274	3,479	—50·5	+22·8
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, &c.	9,951	7,459	6,009	+33·4	+24·1
178	Music composers and masters, &c.	9,287	7,163	5,360	+29·7	+33·6
180	**Sub-Class IX Order 51. Persons living principally on their income. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners**	**5,436**	**5,715**	**3,516**	**—4·9**	**+62·5**
	Sub-Class X Order 52 Domestic Service	**16,632**	**15,255**	**11,201**	**+9·0**	**+36·2**
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other in-door-servants	11,909	13,683	10,114	—13·0	+35·3
	Sub-Class XI insufficiently Described occupations Order 53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	**454,502**	**424,789**	**466,891**	**+7·0**	**—9·0**
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, ware houses and shops	5,490	6,281	5,749	—12·6	+9·2
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	448,365	417,725	458,421	+7·3	—8·9
	Sub-Class XII Unproductive	**6,674**	**7,619**	**5,782**	**—12·4**	**+31·8**
	Order 55 Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes	5,770	5,879	4,681	—1·9	+25·6
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	5,770	5,879	4,681	—1·9	+25·6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS, POST OFFICE AND IRRIGATION.

(1) *Number of persons employed on 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department.*

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	EUROPEANS AND ANGLO INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
(a) Railways.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	**18**	**12**	**834**	**554**
Persons directly employed	**18**	**12**	**798**	**488**
Officers	1	1	...	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	13	4	14	5
Do. from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem	4	7	128	29
Do. under Rs. 20 per mensem	...	...	656	454
Persons indirectly employed.	..	...	**36**	**66**
Contractors	...	...	5	32
Contractors, Regular employees	..	...	5	19
Coolies	...	...	26	15
(b) Irrigation Department.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	**...**	**3**	**753**	**3,394**
Persons directly employed.	**...**	...	**318**	**510**
Officers	...	...	3	4
Upper subordinates	...	...	8	9
Lower Do.	...	...	4	4
Clerks	...	...	29	50
Peons and other servants	..	...	21	46
Maistries	...	...	220	20
Coolies	...	..	33	77
Persons indirectly employed.	...	**3**	**435**	**2,884**
Contractors	...	3	62	19
Contractors' regular employees	...	...	23	76
Coolies	...	...	350	2,789

(2) *Number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraph Department on the 18th March 1921.*

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.	POST OFFICE.						TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians. British Post.		Indians. Travancore Anchal.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.	**4**	**5**	**439**	**545**	**1,042**	**1,055**	**7**	**5**	**23**	**18**
(1) Post and Telegraphs.	**4**	**4**	**379**	**515**	**1,040**	**1,055**	**7**	**5**	**23**	**18**
Supervising officers including probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices and assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these)	...	...	2	2	8	9	...	...	...	...
Post Masters including Deputy, assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters	...	2	88	43	227	193	...	...	...	...
Signalling establishment, including Warrant Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Military Telegraphists and other employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	4	6
Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters etc	...	...	...	54	...	6	...	...	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	4	2	42	24	71	70	...	...	4	1
Postmen	...	...	116	126	466	389	...	...	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, Instrument makers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Mechanics, Sub-Inspectors, Linemen and line riders and other employees	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...
Unskilled labour establishments, including line coolies, cable guards, battery-men, Telegraph messengers, peons and other employees	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	11
Road establishments consisting of overseers, Runners, clerks, and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen bearers and others	...	...	131	266	262	388	...	...	...	...
(2) Railway Mail Service.	...	...	...	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...
Supervising officers including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorters	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, vanpeons, Porters etc.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Combined offices.	...	**1**	**60**	**27**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Signallers	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messengers and other servants	..	...	60	23	...	..	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XII.

PART II.—FACTORY INDUSTRIES.

206. Scope and Nature of the Enquiry.—In the Census of 1911, the enquiry with regard to the Factory industries of the State was confined to establishments employing 20 or more persons and the information was returned in a special schedule. On the present occasion, the extent and scope of the enquiry were extended. All establishments employing 10 or more persons were included and the information was collected in 2 schedules one showing the particulars of the direction and superior staff together with details regarding the power employed and (in textile establishments) the number of looms at work, and the other giving information regarding the inferior staff of workmen, skilled and unskilled.

207. Reference to Statistics.—The statistics collected in the schedules are tabulated and exhibited in the following 7 parts of Imperial Table XXII and in 8 Subsidiary Tables.

Imperial Table XXII, Part I. State Summary.

II. Distribution by Divisions.

III. Industrial establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

IV. Caste or Race and Birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

V. Caste or Race and Birthplace of unskilled labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

VI. Details of Power employed :—

(1) For establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc.

(2) For establishments using Electric Power generated on the Premises.

(3) For establishments using Electric Power supplied from outside.

VII. Number of Looms in use in Textile establishments.

Subsidiary Table I. Distribution of Industries and persons employed.

II. Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

III. Organisation of establishments.

IV. Place of origin of skilled employes.

V. Place of origin of unskilled labour.

VI. Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments

VII. Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

VIII. Distribution of Power.

208. Number, Classification and Distribution of Industries and Number of Persons employed.—The total number of factories from which schedules were received was 327 including 10 Government institutions; and the number

of persons employed in them was 33,829 (22,983 males and 10,846 females). Textiles and connected industries have the largest number of establishments, 126, but they employ only 9,306 persons, while Growing of special products have the largest number of empolyes 17,317, but they number only 115. Glass and Earthenware industries come next with 36 establishments and 3,357 operatives, followed by Industries connected with chemical products numbering 19 and giving work for 1,204 persons, Industries of luxury amounting to 12 and engaging 813 persons and Food industries aggregating 7 and giving means of subsistance for 237 workmen. Construction of means of transport and communication and Production and transmission of physical forces come at the bottom represented by one in each industry employing 49 and 63 persons respectively, preceded by Wood, etc., industries numbering 4 and giving work for 330 labourers and 6 Metal industries run by 1,153 persons (males 956 and females 197). The tabular statement given in the margin shows the distribution of the several industries among the Administrative Divisions of the State. It will be observed therefrom that the Southern Division stands first with the largest number of establishments, *viz.*, 125 and that the Northern Division comes last, with 43 institutions, while the Central and the High Range Divisions occupy intermediate places, with 91 and 68 industries, respectively.

Group Number	Industries	Number of establishments in			
		Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division	High Range Division
I	Growing of special products	8	36	6	65
II	Textiles and connected industries	76	27	23	..
VI	Wood, etc., industries	..	2	2	..
VII	Metal industries	4	1	..	1
VIII	Glass and Earthenware industries	23	11	2	..
IX	Industries connected with chemical products	10	6	3	..
X	Food industries	1	3	2	1
XIV	Construction of means of transport and communication	..	..	1	..
XV	Production, application and transmission of physical forces	..	..	..	1
YVI	Industries of luxuries	3	5	4	..
	Total	125	91	43	68

209. Variation between 1911 and 1921.—Taking the institutions that employ 20 or more hands for comparison with those in 1911, it is seen that their total number in 1921 was 208 against 108 in 1911 showing an increase of 93 per cent. and that the number of employés had risen from 14,941 in 1911 to 32,054 in 1921, *i. e.*, by 115 per cent. This increase is shared by all the industries except rice milling in which the number of establishment remained the same as in 1911 and Oil-mills which had fallen in number from 12 in 1911 to 7 in 1921. The number of persons employed in rice mills had, however, increased from 88 to 114 while it had fallen from 659 in 1911 to 641 in 1921 in oil mills. If the number of establishments employing between 10 and 20 hands is included, the number rises from 3 to 5 in rice mills and 7 to 8 in oil mills. The industries of Motor transports and Physical forces were newly started in the decade under review. In the absence of figures for institutions employing over 10 and below 20 hands for 1911 it is not possible to point out the exact variations between 1911 and 1921. That there had been no increase in rice and oil mills, whilst all other industries show marked rise is worth noting and demands explanation. With respect to rice, it may be stated that, in as much as there has been no increase in the output of home grown paddy, there is no necessity for more mills. From the trade returns it is seen that the quantity of cocoanut oil exported in 1921 shows an increase of 57 per cent. over that exported in 1911. According to the Occupation Table, the number of persons engaged in oil pressing does not show an increase in proportion to the rise in the general population. How is it then possible to export oil exceeding by 57 per cent the

quantity exported in 1911, with less number of oil mills and oil pressers, is not explicable except on the supposition that the output of oil from each mill is considerably higher in this census than in the last one.

210. Organisation of Establishments.--Out of a total of 327 establishments, 10 are owned by Government, 102 by Registered Companies and 215 by private persons. Among the Registered Companies, 88 are directed by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 12 by Indians and 2 by persons of different races. Of the 215 private companies, 26 are owned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the rest 186, by Indians. All the Directors in the 12 Indian Registered Companies are the natives of the State. Of the private companies owned by Indians, 179 belong to Travancoreans and 7 to outsiders. Taking the establishments that employ 20 or more hands and comparing them with those of 1911 it is seen that the number of establishments owned by Government had increased from 5 in 1911 to 6 in 1921, and by the Registered Companies from 65 in 1911 to 96 in 1921 while those owned by private persons had risen from 38 to 106. Among the Directors of the Registered Companies, European and Anglo-Indian Directors rose from 50 to 82 while Indian Directors fell from 15 to 14. In the privately owned institutions the number owned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians has risen from 11 to 22 and that by Indians from 27 to 84.

211. Place of Origin of Skilled Labourers and their Number.—The total number of skilled labourers employed in all the institutions was 14,721 (9,514 males and 5,207 females) of whom 9,636 (6,215 males and 3,421 females) *i. e.*, 65 per cent are Travancoreans. Of the rest, more than half were from the Tinnevelly District and one-fourth from Madura. Chingleput which is farther away from the State than either Cochin or Coimbatore supplied 797 persons against 367 furnished by Cochin and 126 by Coimbatore. The largest number recruited from outside was for Growing of special products, for Glass and Earthenware industries and for Industries connected with chemical products. Comparing with the figures of the last Census, the total number of skilled workmen had risen from 3,859 (2,037 males and 1,822 females) in 1911 to 13,847 (8,798 males and 5,049 females) in 1921 or by 263 per cent. while Travancoreans had risen from 3,497 to 8,974 or by 156 per cent.

212. Place of Origin of Unskilled Labourers.—The total number of unskilled labourers employed in all the establishments was 17,374 (11,748 males and 5,626 females) of whom 9,612 (7,145 males and 2,467 females) are natives of the State, giving a percentage of 55·3. This is significant, compared with the percentage of skilled employes of whom 65 per cent. are the natives of the State. The largest number of outsiders was from Tinnevelly 3,727 followed by Madura with 1,319 and Coimbatore with 691. Chingleput, as in the case of skilled labour, supplied 642 persons which is more than the number supplied by Cochin by 612. The recruitment of outsiders was largely for Growing of special products and for Metal industries. In establishments employing 20 or more hands the number employed in 1921 was 16,651 against 9,902 in 1911 showing an increase of 69 per cent.

213. Distribution of certain Races or Castes in certain Industrial Establishments.—For direction, supervision, and clerical work, the Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed, number in all the industries, 253 and distributed as follows:—Managers 107, Supervising Staff 126, Clerical staff 20, the corresponding numbers among the Indians being 1,481, 239, 534 and 708. Of these 1,289 are Travancoreans and 192 outsiders. The races and castes of the Indians with their strength are: Hindus 786, Indian Christians 660, Musalmans 31 and Parsis 4. Europeans are largely represented in the industry of Growing of special products (tea and rubber) and in Textile and connected industries. In factories employing 20 or more hands, the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians had risen from 149 in 1911 to 242 in 1921 *i. e.*, 62 per cent. while that of Indians from 1,031 to 1,314, *i. e.*, by only 27 per cent. The notable increase when compared with the figures of 1911 observed, is among Izhavas 700 per cent., Nairs 180 per cent. and Indian Christians 105 per cent. while Nadars and Saliyans have entered the field only in this decade.

214. Distribution of Adult Women and Children.—The number of adult women, male children and female children employed in all the industries was 3,954, 1,846 and 1,672, respectively. The number of adult women bears a proportion of 399 to every 1,000 adult men while the number of children of both sexes bears a proportion of 268 to every 1,000 adult men and women. Children and women are chiefly employed in the industries of Growing of special products (tea and rubber) and Textiles and to some extent in Glass and Earthenware and Metal industries. Taking the figures for the industries employing 20 or more hands, it is seen that while in 1911 the proportion of adult women to 1,000 adult men was 283 and that of children of both sexes to 1,000 adult men and women was 268, in 1921 the proportions stood at 392 and 245, respectively. These figures indicate that in 1921 women were more and children less employed than in 1911.

215. Power Used.—Of a total of 327 industries, mechanical power is used only in 113 as shown below :—Steam in 33, Oil in 29, Water in 7, Gas in 22, Electricity in 14 and combinations of the above in 8. Taking the industries in the order of group, 63 establishments in the Growing of special products, 11 in Chemical products, 10 in each of the Textiles, Glass and Earthenware industries, 6 in Food industries, 5 in each of the Metal industry and Industries of luxury and one in each of the Wood industry, Construction of means of transport and communication, and Production, application and transmission of physical forces, are worked with power. Of the industries employing 20 or more persons, it is seen that in 1911, 63 were worked by mechanical power while in 1921, the number was 100. In 1911, Electricity was used in 4, Steam in 29, Water in 6 and Gas in 1 and combination of these in 14, while the figures under the corresponding heads for 1921 were 14, 38, 23, 5 and 20. The total horse power used in the several industrial establishments of the State was 3827 and the total number of looms in operation 702.

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS.

216. Summary.—Beginning with the population enumerated, it is found that in the last 3 censuses, in which the enumerations were conducted by 3 different agencies, there has been an uniform increase in population of between 15 and 17 per cent. The increase has therefore to be taken as normal and as the result of the improvement in the state of public health and in the material prosperity of the people. The number of towns and the population therein have increased during the decade and the rate of increase in population is more in towns than in villages, indicating that people are leaving agriculture in villages and moving to towns to take to industrial pursuits. The intensely home-loving characteristics of the Indians and religion among the Hindus are said to be the causes for the small volume of migration among Indians. But they do not seem to be the chief ones. That the absence of opportunities and facilities and want of incentive for migration are the root causes for the limited volume of migration, is proved by the fact that a large number of persons had gone to Mesopotamia even during the disturbed state of the country on account of the war when they had been offered employments slightly more remunerative than those which they could obtain here. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State, and Christians have increased very rapidly contributing to a fourth of the christian population of India. The increase in the general population is caused not by increased production but by diminished wastage, *i. e.*, not by a high birth rate but by a low death rate. This is a most satisfactory feature and is an indication of the advancement of the people. Both in birth rate and infantile mortality there has been a fall in the decade. The proportion of females has been decreasing from Census to Census. It is found by a special enquiry carried out on a large scale that the vitality of mothers has a direct bearing on the sex of children born and that female children increase as the vitality of mothers diminishes. The marital condition has been changing and the number of marriages particularly those of infants has been decreasing. Education has advanced by rapid strides both among males and females and the advancement is shared by all religions. The number of schools and school-going

children shows remarkable increase. The State occupies in the matter of Public Health, Education and Communications (roads) a very high place in India. The language of the country is Malayalam and is spoken by a large majority of the people. Literacy in Malayalam has also doubled itself during the decade. The number of books, periodicals and newspapers has considerably increased. All the infirmities show increase more as the result of accurate enumerations than of any actual rise in their incidence. But the large increase observed in blindness among persons of school going age and particularly among females, demands consideration. The caste system obtaining among the Hindus is the result chiefly of socio-political conditions of the people and when changes take place in those conditions, as was the case during the decade, corresponding changes in the caste system also necessarily follow. The condition of the untouchables has much improved and distance pollution has practically disappeared. The report ends with the consideration of the occupation of the people. People are leaving agricultural occupations, particularly those connected with paddy cultivation, and resorting to the cultivation of commercial crops and to industry and trade. The appendices show that the condition of cattle has been deteriorating, that demand for labour has been increasing and is not being sufficiently met and that children are put to schools largely instead of being sent to work. The volume of internal trade, the value of transactions in markets and lastly the average value of property owned by people have been enquired into and estimated.

217. Suggestions for the Future.—The report not only sets forth the conditions, economic, social, etc., of the people, but also indicates suggestions for the future, tending to the improvement of their conditions, and it is necessary, nay, even expected that they should be noticed. The increase in population is found to be the result of lowered death rate which stands at 20 per mille. Though this is the lowest rate in India, still it admits of further reduction. As spread of education and postponement and limitation of marriages result in a diminished birth rate, all deaths from preventible causes should be stopped to ensure the preservation of the race. Though it may not be possible to bring the death rate to the irreducible minimum of about 9 per mille and thus to increase the span of life to 120 years, the limit of human life according to Western and Eastern beliefs, nor even to prevent premature and still births by the institution of maternity allowances, free examination of women for constitutional diseases, etc., now in vogue in European countries, it is at present within practical politics to reduce the death rate to 14 or 15 per mille, the rate obtaining in the Western countries, by reducing the number of deaths from preventible diseases. For this purpose, Public Health in Municipal towns should be improved on sound and well-directed lines, populous Villages should be provided with Conservancy staffs, Vital Statistics registration particularly in rural areas should be improved and Markets in this State which are very numerous unlike in other parts of India, and which on account of the large number of persons that collect there, form the chief source of infection and means of the spread of infectious diseases, should receive attention in respect of their sanitation and control. Medical inspection of School children and arrangements for the provision of midday meals to poor students for whom it is inconvenient to go home for their meals and return during the interval allowed for tiffin, have become necessary. The need for improvement of agriculture and industries demands early attention. The output of home grown paddy, in spite of the increase in the area brought under cultivation and the extension of irrigation facilities, has been going down chiefly on account of the scarcity of and difficulty in securing the usual green leaf manure, the deterioration of cattle, the chief motive power for cultivation and the dearness of manual labour. The time has come for this State, as in other progressive countries for the replacement and supplementation of manual labour by machinery. Before its introduction and as preliminary to it, the chief obstacles standing in its way, *viz.*, the smallness of the size of the holdings and their fragmentation, require removal. This can be done only in the next Settlement operations, by taking measures for the consolidation and adjustment of holdings. Investment of capital and organised working have to be encouragaed and

helped by co-operation. As sufficient land fit for paddy cultivation is available in the State, it only requires intensive cultivation on improved methods to produce sufficient quantity of food stuffs to satisfy the needs of the people. Lastly an up-to-date Department of Statistics has become a *desideratum* and it must be entrusted with the undertaking of the decennial Census operations. In the interval, it will have to take economic survey of certain typical villages in the State and collect and publish annually all kinds of statistics, agricultural, industrial, commercial and vital.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of Industries and persons employed.*

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.	Total Number of Establishments.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED. Divisions where chiefly located.	Number of persons employed. Total.		Direction, Supervision and clerical. Europeans and Anglo Indians.		Direction, Supervision and clerical. Indians.		Skilled Workmen.		Unskilled labourers. Adults.		Unskilled labourers. Children.		Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE	..	..	*22,983*	*10,846*	*248*	*5*	*1,473*	*8*	*9,514*	*5,207*	*9,902*	*3,954*	*1,846*	*1,672*	*399*	*254*
I. Growing of Special products	115	Southern Central Northern High Range	11,011	6,306	185	..	550	..	3,153	1,839	5,946	3,332	1,177	1,135	577	249
IV. Textiles and connected Industries	126	Southern Central Northern	5,218	4,088	30	5	352	8	3,617	3,319	861	336	358	420	390	652
VI. Wood &c. Industries	4	Central Northern	330	..	2	..	35	..	145	..	106	..	42	..	..	..
VII. Metal Industries	6	Southern Central High Range	956	197	14	..	85	..	306	..	484	169	67	28	349	145
VIII. Glass and earthenware Industries	36	Southern Central Northern	3,158	199	13	..	189	..	856	31	1,924	79	176	89	41	132
IX. Industries connected with chemical Products	19	Southern Central	1,184	20	1	..	128	..	747	6	290	14	18	..	48	59
X. Food Industries	7	Southern Central Northern High Range	203	34	1	..	35	..	61	11	102	23	4	..	225	32
XIV. Construction and means of transport and communication	1	Northern	49	..	..	..	4	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces	1	High Range	63	..	1	..	..	..	38	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
XVI. Industries of Luxury	12	Southern Central Northern	811	2	1	..	95	..	546	1	165	1	4	..	6	24

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Particulars of establishments employing 20 and more persons in 1911 and 1921.*

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS.	Years.	INDUSTRIES. All industries.	I. Growing of Special products.	II. Mines.	IV. Textiles and connected industries.	VI Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.	XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of Luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Total Establishments:—	1921	208	100	..	54	2	6	14	17	4	1	1	9
	1911	108	49	3	13	3	3	8	18	3	..	..	8
(1) Directed by Government of local authority	1921	6	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	2
	1911	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2
(2) Directed by registered Companies	1921	96	70	..	13	1	4	4	..	1	1	1	1
	1911	65	41	3	4	2	1	4	7	1	..	..	2
(3) Owned by private persons	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) European or Anglo Indians	1921	22	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911	11	8	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Indians	1921	29	13	..	5	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	3
	1911	7	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2
(c) Others	1921	55	..	..	31	..	..	7	12	2	..	..	3
	1911	20	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.*

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS.	Years.	INDUSTRIES. All industries.	I. Growing of Special products.	II. Mines.	IV. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood Industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food Industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.	XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of Luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. Number of persons employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff.	1921	1,556	692	..	308	33	99	172	127	28	4	1	92
	1911	1,180	248	42	291	7	33	174	318	7	..	..	60
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	13,847	4,893	..	6,379	131	306	732	739	66	45	38	518
	1911	3,859	414	284	1,899	53	149	240	346	30	..	..	444
(c) Unskilled labourers	1921	16,651	11,493	..	1,572	142	748	2,107	309	92	..	24	162
	1911	9,902	4,296	702	2,586	39	137	1,096	915	51	..	..	80
(1) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921	392	566	..	222	..	349	41	50	253	..	..	6
	1911	288	431	426	292	..	..	23	78	1,040	..	..	44
(2) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults	1921	244	251	..	745	365	145	71	62	34	..	..	25
	1911	268	234	102	511	114	756	142	90	..	..	..	143

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Organisation of Establishments*

TYPE OF ORGANISATION.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.										
	Total Establishments.	I. Growing of special products.	IV. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood &c. industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products	X. Food industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and Communication.	XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. *Under the local Government or local authority* ...	*10*	...	*1*	*1*	*2*	...	*1*	*2*	...	...	*2*
2. *Registered Companies:—*											
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian Directors ...	88	73	7	1		1	...	1	1	1	...
(b) Indian Directors ...	12	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
(c) With directors of different races ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3. *Privately owned :—*											
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians ...	29	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) By Indians ...	186	13	109	2	...	32	18	4	...	...	8
(c) By joint ownership of different races ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Place of origin of skilled employés.*

BIRTH PLACE.	Total number of workmen.		INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
			I. Growing of special Products.		IV. Textiles and connected industries.		VI. Wood &c. industries.		VII. Metal Industries.		VIII. Glass and earthen ware industries.		IX. Industries connected with Chemical products.		X. Food industries.		XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.		XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI. Industries of luxury.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL ...	**9,514**	**5,207**	**3,153**	**1,839**	**3,617**	**3,319**	**145**	**...**	**306**	**...**	**856**	**31**	**747**	**6**	**61**	**11**	**45**	**...**	**38**	**...**	**546**	**1**
I. In the State ...	*6,915*	*2,421*	*366*	*63*	*3,530*	*3,304*	*144*	*...*	*296*	*...*	*655*	*31*	*568*	*6*	*54*	*11*	*43*	*...*	*15*	*...*	*544*	*1*
(1) District of employment ...	4,076	2,225	64	...	3,078	3,181	141	..	258	...	396	31	473	6	36	6	21	..	4	...	494	1
(2) Other Districts ...	1,229	196	302	63	452	123	3	...	38	...	260	...	92	...	18	5	12	...	11	...	50	...
II. Outside the State ...	*2,599*	*1,786*	*2,787*	*1,771*	*87*	*15*	*...*	*...*	*10*	*.*	*201*	*...*	*179*	*...*	*7*	*...*	*2*	*...*	*23*	*...*	*...*	*...*
Madras ...	11	...	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	1,750	915	1,593	915	29	...	...	...	7	...	68	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Madura ...	610	299	587	299	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	126	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	343	24	80	9	65	15	1	...	3	...	131	..	51	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	367	430	367	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	81	18	58	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	..	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bombay ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bengal ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Outside India ...	*6*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
England ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Place of origin of Unskilled labourers.*

BIRTH PLACE	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. Total number of workmen.		I. Growing of special products.		IV. Textiles and connected industries.		VI. Wood &c. industries.		VII. Metal industries.		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries.		XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI. Industries of luxury.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TOTAL ...	**11748**	**5,626**	**7.123**	**4,467**	**1,219**	**756**	**148**	...	**551**	**197**	**2,100**	**168**	**308**	**14**	**106**	**23**	**24**	...	**169**	**1**
I In the State ...	*7,145*	*5,467*	*2,800*	*1,451*	*1,219*	*756*	*144*	...	*294*	*52*	*2,096*	*168*	*308*	*14*	*106*	*23*	*20*	...	*169*	*1*
(1) District of employment ...	5,843	1,762	1,447	778	1,187	740	144	...	260	48	2,045	163	301	14	102	18	7	...	169	1
(2) Other Districts ...	1,302	705	1,362	673	32	16	...	...	34	4	41	5	7	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
II Outside the State	*4,603*	*3,159*	*4,314*	*2,013*	...	...	*4*	...	*256*	*141*	*14*	...	...	...	...	...	*74*	...	...	...
Madras ...	281	188	281	188	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	1,977	1,750	1,868	1,667	...	...	...	...	107	82	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Madura ...	826	493	776	463	...	...	...	...	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	464	227	443	227	...	...	...	...	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	233	160	225	102	...	...	..	..	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...
Chingleput ...	428	214	421	209	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mysore ...	28	...	23	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Bombay ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elsewhere ...	329	182	240	160	...	...	4	...	71	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Distribution of certain races in certain industrial Establishments.*

RACE OR CASTE.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. Total.		I. Growing of special products.		IV. Textiles and connected industries.		VI. Wood &c. industries.		VII. Metal industries.		VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.		IX. Industries connected with chemical products		X. Food industries.		XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.		XV. Production application and transmission of physical forces.		XVI. Industries of luxury	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Total Europeans and Anglo Indians	**289**	**5**	**205**	...	**39**	**5**	**2**	...	**15**	...	**13**	...	**1**	...	**2**	..	**6**	...	**3**	...	**3**	...
Number employed as:—																						
(a) Managers	106	1	89	...	10	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	...
(b) Supervising staff	122	4	91	...	16	4	1	...	11	..	1	...	1	..	1	..	..	..	...	..	...	...
(c) Clerical staff	20	...	5	...	4	...	..	...	..	...	11	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen	41	...	20	..	9	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	3	...

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Proportional distribution of adult women and children of each sex in different industries.*

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT.								
	Total number employed.	I. Growing of special products.	IV. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood etc, Industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X Food industries.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adult women .	10,000	5,662	3,986	..	186	121	22	21	2
Children .	1,000	599	289	11	24	69	6	1	1
Males .	562	305	175	11	17	46	6	1	1
Females .	438	294	114	..	7	23	..	..	..

Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Distribution of power.*

TYPE OF POWER USED.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.										
	Total Establishments.	I Growing of special products.	IV Textiles and connected industries	VI Wood etc, industries.	VII Metal industries.	VIII Glass and earthenware industries.	IX Industries connected with chemical products.	X Food industries.	XIV Construction of means of transport and communication.	XV Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Steam .	42	9	7	..	..	8	11	5	..	..	2
Oil .	30	20	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	3
Water .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas .	22	18	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Electricity .											
(*a*) Generated in the premises .	11	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
(*b*) Supplied from outside .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX I.

NON-FACTORY OR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Nature and Scope of the Enquiry.—For the Factory Industrial Census, only industries conducted in establishments employing 10 or more persons were taken. As, in Travancore, like the rest of India, there are very few factories employing large number of persons, and as a great majority of the industries are conducted at home, it was thought necessary to enquire into the condition of home-industries. The term 'Industry' is employed in its comprehensive sense of 'productive occupation, agricultural or non-agricultural.' Special schedules, with instructions for filling them in, and a list of industries as given in Statement I appended hereto, were drawn up and the work of conducting the enquiry and filling in the schedules was entrusted to the enumerators appointed for the preliminary enumeration. The non-factory industrial schedules contain more columns than the ordinary Census schedules, and enquiries have to be made under each column in more detail than they are required in the preliminary enumeration. To do this work along with the preliminary enumeration is not, therefore, a satisfactory procedure. This work has no imperial concern ; and as it is not possible to bestow as much attention and care to it as are paid to the Census proper, within the limited time allowed, the figures collected cannot be complete and accurate. Under the existing organisation, there is no better way of doing the work, but, when a permanent Department of Statistics is organised, the work could be entrusted to it to be done during the intercensal period. Several Industries such as pounding of rice, making of *pappadams* and beaten rice, cultivation of betel vines, market gardening, manufacture of copper and brass vessels, etc., have not been enquired into and Statistics collected. The figures collected are therefore taken as a basis—rather an apology for it—and they are largely supplemented by information gathered from other sources.

2. **Paddy.**—Paddy is the staple article of food of the country. Its output is found sufficient to meet in full the demand of only about 40 per cent. of the population. The average annual quantity imported during the last decade was sufficient to satisfy the needs of about 10 per cent. of the people. The remaining 50 per cent. have had to be satisfied mainly with tapioca. From the average yield per acre, the paddy produced in the State comes to 4,08,856 tons. At Re. 1 and annas 4 per para, the value of the total output works at Rs. 71,549,000. Unlike in other parts of India, fish and jack largely enter into the dietary of the people here.

3. **Pepper.**—Pepper, with cocoanut, contributes chiefly to the wealth of Travancore. The area under pepper cultivation is 48,763 acres. Besides this, in the gardens of almost all houses in the Central and North Travancore and in some of the tea estates, the vine is grown. The total output is found to be 40,690 candies. Of this, 39,355 are exported and the balance is consumed locally, and their total value amounts to Rs. 14,069,000.

4. **Ginger.**—This is largely used by people here; and its dried variety forms one of the ingredients of the 'Chukku Vellam' (water in which ginger is boiled) used by people for drinking, in the place of ordinary water, which, in the porous laterite soil of the State, is liable to contamination. The fundamental object of using the preparation does not seem to be so much to get the benefit of the action of the ingredient itself as to ensure the boiling of water ; and, since, to the ordinary people, the importance of removing contamination by mere boiling would not appeal, the preparation of chukku vellam seems to have been prescribed. Similar practices are said to be obtaining in other parts of India and in other countries. The total quantity of ginger produced in the State is estimated at 102,963 cwts. of which 81,547 cwts. are exported. The total value comes to Rs. 1,588,000.

5. Tapioca.—Tapioca, the cultivation of which was introduced in the State by one of the scions of the Royal House, finds favourable ground in the unirrigated poor laterite soil which predominates in the State. As its cultivation is cheaper and less troublesome than that of paddy, people have taken to it largely. It is gradually replacing paddy and is grown in quantity sufficient to meet fully the needs of about half the population. It is cultivated on an area extending over 404,100 acres. The yield, on an average, comes to 2 tons per acre and the total annual output for the last decade might be valued at Rs. 30,172,000.

6. Cocoanut and Oil.—"Kerala" in which is included this State takes its name from "Keram" (Cocoanut) the chief product of the country. The two banks of the Backwaters which extend from north to south along the coast afford favourable soil for its cultivation. Almost every part of the tree has its use. The nuts take the place of milk in the dietary of the majority of the people. The oil is used for cooking, anointing and lighting. There are very few houses in the State which do not grow cocoanut in the gardens attached to them. Besides, 456,000 acres of land are used solely for its cultivation. Excluding the nuts, oil, copra and *punnac* valued at Rs. 361,372,000 and exported, the price of cocoanuts locally consumed as nut and oil comes to Rs. 32,841,000.

7. Coir making.—Making coir from cocoanut husks is the chief occupation of the Izhavas, who are said to have brought into this State from Ceylon cocoanut and its cultivation. The fibre and yarn are made in cottages. Matting and mats are manufactured in factories. Most of the houses in the State being thatched ones, a very large quantity of yarn is used for thatching. Leaving a margin for wastage, the cocoanuts produced in the State are estimated to yield 1,280,947 cwts. of coir, and the value of the yield, excluding that of fibre, mats and matting exported, works at Rs. 19,214,000.

8. Toddy.—Intimately connected with cocoanut comes toddy, for the tapping of which about 63,262 cocoanut trees, excluding 11,787 palmyras and 17,716 sago palms, were leased out in 1921. The value of toddy produced from these trees and consumed by the people works at Rs. 2,087,000. The occupation of toddy drawing which was chiefly confined to the Izhavas and Shanars of the State is loosing its prestige as the result of the anti-drinking agitation, and these castes are gradually withdrawing from it. The trees leased for tapping which would have yielded wholesome cocoanuts, to the value of Rs. 81,000, yields unwholesome and noxious toddy to the value of Rs. 1,215,000, *i. e.*, 15 times the value of cocoanut. !!

9. Jaggery and Molasses.—Making some allowance for the quantity used by the people who take coffee and tea, the whole of the palmyra jaggery or Karuppatty and molasses produced in the country is exported, and they may be valued at Rs. 1,500,000. Karuppatty is manufactured from sweet toddy for which 11,787 palmyra trees were leased out in 1921.

10. Mats, Baskets and Thatches.—Mats are made of different substances for different uses in different places. In South Travancore, they are made of grass and palmyra leaves, those made of the former being used chiefly for bed and those of the latter for packing. In Central Travancore, mats are made of screw pine leaves and used for bed. In the mountainous regions bamboos are utilised for making mats, baskets and boxes and cane is used for making boxes and chairs. Thatching for houses is made mostly from cocoanut cadjans and to a small extent, from palmyra leaves. As the majority of houses, particularly in the rural areas, are thatched ones, the quantity of thatching required is enormous and is wholly met by the cocoanut and other palms of the State. The value of these industries works at Rs. 10,474,000.

11. Arecanuts.—Arecanuts are largely consumed in the State. Unlike those on the other side of the Ghauts who chew only dried nuts with betel, the people here use ripe fresh nuts which are also preserved in water. The unripe fruits are

cut and dried and exported and the value of the exports alone is Rs. 564,000. The value of the total yield may be estimated at Rs. 920,000, calculating from the number of trees in the State.

12. Pottery, Bricks and Tiles.—The clay available in the country is not suitable for making pots used for household purposes. The pots made here are heavy. Lighter and more durable ones are imported from the Tinnevelly District. The roofing and flooring tiles are chiefly manufactured in factories of which there are large numbers in the State. The fine clay in the beds of some rivers and lakes forms a good material for making high class tiles. Besides the big factories, there are several kilns in the State where bricks and inferior kind of flooring tiles are made. No correct figures are available for them. Except the walls of fishermen huts which are generally built of sandstone or bamboo thatches, the walls of the houses of other people are made of either mud, laterite or bricks. Fireburnt bricks are coming into common use in the construction of houses of well-to-do persons. The value of pottery, bricks and tiles may be put down roughly at Rs. 500,000.

13. Leather Works.—Except for making sandals used chiefly by persons in South Travancore and for harnesses, leather is not of much use in the State. People in the northern parts of the State use wooden sandals. Almost all the available skin and hides are exported and the value of the export is Rs. 181,175. Setting the value of locally consumed leather at Rs. 20,000, the total value of leather produced in the State comes to Rs. 201,175.

14. Dairying.—As stated elsewhere, cocoanut is used in the place of milk and its products. The condition of cattle in the State is unsatisfactory and that of milch cows more so. The total quantity of milk produced per day is 33,833 gallons, which works at Rs. 5,553,000 per annum. The ghee required is imported. A portion of the available milk is converted into curd and butter. But the quantity so converted is very little.

15. Fishing.—The Sea and Backwaters of the State abound in fishes which largely enter into the dietary of the people. Strict vegetarians are few in the State, and a large majority of the people use fish. The value of fish exported in 1921 was Rs.1,670,000 and that of the quantity consumed locally may be estimated at Rs. 1,389,000 giving a total value of Rs. 3,059,000.

16. Weaving.—The females of the State, in a large majority of cases, use white cloths unlike those on the other side of the Ghauts who wear coloured ones. The wearing apparel consists of a waist cloth of 4 yards long and an upper cloth. The males also use two cloths but the one for the waist measures about 2 yards. For waist cloths, mulls of foreign manufacture are usually used by well-to-do persons but locally made ones are utilised for upper cloths. Cloths manufactured in the State are exported to other parts of India and to Burma and Ceylon also and the value of the export was Rs. 202,462 in 1921. Besides the piece goods imported by sea for which figures are available in the Trade Returns, a large quantity is obtained from the adjoining districts, for which no complete figures are published. Assuming that the value of goods thus imported equals that of the quantity exported, the value of cloth manufactured in the State for local use may be put down at Rs. 17,825,000. In addition to 354 looms in factories, 6,329 looms are said to be working in cottages. The number is far below the actual.

17. Other Sundry Articles.—Other articles produced here are tamarind, lemon grass oil, etc., and their export value is given as Rs. 10,169,011.

18. Garden Productions.—Several garden products such as yams, bananas, etc., are cultivated and some are also exported to other parts of India. Figures are not available for them. But, from the value of the transactions made in the markets of the State, given in Appendix IV, in which that of pepper, tapioca, cattle and pots are also included, the value of garden products may be estimated at 50 per cent. of that of the total market transactions or Rs. 17,623,990.

STATEMENT I.—*Non-Factory Industrial Schedule.*

Census No. of the house, No. of the Block.	Description of the industry.	Nature of mechanical power employed, if any and the type of engine and horse power.	Name and caste of the head of each family.		Total No. of persons actually engaged in the industry of that family.				Monthly outturn in terms of weight, measure or number.	Monthly out-turn in money.	Markets for the products.		Source of raw material for the industry.		Agriculture extent of land under cultivation.				Weaving.				
					14 and above.		Under 14.								Wet.		Dry.						
			Name.	Caste.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			In Travancore.	Outside.	In Travancore.	Outside.	Acre.	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	No. of country loom with throw shuttle.	No. of new loom with fly shuttle.	Count of yarn used.	Quantity of yarn used.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	

Station Date Designation Signature.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE SCHEDULE.

Column 1. Here enter the Census number of the house or building where any of the occupations entered in the list of industries, is followed.

NOTE—Persons working in factories such as oil-mill, cotton-mill, mine, tile-manufactory, etc., where there are more than 10 persons employed, should not be included in this Schedule though they may be living in that house or belonging to it. The names of such persons will be returned in the Factory Schedule.

If a family is engaged in more than one of the productive occupations given in the list all those occupations should be entered in the Schedule *Seriatim*.

Column 3. If in one family, there be persons engaged in different occupations, the name of each such occupation should be entered in this Column one below another, the persons working in each industry being entered opposite to each.

Columns 5 and 6. In the case of the members of the family following different occupations, these columns need be filled up only for the occupation followed by the family head.

Columns 11 and 12. The information under these columns should be ascertained with special care from the party concerned who should be distinctly informed that the object of collecting these particulars is merely one of statistical interest and no other.

The quantity as measured in weight, measure or number, should be entered in column 11, and the money value according to the market rate obtaining at the time expressed in Rupees, should be entered in column 12 Round figures alone need be given.

Columns 13 and 14. The places to which the articles are sent for sale should be entered in these columns.

Columns 15 and 16. The place or places from which the materials for making the articles concerned in the industry are obtained, are to be noted in these columns.

Columns 17 and 18. The extent of the land must be expressed in acre and cent approximately. "Wet" cultivation refers to rice cultivation whether in wet land or dry land. All other cultivations should be regarded as "dry".

Column 21. By "country loom," is meant the non-fly shuttle loom used by professional weavers from time immemorial. How many of such looms are used in each home should be entered in this column.

Column 22. The new loom referred to is the modern fly shuttle loom introduced in recent times, worked in a pit or attached to a wooden frame.

Column 24. "Quantity of Yarn". The quantity should be expressed in weight.

N. B. If column (3) does not contain Agriculture or Weaving then columns 17 and 18 or 19 to 22 need not be filled in.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture of all kinds (cereals, pulses, cocoanut, arecanut, ginger, pepper, tapioca, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, etc.,); paddy husking; ginning and spinning; oil pressing; fish catching and curing; cattle breeding and dairy farming; working in tiles, pottery and other earthenware; work in coir, hemp, net, sack and fibre industries of all kinds; husking and beating cocoanuts; furniture and tool making; working in hides, leather, bones and horns; Working in brass, copper, bell-metal, tin, zinc, lead, iron and steel; making of baskets, mats, etc., in reeds, bamboo or rattan, etc., weaving; jaggery boiling, toddy drawing; sweet toddy drawing; sugar cane pressing; manufacture of sugar cane jaggery commonly called molasses.

STATEMENT II.—*Showing the value of the Products of Home Industry.*

Serial Number.	Item.	Value of the Products in thousands of Rupees.
1	Paddy	71,550
2	Topioca	30,172
3	Pepper	14,069
4	Ginger	1,588
5	Cocoanut and its products and oil	32,841
6	Toddy	2,087
7	Jaggery and Molasses	1,500
8	Coir and Yarn	19,214
9	Arecanut	919
10	Tamarind	750
11	Dairying	5,553
12	Fishing	3,059
13	Weaving	17,825
14	Mat, Thatches and Basket	10,474
15	Pottery and Tiles	500
16	Skin and Leather	200
17	Garden Products	17,623
18	Other Products	10,109
	Total	**240,033**

APPENDIX II.

Cattle Census.

Object and Method of taking the Census.—Cattle being the chief motive power in this State for agricultural operations, a Census of Cattle was taken this time along with the General Enumeration, as was done on the last occasion. The Revenue agency in rural areas and the Municipal staff in towns were required to take this Census when they attended to House Listing and House Numbering in connection with the General Census. The work was commenced in August and completed in November, 1920. The results of the Census are exhibited in Statement I annexed.

2. Variation Between 1911 and 1921.—Compared with the figures of the last Census, a decrease of 7 per cent. is observed in the total number of cattle. Deducting the number of sheep, cows, calves and she-buffaloes which are not used for draught, the number of heads of cattle available for agricultural operations was 341,700 in 1921 against 356,482 in 1911, showing a decrease of 4 per cent. There are in the State, accordng to the latest Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture, 7,443 spring carts and 16,176 loading carts. The spring cart bulls are not generally used for ploughing though, in most cases, loading cart bulls are so utilised. Taking that 25 per cent. of the latter and the whole of the former are used for carts alone, the number actually available for ploughing comes to 318,276. The *cherikal* and *kayal* reclaimed lands are not generally ploughed, but 236,169 acres of wet lands in the State are cropped twice in a year. Setting one against the other, the extent of land requiring ploughing works at 648,610 acres. The heads of cattle available for ploughing are only 318,726 giving, on an average, one pair of bulls for 4 acres. The Director of Agriculture states that 3 pairs of bulls, each working for 5 to 6 hours a day, are required for ploughing once one acre of land, and that 6 to 8 such ploughings are necessary for sowing. Taking one month as the period within which the ploughing has to be completed, for 4 acres of land, 3 pairs of bulls are necessary, and the number available in the State is just below one-third of what is actually required. In Madras, one pair of bulls is required for ploughing 4 acres of land, but the fields are not ploughed 6 to 8 times. Coming to ploughs, it is seen that, according to the report of the Director of Agriculture, there are 221,218 ploughs in the State. At the rate of 3 ploughs for every 4 acres, the number required for ploughing wet lands is 486,457. The number available is thus appreciably below one-half of the actual requirements.

3. Cows, Sheep and She-Buffaloes.—The fall in the number of cows, she-buffaloes and sheep amounts to 37 per cent. It is doubtful whether the number of sheep and goats counted in this Census is correct as it is extremely low. Though cows, she-buffaloes and sheep are not required for agricultural operations, their droppings are extensively used as manure and the fall in their number has thus a detrimental effect on agriculture. In the absence of provision in the waste land rules previous to 1921, for the reservation of lands on the borders of paddy fields to plant and grow trees, the green leaves of which are used as manure, much difficulty was felt in the decade under review for procuring sufficient manure leaves and this had contributed partly to the fall in the yield of paddy. The deficiency in cowdung was another important cause for the fall.

4. Milk Supply.—Cows and she-buffaloes chiefly supply the milk required for the people. Assuming that one-third of their number is old, or young or sterile and half the remaining is dry, the number of milking cows and she-buffaloes may be put

down at 111,824. Taking that each cow yields one edangali (two-sevenths of a gallon) and each she-buffalo 2 edangalies (four-sevenths of a gallon) of milk per day, the total quantity drawn in a day is about 33,833 gallons ; and, if, with this quantity, the whole population has to be served, each person will get about one and a half ounce of milk per day, while, in India, one-fourth pint is available per head in place of 2 pints actually required for Indians, whose diet consists chiefly of vegetables. But, as in this State cocoanut takes the place of milk and its products supply the wants of the people, the majority are not very paticular about milk. Further, it is only for rice food, milk and its products are needed, and as tapioca is largely used in this State in place of rice, the necessity for milk is not much felt.

5. Breeding and maintenance of Cattle.—The Director of Agriculture reports that deterioration of cattle in the State is due to the want of natural fodder and the indifference on the part of the people in the matter of maintenance and breeding of cattle. All the Tahsildars and Municipal Presidents who were asked to enquire about the condition of cattle have also expressed similar opinion and there can be no doubt about its correctness. But they are only immediate causes and they do not take us any further than from where we were before. The root cause must be searched for and enquired into, and the reasons for the indifference of the people in this respect should be traced. It can only be due to the absence of need for investing money on the purchase of cattle and maintaining them. It has been already pointed out, that the demand for milk and its products is not so pressing here as in other parts of India, inasmuch as cocoanut serves the purpose of the milk. As stated in a previous chapter, tapioca is extensively cultivated in the State and is replacing rice among the poorer classes. The poor and unirrigated soil in the State is suitable for the cultivation of this crop. Unlike in the case of paddy, ploughing is not indispensable for the cultivation of tapioca. The necessity, therefore, of investing capital for the purchase of cattle and maintaining them throughout the year, though their use is actually required only for about 3 or 4 months in the year, does not arise. The chief fodder for cattle is paddy straw, and, unless paddy is grown largely, there will not be much of straw. Paddy cultivation and cattle breeding are thus interdependant, and the fall in the one causes the fall in the other.

6. Statistics of the Agricultural Department.—The statistics of animals treated in Veterinary Hospitals, the number enumerated, etc., as compiled from the figures given in the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department are exhibited in Statement II annexed hereto. It will be seen therefrom that, there is appreciable difference between the number given in the Census returns and that furnished in the Administration Report. But, as in the report, calves are not shown separately from cows and buffaloes, it is not possible to say where the difference is great. Further, the figures for the Administration Report were collected at the end of the year, while the Cattle Census was taken at the beginning, and this may in a way account for the difference. The decrease observed in the number of sheep and goats censused, as compared with their number in the Administration report, is too great to admit of any proper explanation. For 8 years in the last decade, some disease or other had been prevailing in an epidemic form, causing mortality among cattle, and this might have partly contributed to the fall in their number.

7. Veterinary Hospitals and Cattle Farms.—The number of institutions for treatment of diseases among cattle rose from 3 at the beginning of the decade to 11 at its close. On an average, 6,580 animals have been treated per annum. The number of farms where experiments and demonstrations of cattle breeding are conducted rose from 1 in 1911 to 3 in 1921. It is said that arrangements have been made for awarding grants to private persons for good breeding and proper maintenance of cattle and that the people are evincing interest in the work. The results of the steps taken can be treated only in the next Census Report.

STATEMENT I.—*Showing the results of the Census of Cattle taken in 1911 and 1921.*

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Number of bulls.	Number of bull-calves.	Number of Cows.	Number of Cow-calves.	Number of He-buffaloes.	Number of He-buffalo-calves.	Number of She-buffaloes.	Number of She-buffalo-calves.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.	Remarks.
1911 .	295,855	72,011	314,889	123,293	60,627	6,036	20,683	6,497	205,471	1,105,362	
1921 .	280,931	84,026	311,176	125,754	60,769	5,665	19,298	5,774	133,215	1,026,608	
Variation .	—14,924	+12,015	—3,713	+2,461	+142	—371	—1,385	—723	—72,256	—78,754	

STATEMENT II.—*Showing the Agricultural Live Stock and the number of animals treated as per Administration Reports of the Agricultural Department from 1911 to 1921.*

YEAR.	Number of bullocks.	Number of Cows.	Number of He-buffaloes.	Number of She-buffaloes.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Hospitals.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Cattle Farms (Breeding).	Number of animals treated.	Remarks.
1911—'12 .	306,370	316,647	73,905	43,040	187,939	3	..	1	3,906	Epidemic.
1912—'13 .	311,291	321,068	76,114	46,798	208,820	3	..	1	3,166	No Epidemic.
1913—'14 .	327,785	329,309	78,932	47,054	202,143	5	..	1	6,222	Epidemic, Foot and mouth disease.
1914—'15 .	337,415	342,959	78,293	50,953	206,710	5	..	1	4,689	Do. Do. and Rinder-pest.
1915—'16 .	345,276	325,232	82,652	52,038	209,370	5	2	1	4,788	No Epidemic.
1916—'17 .	346,431	360,080	94,617	55,439	218,285	5	2	1	6,904	Epidemic, Rinder-pest.
1917—'18 .	366,839	364,271	100,340	54,372	225,522	5	6	1	7,213	Do. Do.
1918—'19 .	360,157	351,879	76,302	48,883	219,633	5	6	1	9,903	Do. Do.
1919—'20 .	377,372	389,363	78,029	41,710	227,221	5	6	3	8,532	Do. Foot and mouth disease.
1920—'21 .	369,432	391,377	75,392	33,710	247,401	5	6	3	10,470	Do. Rinderpest and Anthrax.

APPEND IX. III.

Labour Census.

Necessity for the Census.—The decade under review is characterised among other activities, by rise in the price of articles all round which has affected labour considerably. In order to find out the distribution of labour among the several departments of human activities and to collect information on the material condition of labouring classes, the present enquiry was instituted. The enquiry to be useful and satisfactory should be made leisurely during intercensal period and not hurriedly along with the populational Census and intensive study should be made of certain establishments. However, recognising the importance of such an enquiry, a first attempt was made towards it with the information made available at this Census.

2. Scope and Nature of the Enquiry.—In order to collect information from all sources which employ labour, the Managers of Factories employing more than 10 persons, the Tahsildars, the Presidents of Municipalities and the Heads of several Departments where labour is employed, were requested to supply information in schedules specially drawn up for the purpose. The enquiry was required to be made under ten main heads, and, under each head, were given the points on which information was to be collected. The main heads and the questions under each, are as follows:—

I. Description and Name of Establishment.

II. Operatives.

Total No. Male, Female, Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, Others, Travancoreans, Outsiders, Skilled, and Unskilled.

III. Whether employment is permanent, seasonal or periodical in each case.

IV. Demand for labour.

1. Is there any increase or decrease in the demand for labour during the decade?
2. For what kind of work is the labour in much demand?
3. Is the demand met adequately?
4. What are the hours of labour?
5. Is there any attempt to reduce the number of working hours?

V. Density and overcrowding in cooly lines.

1. Are there separate quarters for the coolies?
2. What is the area of each house on an average?
3. How many rooms are there in each?
4. Are there separate rooms for males and females?
5. How many persons live in a house?

VI. Condition of female labour.

1. Type of women employed.
2. Kind of work done by them and hours of work.
3. Arrangements made regarding maternity.
4. Birth-rate among women.
5. Comparative rates of wages among men and women.
6. How far are women replacing men in different industrial occupations?
7. Social position and reputation of female workers.

VII. Influence of Caste and Religion on industrial development.

1. The effect of industrialisation,
 (a) on caste feeling,
 (b) on the mode of life, and
 (c) on character and employment of leisure.
2. The extent to which the industrial classes retain their traditional occupation.
3. The social position of factory workers, compared with home workers (as shown by changes of custom, formation of sub-castes, intermarriages, etc.).

VIII. Movements of Labour.

1. Are there any movements of labour from one particular place to another particular place?
2. Whether the movements are seasonal, periodical or permanent.
3. How far the movements respond to the varying demands of employment?
4. How far are they spontaneous and how far are they the results of organization or recruitment?
5. What are the general conditions under which the recruitment takes place?
6. The extent to which the labour is permanently or temporarily attached to any particular contractor and the general efficiency of this form of organization.

IX. Rise of Wages.

1. How far is there correspondence between wages and prices?
2. What is the effect of the rise in wages on the conditions of industry and the general economic condition of the labouring classes?
3. To what extent has this increased prosperity of the labouring classes tended to raise their standard of life and improve their general condition?
4. To what extent has the surplus been devoted to the improvement of their mode of life, the education of their children and so forth?
5. To what extent has it resulted in a desire to better themselves or their children by exchanging their present occupation for cultivation or some other more ambitious form of livelihood?

X. Labour organization.

1. Has there been any strikes in the establishment during the last decade; how many times and how often?
2. Is there any organization of labour and if so, is it permanent and likely to spread?
3. Where is the seat of authority and to what extent does the motive power come from within or without?
4. Do these organized movements of labour react in any way on the structure of caste and are they influenced by caste sanctions?
5. Do they tend to strengthen or relax the bonds of caste and if the latter, to what extent does the domination of caste give way to new authority?

Out of a total of 327 factories which employ 10 or more hands, only 313 returned the schedules completely filled in. In some schedules several questions were left unanswered, and, in others, the answers given were contradictory to one another. The result cannot, therefore, be considered satisfactory, but it can be taken as showing the general trend of the economic condition of labour.

3. Description and Name of Establishment.—According to the schedules received the number of operatives was 45,997 (males 31,684 and females 14,313). Of these 22,746 were skilled and 23,251 unskilled. The number of Travancoreans among them was 32,013. The employment was permanent in 309 and periodical or seasonal in 4.

4. Demand for Labour.—The increase in the demand for labour is universal. It is satisfactorily met in the tea and rubber estates of the hills where employment is permanent and where labour is recruited chiefly from outside Travancore. In the plains and in the institutions where the establishment is periodical, difficulty is experienced in meeting the increased demand. The hours of labour are, in the hills from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. with a recess of half to one hour, and, in other places, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. with a recess of an hour in the afternoon. There is no attempt to reduce the number of working hours except in temporary employments in plains where labour turns up for work rather late in mornings.

5. Density and Overcrowding in Cooly Lines.—Except in the tea and rubber estates in the hills, where coolies are recruited mostly from outside the State, no accommodation is provided for them. In the cooly lines of the estates, each room measures on an average 12 ft. by 10 ft. with a seperate kitchen, in most cases; and two families are accommodated in it. Taking 3 as the lowest number of members constituting a family, 120 sq. feet are available for 6 persons, *i. e.*, 20 sq. ft. for each.

6. Condition of Female Labour.—Most of the unskilled operatives are of lower classes of society. All kinds of work which do not require muscular energy are done by women, particularly those which are tedious and require sustained labour, such as weeding, plucking, etc. The hours of attendance are the same for both males and females. The wages of females in the tea estates are regulated by the quantity of work turned out by them and they sometimes earn more than males. In the tea estates of the hills, males are given on an average 6 annas per day and females 4 annas; but they sometimes earn 12 annas to 1 rupee per day. In the plains and in temporary employments, the wages for males vary from 8 to 12 annas and for females from 4 to 6 annas. The reputation of the women is reported to be satisfactory on the whole. In the tea and rubber estates, where coolies live, Medical Officers attached to those estates, attend on the women during confinements. But there are no female doctors or midwives. In a large number of cases the women are said to go to their homes for confinements. They are given in some estates cooly allowances for two weeks after delivery.

7. Influence of Caste and Religion on Industrial Development.—The caste feeling is gradually wearing away among the workers, although no appreciable change is observed on their mode of life. There is not much of leisure for them, but in the few cases in which there is leisure, it is employed for the enhancement of their income by taking up other work. Traditional occupation is not scrupulously adhered to. Whatever work is possible to be done is taken up. The social position of factory workers, particularly of those who live in the factory and of those who go out of the country, is looked down upon by home workers. The former form themselves into separate sub-castes and intermarry. But the influence of wealth goes a great way in all these matters.

8. Movement of Labour.—The labour for the estates in the hills are mostly from the neighbouring British districts. For temporary work in the plains, the labour is chiefly recruited from villages adjoining the place of work, and it is voluntary and spontaneous. There is no organisation. Each contractor knows some coolies who work under him. In the case of labour recruited for work in the tea and rubber estates in the hills, the recruitment is made by *Kanganies* who advance money to the coolies to meet their urgent wants, to purchase new clothes and to spend a little for drink also. During their stay in the estates, they pay off the debts and return home with

little or no savings to be recruited again under similar conditions. The coolies themselves are in a chronic state of indebtedness. Their relation to the *Kangani* is not one of love or affection but is that of a debtor to a creditor. Agreements are also sometimes taken stipulating the conditions under which coolies are to work.

9. Rise in Wages.—On account of the rise in the price of food stuffs, the wages have also risen; but it is perceptible only in the case of the free labourers in the plains. In the tea and rubber estates of the hills, where coolies are given advances and brought to work to clear off the debt, the effect of the increase in the wages is not much. The rise in wages has to some extent prejudicially affected the condition of industry, although the economic condition of the labouring classes in the plains has improved a little. The labouring classes who are thus benefitted by the rise in the wages clothe themselves better and educate their children. The rise in wages has benefitted only skilled labourers and *Kanganies*. These people invest their savings in purchasing lands.

10. Organization of Labour.—One case of strike was reported in one of the factories, and it lasted for 3 days. There is only one labour union in the State.

APPENDIX IV.

INTERNAL TRADE AND MARKETS.

Scope of the Enquiry.—Travancore is peculiar in possessing a large number of markets. There is no village in the State but has a market, in which the chief commodities produced in the neighbourhood are brought and sold. To ascertain the value of trade, 117 important markets were selected and enquiries were made in respect of them by Tahsildars and Presidents of Municipalities who were required to note the information collected in special schedules prepared for the purpose. The schedules contained the following columns :—

1. At what intervals the market is held?
2. The number of times the market is held in a year.
3. What are the articles sold in the market and by whom?
4. Where do the articles come from?
5. How far do the bazaars of the place supply the wants of the people?
6. How far are the bazaars and the markets interconnected or complementary?
7. How far are prices governed by custom or competition?
8. What new commodities are being brought and sold and where do they come from?
9. What is the average turn-over of different classes of shop-keepers?
10. What is the total amount of transaction in rupees of the trade on each day of the market and the total for the year?
11. How far credit advances and payment in kind are allowed?
12. How is the relation between the small shopkeepers and the large wholesale dealers?
13. To what extent trade agents are employed?
14. How far custom and clientele is regular?
15. What sorts of stocks are kept?
16. What sort of accounts are kept in petty shops?
17. Are there any dealers who import goods direct from countries outside India, and if so, how many?
18. How many dealers get their stocks from outside Travancore but within India?

2. The Number of Markets from which Schedules were Received, their Classification etc.—Of the total number of markets, 26 are daily, 15 are weekly, 62 are bi-weekly, 3 are tri-weekly and 11 are occasional. The articles sold in the markets except in fourteen of them where cattle alone are brought for sale, are chiefly the agricultural products of the country. The cattle for the Monday market at Eraniel and Vadesseri are brought from outside Travancore. Earthen pots are also brought from places outside the State. The bazaars supply the ordinary wants of the people and they recoup their articles from markets. The price is governed by competition and varies according to the availability or otherwise of the the articles sold.

3. The Amount of Transactions.—It is not possible to give the average turn-over of the different classes of shop-keepers. The total amount transacted in markets comes to about Rs. 35,247,980 in a year. No credit is allowed in markets and payment is generally made in cash.

4. Shops and Bazaars.—Large wholesale dealers give articles on credit to small shop-keepers. Trade agents are not usually employed. The small shop-keepers are generally attached to their wholesale dealers and do not change them. All sorts of unperishable articles are kept in stock. In petty shops, no accounts worth the name are kept. In big towns like Alleppey, Quilon, and Trivandrum there are a few dealers who get their stocks from abroad, particularly, rice from Burma and piece goods, machinery, etc., from Europe. The number of such dealers comes to 27 in all. About 736 merchants get their stock from outside Travancore, chiefly from Cochin, Madras and Bombay.

APPENDIX V.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

General.—The general Census, as taken in India, supplies information about the growth, civil condition, education, infirmities and occupation of the people. The special Censuses taken this time along with it in the State, give the condition of labour, the volume of internal trade, the condition of cattle, the nature of cottage industries, etc. The most important of the Censuses, *viz.*, the Census of the Economic Condition of the people, still remains to be taken. It is not possible to take this Census satisfactorily along with the other Censuses, but it has to be done leisurely in the intercensal period. Two methods generally adopted in taking the Economic Census are, the intensive and the extensive method. The first is more reliable than the second. For the first, typical villages are taken and a regular economic survey is made. Dr. Slater has made such a survey in Madras, Dr. Mann in Bombay and Mr. Jack in Bengal. No such attempt has as yet been made in Travancore. The average income of a family and its savings can be correctly ascertained only by economic survey of typical villages. From the figures collected in the general and special Censuses an estimate, necessarily a crude one, is formed of the value of property owned by private persons and of the trend of the economic movement in the State. The attempt being the first of its kind, it is needless to say that the result obtained will lack in the required accuracy. But, it cannot be doubted that it has its own value.

2. Data required for estimating the value of Property owned by the people.—In the Census of the United States of America, the value and extent of agricultural holdings, the rate and quantity of yield, the capital invested in manufactures, etc., are collected; but no such information is gathered in Indian Censuses. The line followed here in estimating the value of property owned by people is similar to the one adopted in the United Kingdom in 1910. In making the calculation, the value of the forests owned by the State, Government buildings, Railways, etc., have been left out. The information required was taken partly from the Statistics of Travancore, partly from the special reports received from Departmental Heads and partly from private enquiries. In the annexed statement I, are given the details of the several items which contribute to the property of the people. It will be seen there from that, taking a family consisting of 5 persons as the unit, each family owns property to the value of Rs. 1,990 or Rs. 2,000 in round numbers. In the United Kingdom in 1910, each family owned property worth £ 1,550.

3. The Trend of the Economic Movement.—Advancement of human society is possible only by the liberation of men from work in lower spheres, which can be done by machinery, and the utilisation of their services in higher spheres, and giving them leisure to rest, study and think. "The truth is that the less labour is needed for any particular kind of work, the more labour is set free to do other work. This is an universal law of nature and there can be no exception to it." The liberation of man's hands from the purpose of locomotion, the erect position attained, the pose of his head upon his erect spine assisting him in his survey of the world, and the extension of his horizon have made him a giant in comparison with his nearest relatives. Taking agriculture which intimately concerns the people of the State, it is admitted that cultivation of paddy leaves very little margin of profit, and that, with the profit so obtained, it is impossible to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the present day standard of living. The number of persons who are engaged in agriculture is therefore gradually diminishing, as is the case in all other countries, particularly England. The proportions

CENSUS.	PROPORTION OF		Population in millions.
	Males.	Females.	
1851	23·5	2·4	17
1861	21·2	1·5	20
1871	16·8	1·0	22
1881	13·8	0·6	26
1891	11·6	0·4	29
1901	9·5	0·3	32
1911	9·2	0·3	36

of males and females over 10 years of age to 100 of the total population over 10 years, in each sex, engaged in agriculture in England and Wales in the last seven successive Censuses are shown in the margin. That the decrease in number engaged in agriculture has not in any way affected the extent of area under cultivation, the quantity of yield or the increase in population will be observed from the fact that, while the average extent of land cultivated during the 10 years ended June 1914 was 1,868,000 acres, it stood at 1,962,000 acres in June 1920, and, while, the average yield of wheat in the period 1855-1894 was 29·32 bushels per acre it rose to 30·75 bushels in 1911-1920. The population had increased by over 100 per cent from 1851 to 1911. "As soon as science "touches farming, the proportion of agricultural labour in a country must fall. This "is a social fact of the first importance the bearing of which is as yet scarcely realised. "It is a good thing and not a bad thing that agricultural work is an ever-diminishing "factor in the world in proportion to the aggregate amount of work done." Even in Travancore, the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of paddy has decreased while the population and the extent of area under paddy cultivation have increased.

4. Extended use of Machinery needed.—The introduction of machinery is confined at present, only to the draining of water from *Kayal* re-claimed lands, and it has not caused any dislocation of work by throwing out of employment people using the primitive irrigation wheels. It has been estimated that with the help of modern machinery, 4 men will be able to cultivate and make available at market, distant over thousands of miles, sufficient wheat required for feeding 1,000 persons for one year. Although, in Travancore, it is not necessary to carry rice to markets distant 1,000 miles, still adopting the above rate, the number of persons required to cultivate paddy and make it available for feeding the whole population will be only 16,000. The rice produced in the country is found sufficient to feed only 40 per cent. of the people; but if the area now under cultivation of paddy be properly cultivated, the rice-output may be made sufficient to feed the whole population. The number of persons actually engaged in the cultivation of paddy which would feed only 40 per cent. of the people is in this Census 409,715 which is 25 times more than what is necessary for feeding the whole population. In England, the number of persons actually engaged in agricultural occupation, works at 1 for 15 acres, while, in America, it works at 1 for 37 acres. In Travancore, on the other hand, one man is actually employed for cultivating one and a half acres. It is believed that the introduction and use of machinery in a land where manual labour is available is disastrous to the people. But, it may be said that, except in the case of primitive people, this does not hold universally true. The Travancoreans are not primitive people. The introduction of sewing machines which is in use in almost every village has not driven out the old tailors but has considerably improved their strength and prosperity. During the decade under review, the Railway and a large number of motor vehicles, cars, buses and cycles were introduced. Still, the number of carts drawn by bullocks and horses had increased from 22,730 in 1911 to 23,619 in 1921. By machine labour, it is not meant here factory labour, as these two do not always go hand in hand. There may be some difference of opinion with regard to the question whether factory labour on a large scale is good and necessary for India; but there can be no difference of opinion at all with regard to the question of the introduction of machinery which will assist or replace manual labour. This not only contributes to a larger output of work but also affords leisure for rest and improvement. Even now, the complaint is that labour is too insufficient to meet the demand. It is true that, at the transition stage, some difficulties may be felt. When the child from the four-footed state of existence tries to get up on its feet, it finds difficulty and tumbles down. At the stage of puberty, some dangers have to be guarded against. Help and advice are required then, and such difficulties cannot be avoided, but must be overcome. Necessity is the mother of invention and evolution consists in the unfolding from within. If there is stimulus from outside there will be response from within. Given the opportunities and facilities for the utilisation of qualities dormant, there can be no doubt about manifestation of those qualities. Travancore is just now at the transition stage. The holdings of wet lands are too small and what is worse is that there is much fragmentation even in the small holdings. These and the want of co-operation and

organisation stand in the way of the general introduction of the machinery in agricultural operations. In the next Settlement, the defects in connection with holdings and fragmentations may be remedied. Co-operation and organisation have to be developed in the meanwhile.

Statement showing the value of Property owned by Private People.

Serial Number.	Item.	Total Value in thousands of Rupees.
1	Wet lands	405,059
2	Dry lands	129,881
3	Garden lands	168,176
4	Occupied houses in towns	72,011
5	Occupied houses in Villages	206,945
6	Shop and Trade premises in towns	9,000
7	Shop and Trade premises in Villages	10,205
8	Tea plants ...	19,872
9	Cocoanut trees	341,978
10	Rubber trees	17,856
11	Pepper vine	12,191
12	Areca, Jack, etc.	50,359
13	Agricultural Live Stock	28,250
14	Ploughs and other implements	1,106
15	Carts, Motor Vehicles, etc.	3,529
16	Motor Boats and Vallams	2,896
17	Furniture and Vessels	46,426
18	Printing Presses and Mills etc.	2,941
19	Investment in Savings Banks	2,921
20	Paid up Shares in Joint Stock Companies	7,398
21	Debenture Loan	1,372
22	Stock in Trade	47,671
23	Life Insurance	200
24	Ropeway, Tramway, Power station and factories	6,281
	TOTAL	1,604,524
	Total Number of Families	801,212
	Average per Family	**1,990-0-0**

NOTE:—The particulars of calculations are given so that if they are found incorrect, they may be corrected.

NOTE II:—Items 1 and 2—The extent and rate were fixed as per information contained in the Statistics of Travancore regarding Revenue and Registration Departments. Item 3—The extent is fixed at quarter of an acre for houses in the Southern Division and Urban areas and at half an acre for houses in the other Divisions and Rural parts. Items 4, 5, 6 and 7—The number of occupied and unoccupied houses and miscellaneous buildings in towns and villages is that taken in the Census. Houses in towns were valued at Rs. 1,000 and those in villages at Rs. 300 per house. Fifty per cent. of the miscellaneous buildings in the State were taken as the number of shops, one cent of land being given for each shop, and Rs. 2.000 and Rs. 500 being fixed as the value of each cent with the shop building, in towns and villages, respectively. Item 8—The extent was fixed as per information contained in the Statistics of Travancore. The number of bushes was fixed at 3,000 per acre and the total number of bushes was valued at 4½ annas per yielding bush. The rates were those supplied by the Director of Agriculture. Item 9—The area was taken from the Statistics of Travancore A rate of 75 trees per acre was fixed and they were valued at Rs. 10 per tree, whether yielding or not. Items 10 and 11—The extent was taken from the Statistics of Travancore. The number of rubber trees and pepper vine was fixed at 100 and 250. respectively, per acre and they were valued at Rs. 7 and Rs. 2 per tree and vine, respectively, as per information supplied by the Director of Agriculture. Item 12—The number of trees was taken from the last Settlement Report. Areca was valued at Rs. 2, Jack at Rs. 15, Palmyra at Rs. Punna at Rupee 1, Tamarind at Rs. 30 and Mango at Rs. 10, per tree. Item 13—The number was taken from the Cattle Census. Cows were valued at Rs. 25, bulls and he and she buffaloes at Rs. 50, calves and sheep and goats at Rs. 5, horses and mares at Rs. 200, colts and fillies at Rs. 50 and asses at Rs. 25, per head. Item 14—The number was taken from the Administration Report and each plough with its auxiliaries was valued at Rs. 7 (Rs. 5 per plough and Rs. 2 for other implements.) Item 15—The number was taken from the Administration Report and from information supplied by the Commissioner of Police. Riding spring carts were valued at Rs. 100, loading carts at Rs. 50, Motor Buses at Rs. 10,000, Motor Cars at Rs. 4,000 and Motor Cycles at Rs. 900 each. Item 16—The number was fixed as per information supplied by the Chief Engineer. Each Motor Boat was valued at Rs. 9,000, each Vallam used for traffic and transport of passengers and goods at Rs. 150 and each dug-out used in houses for private persons estimated 20,000 at Rs. 50 Item 17—This was taken as one-sixth of the value of house property. Item 18—The number was taken from the Statistics of Travancore. Each Mill was valued at Rs. 10,000 and each Press at Rs. 5,000 Items 19, 20, 21 and 23—The figures were taken from the Administration Report and the Budget for 1921. Item 22—This is the value of imports of 1921. Item 24. The information was supplied by the Commissioner, Devikulam and the Presidents Municipal Councils of Alleppey and Quilon.

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Particulars of Changes made and of Taluks Comprised in the Divisions.

A. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

1. Trivandrum Division (Southern Division).—The old Divisions of Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum are amalgamated and form the present Trivandrum Division. In it are included the present Taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara, Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil.

2. Quilon Division (Central Division).—To the old Quilon Division are added the Pakuthies of Aryad North, Aryad South and Mararikulam South of the old Shertallay Taluk to form the present Quilon Division. It comprises the present Taluks of Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Shencottah, Quilon, Kunnattur, Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Mavelikara, Pathanamthitta, Tiruvalla and Ambalapuzha.

3. Kottayam Division (Northern Division).—The present Kottayam Division is formed by the inclusion of the Pakuthies of Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavoo, Kanjirapalli North, Kanjirapalli South and Poonjar of the old Peermade Taluk and the exclusion of the Pakuthies of Aryad North, Aryad South and Mararikulam South of the old Sherttallay Taluk, of the old Kottayam Division. The following present Taluks go to form this Division—Sherttallay, Vaikam, Kottayam, Changanachery, Minachil, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad and Parur.

4. Devikulam Division (High Range Division).—The old Devikulam Division minus the Pakuthies of Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakkadavoo, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South and Poonjar of the old Peermade Taluk form the present Division having as its component parts the present Taluks of Devikulam and Peermade.

B. NATURAL DIVISIONS.

1. Sea-Coast Division.—The Taluks of Agastiswaram, the Erachchakulam Pakuthy of Tovala Taluk the Pakuthies of Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakkulam, Kadiyapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel and Thiruvithamcode of Kalkulam Taluk Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara Trivandrum, Chirayinkil, Quilon, Karunagapalli, Kartigapalli, Ambalapuzha, Shertallay and the pakuthies of Varapuzhai, Kottuvalli, Ezhikkara, Parur, Puthenvelikkara, Vadakkekara and Puthenchira of Parur Taluk.

2. Inland Division.—The Taluks of Kottarakara, Kunnatur, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla, the Vallikode Pakuthy of Pathanamthitta, Vaikam, Kottayam, Changanachery the pakuthies of Ilakkad, Kidangoor and Kanakkari of Minachil, the pakuthies of Kothakulangara, Alwaye and Thrikkakara of Kunnatnad and the Pakuthies of Ayirur, Alangad, Kodungallur, Chengamnad, Parakkadavoo, Edappalli Vadakkumbhagam and Edappalli Thekkumbhagam of Parur Taluk.

3. Mountainous Division.—The Taluks of Tovala (all Pakuthies except Erachchakulam), Kalkulam (all Pakuthies except Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakkulam, Kadiyapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel and Thiruvithamcode), Nedumangad, Pattanapuram, Shencottah, Pathanamthitta (except Vallikode Pakuthy), Minachil (all Pakuthies except Ilakkad, Kidangoor and Kanakkari), Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad (all Pakuthies except Kothakulangara, Alwaye and Thrikkakara), Peermade and Devikulam.

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

NOTE:—1. The areas given in the table differ from those in the corresponding table of 1911 Census on the ground that

(*a*) certain hill tracts, left unsurveyed in 1911 were surveyed since and included in the total area,

(*b*) the Administrative Division of Padmanabhapuram was abolished and amalgamated with Trivandrum Division under the name of "Southern Division" and

(*c*) inter-divisional transfers were effected in the areas of Quilon (Central), Kottayam (Northern), and Devicolam (High Range) Divisions.

2. The State is now divided into three Natural Divisions, Sea-Coast, Inland and Mountainous, instead of the two Natural Divisions of 1911, Western and Eastern.

3. The number of villages given in the table, *viz.*, 3,897, is for occupied villages. This is exclusive of the 59 villages included in 19 Census Towns and 8 additional Municipal Towns separately censused during the decade, making a total of 3,956 against 3,955 in the last Census. The reason for the difference in number will be explained in the Report.

4. Two small tracts under British Administration, which are not included in this table lie within Travancore. They are Anjengo and Tangasserri and go by the name of Anjengo District. Its extent and population are:

	Area.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Anjengo District	One square mile	5,918	2,823	3,095

5. Talukwar statistics of area, houses and population, religion and literacy will be found in Provincial tables I and II at the end of the Volume.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

DIVISION.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	TOWNS.	VILLAGES.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
							PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
				Total.	In Towns	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STATE	***7,625***	***38***	***3,897***	***761,827***	***72,011***	***689,816***	***4,006,062***	***404,654***	***3,601,408***	***2,032,553***	***207,876***	***1,824,677***	***1,973,509***	***196,778***	***1,776,731***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS															
Southern	1,490	17	1,513	215,326	32,335	182,991	1,156,373	179,577	976,796	583,763	90,993	492,770	572,610	88,584	484,026
Central	2,593	12	1,275	281,714	25,210	256,504	1,487,178	140,198	1,346,980	751,884	72,155	679,729	735,294	68,043	667,251
Northern	2,422	9	994	252,946	14,466	238,480	1,305,590	84,879	1,220,711	665,123	44,728	620,395	640,467	40,151	600,316
High Range	1,120	..	115	11,841	..	11,841	56,921	..	56,921	31,783	..	31,783	25,138	..	25,138
NATURAL DIVISIONS.															
Sea-Coast	1,436	21	1,692	340,903	46,906	293,997	1,817,745	266,681	1,551,064	914,325	136,580	777,745	903,420	130,101	773,319
Inland	1,502	8	1,024	234,951	15,340	219,611	1,250,130	90,664	1,159,466	637,523	47,307	590,216	612,607	43,357	569,250
Mountainous	4,687	9	1,181	185,973	9,765	176,208	938,187	47,309	890,878	480,705	23,989	456,716	457,482	23,320	434,162

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

NOTE: The population figures given in this Table for the five previous Censuses represent the adjustments for the areas as they stand at this Census.

TABLE II.

Variation in Population Since 1875.

DIVISION.	PERSONS.						VARIATION, INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−)					NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875–1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−)
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE	***4,006,062***	***3,428,975***	***2,952,157***	***2,557,736***	***2,401,158***	***2,311,379***	***+577,087***	***+476,818***	***+394,421***	***+ 156,578***	***+ 89,779***	***+ 1,694,683***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS												
Southern	1,156,373	987,952	840,657	726,270	704,630	691,880	+ 168,421	+ 147,295	+ 114,387	+ 21,640	+ 12,750	+ 464,493
Central	1,487,178	1,270,907	1,099,787	978,432	891,863	856,260	+ 216,271	+ 171,120	+ 121,355	+ 86,569	+ 35,603	+ 630,918
Northern	1,305,590	1,130,027	988,935	835,972	797,813	760,010	+ 175,563	+ 141,092	+ 152,963	+ 38,159	+ 37,803	+ 545,580
High Range	56,921	40,089	22,778	17,062	6,852	3,229	+ 16,832	+ 17,311	+ 5,716	+ 10,210	+ 3,623	+ 53,692
NATURAL DIVISIONS												
Sea-Coast	1,817,745	1,582,739	1,367,432	1,204,865	1,142,761	1,118,056	+ 235,006	+ 215,307	+ 162,567	+ 62,104	+ 24,705	+ 699,689
Inland	1,250,130	1,078,447	930,363	811,140	752,964	722,396	+ 171,683	+ 148,084	+ 118,223	+ 58,176	+ 30,568	+ 527,734
Mountainous	938,187	767,789	654,362	541,731	505,433	470,927	+ 170,398	+ 113,427	+ 112,631	+ 36,298	+ 34,506	+ 467,260

DIVISION.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
STATE	***2,032,553***	***1,731,363***	***1,490,165***	***1,290,415***	***1,197,134***	***1,149,927***	***1,973,509***	***1,697,612***	***1,461,992***	***1,267,321***	***1,204,024***	***1,161,452***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS												
Southern	583,763	496,538	421,120	365,624	348,746	342,850	572,610	491,414	419,537	360,646	355,884	349,030
Central	751,884	639,349	553,772	490,231	443,538	425,873	735,294	631,558	546,015	488,201	448,325	430,387
Northern	665,123	572,590	501,922	424,027	401,195	379,627	640,467	557,437	487,013	411,945	396,618	380,383
High Range	31,783	22,886	13,351	10,533	3,655	1,577	25,138	17,203	9,427	6,529	3,197	1,652
NATURAL DIVISIONS												
Sea-Coast	914,325	793,602	684,612	602,687	564,405	551,986	903,420	789,137	682,820	602,178	578,356	566,070
Inland	637,523	548,491	473,709	414,395	380,667	363,587	612,607	529,956	456,654	396,745	372,297	358,809
Mountainous	480,705	389,270	331,844	272,333	252,062	234,354	457,482	378,519	322,518	268,398	253,371	236,573

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

NOTE:—The Number 3935 shown in column 2 of this Table includes the 3897 villages as per Table I and the 38 Towns of the State.

2. The travellers enumerated in encampments, boats, trains, etc., were excluded from the total population shown in the volumes of Village Statistics before the grouping of the Towns and villages into classes; and their population for each Administrative and Natural Division is shown in the last column of the Table.

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000		5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100,000		ENCAMPMENTS, RAILWAYS, BOATS, LANDING PLACES ETC.
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE	***3,935***	***4,006,062***	***1,670***	***363,453***	***937***	***688,629***	***849***	***1,184,626***	***427***	***1,215,532***	***39***	***255,930***	***9***	***118,285***	***3***	***89,513***	***1***	***71,656***	***18,438***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.																			
Southern .	1,530	1,156,373	920	156,110	259	185,935	229	321,786	109	304,747	10	66,798	1	10,651	1	34,187	1	71,656	4,593
Central .	1,287	1,487,178	357	109,542	396	291,575	369	513,271	151	412,345	9	63,848	3	35,110	2	55,326	..	..	6,161
Northern .	1,003	1,305,590	306	85,536	263	196,051	245	341,882	165	490,333	20	125,374	4	59,339	..	..	..	..	7,075
High Range .	115	56,921	87	12,265	19	15,068	6	7,687	2	8,107	..	..	1	13,185	..	..	..	..	609
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																			
Sea-Coast .	1,713	1,819,041	802	153,153	333	244,614	347	488,401	200	572,497	25	167,019	2	21,991	3	89,513	1	71,656	10,197
Inland .	1,032	1,250,130	279	86,106	309	229,126	286	394,277	143	401,696	10	62,767	5	71,955	..	..	..	..	4,203
Mountainous .	1,190	936,891	589	124,194	295	214,889	216	301,948	84	241,339	4	26,144	2	24,339	..	..	..	..	4,038

TABLE IV.

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION, SINCE 1881.

NOTE :—This Table shows the population of Towns at each of the last five enumerations, and distribution by Sex at the last three.

2. The Towns are arranged in this Table according to their population in 1921 and have been grouped in six classes.

CLASS.	LIMITS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER OF TOWNS.	CLASSIFICATION.	
			MUNICIPALITY.	TOWN.
I.	100,000 and over	..	..	..
II.	50,000 to 100,000	1	1	..
III.	20,000 to 50,000	3	3	..
IV.	10,000 to 20,000	8	8	..
V.	5,000 to 10,000	11	6	5
VI.	Under 5,000	15	1	14
	Total	38	19	19

3. There is no Town in the first class and hence Class I is not shown in the Table.

4. Towns with asterisks are those whose boundaries have been changed since 1911. Additions have been made to the areas of 5 of the towns and reduction made in one town since the last Census. The population as enumerated in 1921, of the areas added to or removed from, the towns, is shown below for each.

NO.	NAME OF TOWN.	POPULATION OF THE AREAS.	
		ADDED.	REMOVED.
1	Kottayam	3,045	..
2	Thiruvella	3,001	..
3	Shencottah	1,111	..
4	Kayencolam	187	..
5	Alwaye	1,638	..
6	Parur	..	879

5. The 38 Towns given in the Table consist of 19 Municipalities and 19 Towns. In 1911, there were only 7 Municipalities. Along with them, 4 Conservancy Towns were also separately censused then. These 4 Conservancy Towns and 8 other Conservancy Towns were made Municipalities during the last decade, making a total of 19 Municipalities. All these 19 Municipalities along with the 19 Towns were separately censused this time. For this reason, columns 5 to 13 and 15, 16, 18 and 19 cannot be filled in, in respect of 27 Towns and are therefore left blank.

6. The travellers are included in the population of the town in which they were enumerated.

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population with variation Since 1881.

SERIAL NO.	TOWN.	DIVISION.	MUNICIPALITY OR TOWN.	POPULATION.					VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−)				VARIATION IN PERIODS 1881—1921 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−).	MALES.			FEMALES.		
				1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	STATE.		***38***	***404,654***	***212,090***	***183,835***	***93,034***	***116,224***	***+192,564***	***+28,255***	***+90,801***	***−23,190***	***+ 288,430***	***207,876***	***107,668***	***93,629***	***196,778***	***104,422***	***90,206***
	CLASS II. (50,000 TO 100,000)		(1)	***72,784***	***63,561***	***57,882***	***27,887***	***41,173***	***+ 9,223***	***+ 5,679***	***+29,995***	***−13,286***	***+ 31,611***	***37,344***	***32,292***	***29,992***	***35,440***	***31,269***	***27,890***
1	Trivandrum	Southern	M	72,784	63,561	57,882	27,887	41,173	+ 9,223	+ 5,679	+ 29,995	— 13,286	+ 31,611	37,344	32,292	29,992	35,440	31,269	27,890
	CLASS III. (20,000 TO 50,000)		(3)	***91,615***	***74,387***	***66,391***	***49,330***	***55,876***	***+ 17,228***	***+ 7,996***	***+17,061***	***6,546***	***+ 35,739***	***46,944***	***37,572***	***33,363***	***44,671***	***36,815***	***33,028***
2	Nagercoil	Southern	M	34,406	29,883	25,782	11,187	16,534	+ 4,523	+ 4,101	+ 14,595	— 5,347	+ 17,872	16,994	14,553	12,520	17,412	15,330	13,262
3	Alleppey	Central	M	32,074	25,665	24,918	22,768	25,754	+ 6,409	+ 747	+ 2,150	— 2,986	+ 6,320	16,885	13,370	12,748	15,189	12,295	12,170
4	Quilon	Do.	M	25,135	18,839	15,691	15,375	13,588	+ 6,296	+ 3,148	+ 316	+ 1,787	+ 11,547	13,065	9,649	8,095	12,070	9,190	7,596
	CLASS IV. (10,000 TO 20,000)		(8)	***107,504***	***64,443***	***53,817***	***15,817***	***19,175***	***+ 43,061***	***+10,626***	***+38,000***	***− 3,358***	***+ 88,329***	***55,633***	***32,929***	***27,358***	***51,871***	***31,514***	***26,459***
5	Changanachery	Northern	M	18,955	17,242	14,264	...	...	+ 1,713	+ 2,978	...	...	...	9,814	8,826	7,166	9,141	8,416	7,098
6	Kottayam*	Do.	M	18,833	15,141	17,552	7,090	11,293	+ 3,692	— 2,411	+ 10,462	— 4,203	+ 7,540	9,855	7,863	9,147	8,978	7,278	8,405
7	Mavelikara	Central	M	12,209	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	6,263	...	...	5,946	...	...
8	Thiruvalla*	Do.	M	12,010	7,969	...	...	...	+ 4,041	...	...	...	...	6,292	4,268	..	5,718	3,701	...
9	Parur*	Northern	M	11,949	13,782	12,962	...	...	— 1,833	+ 820	...	...	...	6,320	7,067	6,771	5,629	6,715	6,191
10	Vaikom	Do.	M	11,259	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	5,840	...	...	5,419	...	...
11	Shencottah*	Central	M	11,241	10,309	9,039	8,727	7,882	+ 932	+ 1,270	+312	+ 845	+ 3,359	5,595	4,905	4,274	5,646	5,404	4,765
12	Attingal	Southern	M	11,048	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,654	...	...	5,394	...	...
	CLASS V. (5,000 TO 10,000)		(11)	***81,463***	***9,699***	***5,745***	...	...	***+ 71,764***	***+ 3,954***		...	...	***41,719***	***4,875***	***2,916***	***39,744***	***4,824***	***2,829***
13	Kayankulam*	Central	M	9,172	5,830	5,745	...	..	+3,342	+ 85	...	...	...	4,676	2,772	2,916	4,496	3,058	2,829
14	Padmanabhapuram	Southern	M	9,156	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,595	...	...	4,561	...	...
15	Ambalapuzha	Central	T	9,055	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,419	...	...	4,636	...	...
16	Haripad	Do.	M	8,699	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,442	...	...	4,257	...	...
17	Neyyattinkarai	Southern	M	8,033	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	4,176	...	...	3,857	...	...
18	Colachel	Do.	M	7,967	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,057	...	...	3,910	...	...
19	Alwaye*	Northern	M	6,772	3,869	...	...	..	+ 2,903	...	...	...	...	3,714	2,103	...	3,058	1,766	...
20	Punalur	Central	T	6,442	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,351	...	...	3,091	...	...
21	Ettumanur	Northern	T	5,609	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,902	...	...	2,707	...	...
22	Kraniel	Southern	T	5,541	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,760	...	...	2,781	...	...
23	Kottarakarai	Central	T	5,017	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,627	...	...	2,390	...	...
	CLASS VI. (UNDER 5,000)		(15)	***51,288***	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***26,236***	...	...	***25,052***	...	...
24	Shertallay	Northern	T	4,781	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,586	...	...	2,195	...	...
25	Karunagappally	Central	T	4,740	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,414	...	...	2,326	...	...
26	Bhoothapandy	Southern	T	4,585	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	...	...	2,363	...	...
27	Moovattupuzha	Northern	T	4,517	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,431	...	...	2,086	...	...
28	Achenputhur	Central	T	4,404		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,126	...	...	2,278	...	...
29	Thiruvithancode	Southern	T	4,273	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,177	...	...	2,096	...	...
30	Suchindram	Do.	T	3,620	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	...	...	1,838	...	...
31	Warkalai	Do.	T	3,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	...	...	1,760	...	...
32	Cape	Do.	T	3,304	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,657	...	...	1,647	...	...
33	Kuzhithurai	Do.	M	3,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,592	...	...	1,568	...	...
34	Balaramapuram	Do.	T	3,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	...	...	1,452	...	...
35	Minachil	Northern	T	2,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,266	...	...	938	...	...
36	Nedumangad	Southern	T	1,833	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	...	...	892	...	...
37	Thiruvattar	Do.	T	1,631	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	799	...	...	832	...	...
38	Parassala	Do.	T	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	781	...	...

* See note on the title page

TABLE V.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

Note:— "Others" in this table include Jews, Buddhists, Zoroastrians and Jains and they are distributed in the several towns as follows:

DIVISION AND STATE.	MUNICIPALITY OR TOWN.		OTHERS.							
			BUDDHIST.		JAIN.		JEW.		ZOROASTRIAN.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
STATE			***8***	***7***	***3***	***30***	***144***	***114***	***6***	..
Southern Division	Trivandrum	(M)	6	4	..	..	3	4	..	..
Central Division	Quilon	(M)	2	3	..	..	4	..	1	..
Do.	Alleppey	(M)	..	..	3	30	..	..	5	..
Northern Division	Alwaye	(M)	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..
Do.	Parur	(M)	..	..	..	..	133	102	..	..

2. The travellers are included in the population of the town in which they were enumerated.

TABLE V.

Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

DIVISION AND STATE.	MUNICIPALITY OR TOWN.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE	***Total 38 Towns***	***404,654***	***207,876***	***196,778***	***267,877***	***136,580***	***131,297***	***47,332***	***24,765***	***22,567***	***89,115***	***46,358***	***42,757***	***18***	***12***	***6***	***312***	***161***	***151***
SOUTHERN	***Total 17 Towns***	***179,577***	***90,993***	***88,584***	***133,457***	***67,531***	***65,926***	***17,920***	***9,274***	***8,646***	***28,182***	***14,178***	***14,004***	***1***	***1***	...	***17***	***9***	***8***
"	Trivandrum Municipality	72,784	37,344	35,440	57,754	29,631	28,123	5,488	2,949	2,539	9,525	4,755	4,770	...	...	...	17	9	8
"	Nagercoil Do.	34,406	16,994	17,412	25,654	12,776	12,878	3,285	1,599	1,686	5,467	2,619	2,848	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Attingal Do.	11,048	5,654	5,394	9,684	4,886	4,798	1,214	677	537	150	91	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Padmanabhapuram Do.	9,156	4,595	4,561	6,935	3,465	3,470	1,166	562	604	1,055	568	487	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Neyyattinkarai Do.	8,033	4,176	3,857	4,754	2,437	2,317	520	289	231	2,759	1,450	1,309	...	...	...		...	...
"	Colachel Do.	7,967	4,057	3,910	3,023	1,513	1,510	1,472	745	727	3,472	1,799	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Eraniel Town	5,541	2,760	2,781	4,659	2,322	2,337	66	26	30	816	402	414	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Bhoothapandy Do.	4,585	2,222	2,363	2,757	1,319	1,438	1,112	534	578	716	369	347	...	..	...	...	...	...
"	Thiruvithancode Do.	4,273	2,177	2,096	1,987	1,035	952	2,026	1,011	1,015	260	131	129	...	...	...	.	...	...
"	Suchindrum Do.	3,620	1,782	1,838	3,433	1,701	1,732	...	...	...	187	81	106	...	...	...	...		...
"	Varkalai Do.	3,612	1,852	1,760	3,374	1,693	1,681	208	136	72	30	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Cape Do.	3,304	1,657	1,647	1,011	509	502	106	57	49	2,187	1,091	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kuzhithurai Municipality	3,160	1,592	1,568	2,306	1,154	1,152	161	87	74	693	351	342	...	...	..	...	...	...
"	Balaramapuram Town	3,082	1,630	1,452	1,830	974	856	750	404	346	502	252	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Nedumangad Do.	1,833	941	892	1,518	770	748	269	149	120	45	21	24	1	1	...	...	...	...
"	Thiruvettar Do.	1,631	799	832	1,624	797	827	2	...	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Parasalai Do.	1,542	761	781	1,154	549	605	75	39	36	313	173	140	...	..	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL	***Total 12 Towns***	***140,198***	***72,155***	***68,043***	***86,617***	***44,084***	***42,533***	***22,081***	***11,485***	***10,596***	***31,448***	***16,568***	***14,880***	***4***	***3***	***1***	***48***	***15***	***33***
"	Alleppey Municipality	32,074	16,885	15,189	14,823	7,841	6,982	8,482	4,355	4,127	8,731	4,681	4,050	...	...	...	38	8	30
"	Quilon Do.	25,135	13,065	12,070	13,128	6 783	6,345	4,772	2,538	2,234	7,222	3,735	3,487	3	2	1	10	7	3
"	Mavelikara Do.	12,209	6,263	5,946	8,056	4,112	3,944	29	22	7	4,124	2,129	1,995	...	...	...	...	..	...
"	Tiruvalla Do.	12,010	6,292	5,718	7,149	3,654	3,495	152	93	59	4,709	2,545	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Shencottah Do.	11,241	5,595	5,646	10,099	5,016	5,083	1,081	542	539	60	36	24	1	1	...	...	...	...
"	Kayankulam Do.	9,172	4,676	4,496	5,442	2,759	2,683	1,842	917	925	1,888	1,000	888	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Ambalapuzha Town	9,055	4,419	4,636	7,767	3,768	3,999	815	405	410	473	246	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Haripad Municipality	8,699	4,442	4,257	6,250	3,161	3,089	643	338	305	1,806	943	863	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Punalur Town	6,442	3,351	3,091	4,120	2,129	1,991	1,108	612	496	1,214	610	604	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kottarakara Do.	5,017	2,627	2,390	3,027	1,561	1,466	1,050	577	473	940	489	451	...	...	..	...	...	...
"	Karunagapalli Do.	4,740	2,414	2,326	3,543	1,757	1,786	1,065	582	483	132	75	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Achenpathur Do.	4,404	2,126	2,278	3,213	1,543	1,670	1,042	504	538	149	79	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN	***Total 9 Towns***	***84,879***	***44,728***	***40,151***	***47,803***	***24,965***	***22,838***	***7,331***	***4,006***	***3,325***	***29,485***	***15,612***	***13,873***	***13***	***8***	***5***	***247***	***137***	***110***
"	Changanacherry Municipality	18,955	9,814	9,141	8,968	4,563	4,405	2,078	1,096	982	7,909	4,155	3,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Kottayam Do.	18,833	9,855	8,978	9,047	4,737	4,310	861	494	367	8,917	4,619	4,298	8	5	3	...	...	...
"	Parur Do.	11,949	6,320	5,629	8,565	4,448	4,117	627	380	247	2,522	1,359	1,163	...	...	..	235	133	102
"	Vaikom Do.	11,259	5,840	5,419	9,626	4,936	4,690	240	139	101	1,393	765	628	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Alwaye Do.	6,772	3,714	3,058	2,686	1,485	1,201	1,412	756	656	2,652	1,469	1,183	...	...	...	12	4	8
"	Ettumanur Town	5,609	2,902	2,707	2,486	1,258	1,228	427	238	189	2,696	1,406	1,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Shertallai Do.	4,781	2,586	2,195	3,282	1,798	1,484	280	140	140	1,219	648	571	..	...	...	...	...	...
"	Muvattupuzha Do.	4,517	2,431	2,086	2,389	1,279	1,110	1,379	746	633	744	403	341	5	3	2	...	...	...
"	Minachil Do.	2,204	1,266	938	754	461	293	17	17	...	1,433	788	645	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

TABLE VI.

Religion.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			JEW.			BUDDHIST.			ZORO-ASTRIAN.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
STATE	***4,006,062***	***2,032,553***	***1,973,509***	***2,549,664***	***1,284,934***	***1,264,730***	***270,478***	***140,396***	***130,082***	***1,172,934***	***600,507***	***572,427***	***12,637***	***6,529***	***6,108***	***274***	***157***	***117***	***36***	***21***	***15***	***6***	***6***	..	***33***	***3***	***30***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.																											
Southern	1,156,373	583,763	572,610	808,581	407,135	401,446	78,969	39,881	39,088	262,681	133,524	129,157	6,125	3,214	2,911	7	3	4	10	6	4	..	.	..	..	..	..
Central	1,487,178	751,884	735,294	1,019,707	511,528	508,179	111,221	57,388	53,833	355,221	182,464	172,757	981	489	492	4	4	..	5	2	3	6	6	..	33	3	30
Northern	1,365,590	665,123	640,467	679,932	343,802	336,130	78,621	42,010	36,611	543,103	277,335	265,768	3,654	1,813	1,841	263	150	113	17	13	4	..	.	..	..	..	..
High Range	56,921	31,783	25,138	41,444	22,469	18,975	1,667	1,117	550	11,929	7,184	4,745	1,877	1,013	864	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																											
Sea-Coast	1,817,745	914,325	903,420	1,284,836	642,397	642,439	145,346	74,301	71,045	384,572	196,060	188,512	2,675	1,397	1,278	262	153	109	15	8	7	6	6	..	33	3	30
Inland	1,250,130	637,523	612,607	729,598	369,482	360,116	59,712	31,531	28,181	460,105	236,135	223,970	697	365	332	12	4	8	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mountainous	938,187	480,705	457,482	535,230	273,055	262,175	65,420	34,564	30,856	328,257	168,312	159,945	9,265	4,767	4,498	..	..	..	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

This Table is divided into two parts :

Part I gives the State Summary wherein statistics for all the eight religions returned are given.

2. Part II. deals with the Divisions (Administrative and Natural) and shows figures for the four religions, Hindu, Musalman, Christian and Animist, and for "others" under which are included Buddhist, Jew, Jain and Zoroastrian.

3. In Part I, State totals are given for each year up to five years of age. Thereafter, the ages are grouped into quinquennial periods up to 70; and the remaining ages are shewn as "70 and over".

4. In Part II, figures are given for a less number of age periods viz., 0-1, 1-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 and 60 and over.

5. Age periods for which there are no figures are omitted in the Table.

6. The figures for municipalities and towns are not given agreeably to the instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India.

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE

Age, Sex and Civil

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	**Total**	**4,806 062**	**2,032,553**	**1,973,509**	**2,126,575**	**1,173,535**	**953,040**	**1,569,896**	**787,428**	**782,468**	**309,591**	**71,590**	**238.001**
	0-1	111,547	55,734	55,813	111,547	55,734	55,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	73,458	36,677	36,781	73,458	36,677	36,781	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	114,715	57,352	57,363	114,715	57,352	57,363	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3-4	122,884	61,094	61,790	122,884	61,094	61,790	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	109,585	55,354	54,231	109,585	55,354	54,231	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	532,189	266,211	265,978	532,189	266,211	265,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	541,618	272,589	269,029	540,916	272,370	268,546	646	210	436	56	9	47
	10-15	511,280	262,894	248,386	495,864	261,392	234,472	14,935	1,422	13,513	481	80	401
	15-20	393,457	193,544	199,943	276,627	176,373	100,254	113,297	16,704	96,593	3,533	437	3,096
	20-25	365,351	178,940	186,411	136,460	108,012	28,448	217,687	68,535	149,152	11,204	2,393	8,811
	25-30	348,475	173,600	174,875	60,621	47,614	13,007	269,172	120,963	148,209	18,682	5,023	13,659
	30-35	275,722	141,083	134,639	23,843	15,968	7,875	228,845	119,120	109,725	23,034	5,995	17,039
	35-40	261,501	140,322	121,179	15,231	8,559	6,672	217,871	124,684	93,187	28,399	7,079	21,320
	40-45	205,891	107,939	97,952	10,869	4,873	5,996	159,972	95,676	64,296	35,050	7,390	27,660
	45-50	170,572	92,313	78,259	8,553	3,561	4,992	127,106	81,047	46,059	34,913	7,705	27,208
	50-55	136,775	71,065	65,710	7,774	2,680	5,094	89,010	60,081	28,929	39,991	8,304	31,687
	55-60	88,800	47,459	41,341	4,935	1,729	3,206	54,681	39,046	15,635	29,181	6,684	22,500
	60-65	80,176	39,251	40,925	5,685	1,785	3,900	38,984	29,627	9,357	35,507	7,839	27,668
	65-70	39,705	20,398	19,307	2,820	996	1,824	18,303	14,586	3,717	18,582	4,816	13,766
	70 & over	54,550	24,975	29,575	4,188	1,412	2,776	19,387	15,727	3,660	30,975	7,836	23,139
HINDU	**Total**	**2,549.664**	**1,284,934**	**1,264,730**	**1.361,085**	**753,217**	**607.868**	**967.727**	**493.551**	**484,176**	**220,852**	**48,166**	**172,686**
	0-1	70,775	35,344	35,431	70,775	35,344	35,431	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	44,938	22,363	22,575	44,938	22,363	22,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	70,140	34,890	35,250	70,140	34,890	35,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3-4	76,573	38,006	38,567	76,573	38,006	38,567	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	67,496	34,065	33,431	67,496	34,065	33,431	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	329,922	164,668	165,254	329,922	164,668	165,254	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	332,301	166,632	165,669	331,913	166,533	165,380	355	94	261	33	5	28
	10-15	317,329	163,316	154,013	309,149	162,676	146,473	7,826	589	7,237	354	51	303
	15-20	249,426	121,054	128,372	184,691	114,732	69,959	62,048	6,042	56,006	2,687	280	2,407
	20-25	233,141	113,902	119,239	98,198	77,297	20,901	126,289	34,900	91,389	8,654	1,705	6,949
	25-30	225,289	111,285	114,004	45,858	35,898	9,960	165,210	71,751	93,459	14,221	3,636	10,585
	30-35	179,527	91,008	88,519	18,353	12,558	5,795	144,038	74,175	69,863	17,136	4,275	12,861
	35-40	169,761	90,379	79,382	11,639	6,758	4,881	137,519	78,663	58,856	20,603	4,958	5,6415
	40-45	135,783	70,453	65,330	7,893	3,682	4,211	102,760	61,719	41,041	25,130	5,052	20,078
	45-50	112,098	60,083	52,015	6,156	2,642	3,514	81,202	52,302	28,900	24,740	5,139	19,601
	50-55	91,309	46,784	44,525	5,500	1,914	3,586	57,327	39,304	18,023	28,482	5,566	22,916
	55-60	58,291	30,791	27,500	3,381	1,187	2,194	34,610	25,315	9,295	20,300	4,289	16,011
	60-65	53,921	25,789	28,132	3,867	1,183	2,684	25,033	19,388	5,645	25,021	5,218	19,803
	65-70	25,782	12,951	12,831	1,862	620	1,242	11,301	9,245	2,056	12,619	3,086	9,533
	70 & over	35,784	15,839	19,945	2,705	869	1,834	12,209	10,064	2,145	20,872	4,906	15,966
MUSALMAN	**Total**	**270,478**	**140,396**	**130,082**	**148.337**	**84,197**	**64.140**	**104.232**	**52.250**	**51.982**	**17.909**	**3.949**	**13.960**
	0-1	7,665	3,856	3,809	7,665	3,856	3,809	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	5,176	2,603	2,573	5,176	2,603	2,573	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	8,122	4,083	4,039	8,122	4,083	4,039	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3-4	8,626	4,425	4,201	8,626	4,425	4,201	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	8,062	4,033	4,029	8,062	4,033	4,029	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	37,651	19,000	18,651	37,651	19,000	18,651	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	38,696	19,757	18,939	38,564	19,684	18,880	118	71	47	14	2	12
	10-15	36,255	18,942	17,313	35,274	18,857	16,417	951	80	871	30	5	25
	15-20	25,987	13,233	12,754	18,361	12,575	5,786	7,350	631	6,719	276	27	249
	20-25	24,843	12,348	12,495	9,791	8,432	1,359	14,270	3,750	10,520	782	166	616
	25-30	23,510	11,608	11,902	4,105	3,461	644	18,237	7,814	10,423	1,168	333	835
	30-35	18,401	9,481	8,920	1,380	939	441	15,594	8,175	7,419	1,427	367	1,060
	35-40	17,051	9,466	7,585	805	416	389	14,563	8,672	5,891	1,683	378	1,305
	40-45	13,728	7,358	6,370	621	246	375	10,884	6,758	4,126	2,223	354	1,869
	45-50	10,373	5,933	4,440	432	151	281	8,013	5,393	2,620	1,928	389	1,539
	50-55	8,454	4,632	3,822	405	115	290	5,783	4,066	1,717	2,266	451	1,815
	55-60	4,950	2,892	2,058	244	70	174	3,285	2,524	761	1,421	298	1,123
	60-65	4,966	2,663	2,303	328	97	231	2,621	2,134	487	2,017	432	1,585
	65-70	2,238	1,307	931	140	61	79	1,146	973	173	952	273	679
	70 & over	3,375	1,776	1,599	236	93	143	1,417	1,209	208	1,722	474	1,248
CHRISTIAN.	**Total**	**1,172,934**	**600,507**	**572,427**	**610,206**	**332.349**	**277.857**	**492.543**	**248.919**	**243.624**	**70.185**	**19,239**	**50,946**
	0-1	32,838	16,414	16,424	32,838	16,414	16,424	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	23,135	11,605	11,530	23,135	11,605	11,530	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	36,058	18,180	17,878	36,058	18,180	17,878	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3-4	37,280	18,476	18,804	37,280	18,476	18,804	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	34,620	17,072	16,548	33,620	17,072	16,548	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	162,931	81,747	81,184	162,931	81,747	81,184	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	169,004	85,392	83,612	168,826	85,345	83,481	169	45	124	9	2	7
	10-15	156,081	79,789	76,292	149,881	79,017	70,864	6,104	749	5,355	96	23	72
	15-20	116,768	58,617	58,151	72,694	48,520	24,174	43,509	9,968	33,541	565	129	436
	20-25	106,144	52,116	54,028	27,999	21,928	6,052	76,396	29,660	46,736	1,758	518	1,240
	25-30	98,450	50,085	48,365	10,390	8,057	2,333	84,806	40,992	43,814	3,254	1,036	2,218
	30-35	76,763	40,069	36,694	3,988	2,393	1,595	68,366	36,346	32,020	4,409	1,330	3,079
	35-40	73,831	39,978	33,853	2,699	1,332	1,367	65,084	36,933	28,151	6,048	1,713	4,335
	40-45	55,644	29,716	25,928	2,282	909	1,373	45,747	26,849	18,898	7,615	1,958	5,657
	45-50	47,576	25,994	21,582	1,922	747	1,175	37,488	23,099	14,389	8,166	2,148	6,018
	50-55	36,564	19,387	17,177	1,819	632	1,187	25,581	16,496	9,085	9,164	2,259	6,905
	55-60	25,301	13,615	11,686	1,288	464	824	16,616	11,075	5,541	7,397	2,076	5,321
	60-65	21,048	10,655	10,393	1,456	493	963	11,192	7,994	3,198	8,400	2,168	6,232
	65-70	11,586	6,084	5,502	806	311	495	5,805	4,325	1,480	4,975	1,448	3,527
	70 & over	15,243	7,263	7,980	1,234	444	790	5,680	4,388	1,292	8,329	2,431	5,898

VII.

TABLE VII.

Age Sex, and Civil Condition.

Condition Part I.—State.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total	**12,637**	**6,529**	**6,108**	**6,756**	**3,664**	**3,092**	**5,244**	**2,631**	**2,613**	**637**	**234**	**403**
	0-1	258	115	143	258	115	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	202	102	100	202	102	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	385	195	190	385	195	190	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3-4	394	181	213	394	181	213	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	403	183	220	403	183	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANIMIST.	Total 0-5	1,642	776	866	1,642	776	866	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	1,571	787	784	1,569	787	782	2	..	2	..	..	..
	10-15	1,584	829	755	1,529	824	705	54	4	50	1	1	..
	15-20	1,242	590	652	855	527	328	382	62	320	5	1	4
	20-25	1,185	557	628	467	333	134	708	220	488	10	4	6
	25-30	1,196	602	594	257	189	68	900	395	505	39	18	21
	30-35	998	505	493	116	74	42	821	409	412	61	22	39
	35-40	835	488	347	85	53	32	685	405	280	65	30	35
	40-45	717	403	314	71	36	35	565	341	224	81	26	55
	45-50	511	293	218	42	20	22	391	244	147	78	29	49
	50-55	433	254	179	47	18	29	309	208	101	77	28	49
	55-60	250	156	94	19	7	12	165	128	37	66	21	45
	60-65	235	142	93	33	11	22	135	111	24	67	20	47
	65-70	93	52	41	10	3	7	48	40	8	35	9	26
	70 & over	145	95	50	14	6	8	79	64	15	52	25	27
	Total	**36**	**21**	**15**	**21**	**11**	**10**	**14**	**0**	**4**	**1**	..	**1**
	3-4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
BUDDHIST.	10-15	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	20-25	9	6	3	6	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	..
	25 30	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	30-35	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	35-40	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
	40-45	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	50-55	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	1
	Total	**274**	**157**	**117**	**155**	**94**	**61**	**119**	**63**	**56**	..	..	..
	0-1	9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 4	10	6	4	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	38	20	18	38	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	37	19	18	36	19	17	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10-15	25	16	9	25	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	28	17	11	22	17	5	6	..	6	..	..	..
	20-25	25	10	15	8	8	..	17	2	15	..	..	..
	25-30	20	12	8	8	6	2	12	6	6	..	..	..
JEW.	30-35	26	17	9	4	3	1	22	14	8	..	..	..
	35-40	19	10	9	2	..	2	17	10	7	..	..	..
	40-45	13	8	5	1	..	1	12	8	4	..	..	..
	45-50	13	10	3	1	1	..	12	9	3	..	..	..
	50-55	10	6	4	3	1	2	7	5	2	..	..	..
	55-60	8	5	3	3	..	2	5	4	1	..	..	..
	60-65	4	1	3	1	1	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
	65-70	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	70 & over	3	2	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Total	**33**	**3**	**30**	**12**	..	**12**	**16**	**3**	**13**	**5**	..	**5**
	0-1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
	15-20	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20-25	4	1	3	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
	25-30	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
JAIN.	30-35	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	35-40	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	40-45	5	..	5	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	1
	45-50	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1
	50-55	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	60-65	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	65-70	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Total	**6**	**6**	..	**3**	**3**	..	**1**	**1**	..	**2**	**2**	..
ZOROASTRIAN	5-10	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-30	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-35	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	60-65	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition. Part II.—Division.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Southern Division. (Administrative.)						
ALL RELIGIONS.	***Total***	***1,156,373***	***583,763***	***572,610***	***356,115***	***284,115***	***210,214***	***212,894***	***17,434***	***75,601***
	0— 1	32,077	15,882	16,195	15,882	16,195	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	121,745	61,024	60,721	61,024	60,721	..	..	..	..
	5—10	159,228	79,666	79,562	79,646	79,488	20	67	..	..
	10—15	148,632	76,488	72,144	76,299	69,498	180	2,583	9	63
	15—20	115,869	56,549	59,320	54,941	34,888	1,554	23,638	54	794
	20—30	204,947	99,953	104,994	56,642	13,782	41,942	84,493	1,369	6,719
	30—40	153,679	79,149	74,530	8,079	4,267	68,095	57,602	2,975	12,661
	40—50	108,297	57,758	50,539	2,147	2,644	51,791	29,592	3,820	18,304
	50—60	63,134	33,545	29,589	841	1,496	28,887	10,886	3,817	17,207
	60 and over.	48,765	23,749	25,016	614	1,136	17,745	4,634	5,390	19,846
HINDU	***Total***	***808,581***	***407,135***	***401,446***	***248,127***	***195,983***	***146,657***	***148,372***	***12,351***	***57,091***
	0— 1	22,957	11,384	11,573	11,384	11,573	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	83,483	41,644	41,839	41,644	41,839	..	..	..	..
	5—10	109,402	54,650	54,752	54,635	54,696	15	49	..	7
	10—15	102,095	52,656	49,489	52,516	47,305	135	2,083	5	51
	15—20	80,259	39,611	40,648	38,446	23,673	1,123	16,373	42	602
	20—30	143,680	70,116	73,564	40,484	9,893	28,633	58,518	999	5,155
	30—40	107,477	55,236	52,241	6,286	3,123	46,848	39,698	2,102	9,420
	40—50	77,203	40,772	36,431	1,669	1,900	36,407	20,965	2,696	13,566
	50—60	46,208	24,069	22,139	621	1,130	20,714	7,829	2,734	13,180
	60 and over.	35,817	16,997	18,820	442	851	12,782	2,857	3,773	15,112
MUSALMAN.	***Total***	***78,969***	***39,881***	***39,088***	***24,508***	***18,772***	***14,390***	***15,437***	***983***	***4,879***
	0— 1	1,875	915	960	915	960	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	8,776	4,450	4,326	4,450	4,326	..	..	..	..
	5—10	11,390	5,761	5,629	5,760	5,620	1	9	..	..
	10—15	10,483	5,410	5,073	5,393	4,776	17	286	..	11
	15—20	7,667	3,670	3,997	3,547	1,716	118	2,197	5	84
	20—30	13,984	6,630	7,354	3,822	750	2,717	6,067	91	537
	30—40	10,293	5,223	5,070	415	282	4,623	3,938	185	850
	40—50	7,208	3,828	3,380	104	171	3,529	1,999	195	1,210
	50—60	3,975	2,231	1,744	46	93	2,001	688	184	963
	60 and over.	3,318	1,763	1,555	56	78	1,384	253	323	1,224
CHRISTIAN.	***Total***	***262,681***	***133,524***	***129,157***	***81,651***	***67,868***	***47,908***	***47,851***	***3,965***	***13,438***
	0— 1	7,106	3,523	3,583	3,547	3,583	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	28,977	14,699	14,278	14,699	14,278	..	..	..	..
	5—10	37,721	18,888	18,833	18,884	18,825	4	8	..	..
	10—15	35,270	18,011	17,259	17,980	17,053	28	205	3	1
	15—20	27,344	12,981	14,363	12,674	9,311	301	4,945	6	107
	20—30	46,060	22,609	23,451	11,993	3,007	10,350	19,433	266	1,011
	30—40	34,964	18,174	16,790	1,285	812	16,231	13,621	658	2,357
	40—50	23,207	12,759	10,448	339	541	11,530	6,430	890	3,477
	50—60	12,603	7,020	5,583	161	261	5,987	2,304	872	3,018
	60 and over.	9,429	4,860	4,569	113	197	3,477	905	1,270	3,467
ANIMIST.	***Total***	***6,125***	***3,214***	***2,911***	***1,823***	***1,487***	***1,256***	***1,231***	***135***	***193***
	0— 1	138	60	78	60	78	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	509	231	278	231	278	..	..	..	..
	5—10	712	366	346	366	345	..	1	..	..
	10—15	783	410	373	409	364	..	9	1	..
	15—20	597	287	310	274	186	12	123	1	1
	20—30	1,218	594	624	340	132	241	474	13	18
	30—40	944	515	429	92	50	393	345	30	34
	40—50	678	399	279	35	32	325	196	39	51
	50—60	345	223	122	13	12	183	64	27	46
	60 and over.	201	129	72	3	10	102	19	24	43
OTHERS.	***Total***	***17***	***9***	***8***	***6***	***5***	***3***	***3***	..	..
	0— 1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
	10—15	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	20—30	5	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..
	30—40	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	40—50	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	50—60	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
	60 and over.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition. Part II.—Division.—(*Continued*).

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Central Division. (Administrative.)									
ALL RELIGIONS.	***Total***	***1,487,178***	***751,884***	***735,294***	***436,171***	***358,985***	***289,629***	***286,280***	***26,084***	***90,029***
	0—1	42,233	21,077	21,156	21,077	21,156	..	..	..	..
	1—5	156,550	78,502	78,048	78,502	78,048	..	..	..	..
	5—10	197,561	99,698	97,863	99,590	97,673	108	166	..	24
	10—15	190,170	97,444	92,726	97,016	88,211	398	4,380	30	135
	15—20	145,503	71,085	74,418	65,874	38,730	5,065	34,530	146	1,158
	20—30	263,425	129,207	134,218	57,944	17,571	68,448	107,961	2,815	8,686
	30—40	197,642	103,380	94,262	9,591	6,170	89,103	73,872	4,686	14,220
	40—50	140,429	73,711	66,718	3,312	4,443	65,141	41,864	5,258	20,411
	50—60	86,458	45,119	41,339	1,669	3,401	37,998	17,261	5,452	20,677
	60 and over	67,207	32,661	34,546	1,596	3,582	23,368	6,246	7,697	24,718
HINDU.	***Total***	***1,109,707***	***511,528***	***508,179***	***299,768***	***247,572***	***192,558***	***190,855***	***19,202***	***69,752***
	0—1	28,374	14,133	14,241	14,133	14,241	..	..	..	..
	1—5	103,311	51,693	51,618	51,693	51,618	..	..	..	..
	5—10	129,810	65,309	64,501	65,276	64,394	33	93	..	14
	10—15	127,091	65,207	61,884	64,982	59,395	201	2,377	24	112
	15—20	99,047	47,372	51,675	44,886	29,674	2,384	21,090	102	911
	20—30	183,009	89,210	93,799	45,442	14,455	41,087	72,257	2,181	7,087
	30—40	139,335	72,197	67,138	8,170	5,022	60,337	50,774	3,690	11,342
	40—50	99,989	51,900	48,089	2,711	3,455	45,271	28,806	3,918	15,828
	50—60	61,675	31,829	29,846	1,312	2,627	26,654	11,446	3,863	15,773
	60 and over	48,066	22,678	25,388	1,163	2,691	16,091	4,012	5,424	18,685
MUSALMAN.	***Total***	***111,221***	***57,388***	***53,833***	***34,193***	***26,728***	***21,677***	***21,343***	***1,518***	***5,762***
	0—1	3,268	1,643	1,625	1,643	1,625	..	..	..	..
	1—5	12,484	6,260	6,224	6,260	6,224	..	..	..	..
	5—10	15,776	8,021	7,755	7,956	7,718	65	30	..	7
	10—15	14,798	7,568	7,230	7,528	6,856	39	369	1	5
	15—20	10,713	5,450	5,263	5,208	2,436	234	2,727	8	100
	20—30	19,937	9,832	10,105	4,722	798	4,906	8,715	204	592
	30—40	14,436	7,814	6,622	537	344	7,005	5,370	272	908
	40—50	9,828	5,351	4,477	153	295	4,926	2,767	272	1,415
	50—60	5,660	3,119	2,541	84	218	2,724	1,027	311	1,296
	60 and over	4,321	2,330	1,991	102	214	1,778	338	450	1,439
CHRISTIAN.	***Total***	***355,221***	***182,464***	***172,757***	***101,945***	***84,440***	***75,173***	***73,853***	***5,346***	***14,464***
	0—1	10,571	5,293	5,278	5,293	5,278	..	..	..	..
	1—5	40,652	20,498	20,154	20,498	20,154	..	..	..	..
	5—10	51,835	26,300	25,535	26,290	24,491	10	41	..	3
	10—15	48,151	24,611	23,540	24,449	21,899	157	1,623	5	18
	15—20	35,644	18,220	17,424	15,745	6,597	2,439	10,682	36	145
	20—30	60,294	30,075	30,219	7,746	2,305	21,900	26,912	429	1,002
	30—40	43,715	23,284	20,431	878	798	21,688	17,672	718	1,961
	40—50	30,512	16,413	14,099	443	689	14,904	10,254	1,066	3,156
	50—60	19,066	10,138	8,928	273	554	8,591	4,777	1,274	3,597
	60 and over	14,781	7,632	7,149	330	675	5,484	1,892	1,818	4,582
ANIMIST.	***Total***	***981***	***489***	***492***	***260***	***232***	***213***	***215***	***16***	***45***
	0—1	18	8	10	8	10	..	..	..	..
	1—5	101	51	50	51	50	..	..	..	..
	5—10	136	67	69	67	68	..	1	..	..
	10—15	125	57	68	56	57	1	11	..	..
	15—20	98	43	55	35	23	8	30	..	2
	20—30	172	84	88	31	11	52	72	1	5
	30—40	146	79	67	6	6	68	52	5	9
	40—50	94	47	47	5	3	40	34	2	10
	50—60	55	33	22	..	2	29	11	4	9
	60 and over	36	20	16	1	2	15	4	4	10
OTHERS.	***Total***	***48***	***15***	***33***	***5***	***13***	***8***	***14***	***2***	***6***
	0—1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	1—5	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	5—10	4	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..
	10—15	5	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..
	15—20	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	20—30	13	6	7	3	2	3	5	..	..
	30—40	10	6	4	..	..	5	4	1	..
	40—50	6	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	2
	50—60	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	60 and over	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition.

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition Part II.—Division.—(*Continued*).

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Division. (Administrative.)										
	Total	***1,305,590***	***665,123***	***640,467***	***363,756***	***298,522***	***274,351***	***271,435***	***27,016***	***70,510***
ALL RELIGIONS.	0— 1	35,978	18,160	17,818	18,160	17,818	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	137,576	68,679	68,897	68,679	68,897	..	..	..	..
	5—10	179,698	90,678	89,020	90,591	88,805	78	200	9	15
	10—15	164,497	85,031	79,466	84,174	73,337	818	5,928	39	201
	15—20	125,217	62,130	63,087	51,972	25,237	9,926	36,830	232	1,020
	20—30	230,774	115,053	115,721	37,250	9,537	74,633	99,626	3,170	6,558
	30—40	176,711	93,154	83,557	6,268	4,014	81,879	68,534	5,007	11,009
	40—50	123,313	65,760	57,553	2,865	3,822	57,176	37,888	5,719	15,843
	50—60	74,209	38,760	35,449	1,854	3,319	31,344	16,086	5,562	16,044
	60 and over	57,617	27,718	29,899	1,943	3,736	18,497	6,343	7,278	19,820
	Total	***679,932***	***343,802***	***336,130***	***193,089***	***155,940***	***134,971***	***135,852***	***15,742***	***44,338***
HINDU.	0— 1	18,567	9,385	9,182	9,385	9,182	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	68,976	34,419	34,557	34,419	34,557	..	..	..	..
	5—10	89,390	44,854	44,536	44,807	44,413	42	117	5	6
	10—15	81,994	42,508	39,486	42,254	37,172	234	2,176	20	138
	15—20	65,934	31,430	33,604	28,850	15,560	2,446	17,266	134	778
	20—30	121,206	60,133	61,073	24,929	6,088	33,094	50,136	2,110	4,849
	30—40	95,805	49,935	45,870	4,390	2,465	42,418	36,046	3,127	7,359
	40—50	67,491	35,670	31,821	1,879	2,327	30,480	19,426	3,311	10,068
	50—60	40,446	20,900	19,546	1,135	1,980	16,640	7,793	3,125	9,773
	60 and over	31,023	14,568	16,455	1,941	2,196	9,617	2,892	3,910	11,367
	Total	***78,621***	***42,010***	***36,611***	***24,770***	***18,377***	***15,803***	***14,965***	***1,437***	***3,269***
MUSALMAN.	0— 1	2,492	1,285	1,207	1,285	1,207	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	8,607	4,363	4,244	4,363	4,244	..	..	..	..
	5—10	11,409	5,909	5,500	5,902	5,487	5	8	2	5
	10—15	10,753	5,820	4,933	5,793	4,710	23	214	4	9
	15—20	7,354	3,920	3,434	3,632	1,611	275	1,761	13	62
	20—30	13,980	7,161	6,819	3,140	443	3,818	6,060	203	316
	30—40	10,468	5,745	4,723	377	195	5,082	3,935	286	593
	40—50	6,944	4,036	2,908	132	180	3,629	1,955	275	773
	50—60	3,701	2,135	1,566	53	141	1,831	756	251	669
	60 and over	2,913	1,636	1,277	93	159	1,140	276	403	842
	Total	***543,103***	***277,335***	***265,768***	***144,787***	***123,206***	***122,774***	***119,800***	***9,774***	***22,762***
CHRISTIAN.	0— 1	14,826	7,445	7,381	7,445	7,381	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	59,436	29,621	29,815	29,621	29,815	..	..	..	..
	5—10	78,379	39,681	38,698	39,648	38,620	31	74	2	4
	10—15	71,288	36,466	34,822	35,892	31,249	559	3,519	15	54
	15—20	52,440	26,594	25,846	19,331	7,973	7,178	17,694	85	179
	20—30	94,899	47,432	47,467	9,073	2,965	37,509	43,112	850	1,390
	30—40	69,907	37,191	32,716	1,477	1,337	34,133	28,349	1,581	3,030
	40—50	48,549	25,866	22,683	843	1,310	22,903	16,406	2,120	4,967
	50—60	29,850	15,608	14,242	655	1,184	12,782	7,489	2,171	5,569
	60 and over	23,529	11,431	12,098	802	1,372	7,679	3,157	2,950	7,569
	Total	***3,654***	***1,813***	***1,841***	***1,013***	***938***	***737***	***762***	***63***	***141***
ANIMIST.	0— 1	85	40	45	40	45	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	528	261	267	261	267	..	..	..	..
	5—10	482	215	267	215	267	..	..	..	..
	10—15	438	221	217	219	198	2	19	..	..
	15—20	358	166	192	140	88	26	103	..	1
	20—30	639	300	339	93	39	200	297	7	3
	30—40	487	259	228	21	13	225	188	13	27
	40—50	303	169	134	10	4	146	95	13	35
	50—60	194	106	88	9	10	82	45	15	33
	60 and over	140	76	64	5	7	56	15	15	42
	Total	***280***	***163***	***117***	***97***	***61***	***66***	***56***	..	..
OTHERS.	0— 1	8	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
	1— 5	29	15	14	15	14	..	..	..	..
	5—10	38	19	19	19	18	..	..	..	..
	10—15	24	16	8	16	8	..	1	..	..
	15—20	31	20	11	19	5	1	6	..	..
	20—30	50	27	23	15	2	12	21	..	..
	30—40	44	24	20	3	4	21	16	..	..
	40—50	26	19	7	1	1	18	6	..	..
	50—60	18	11	7	2	4	9	3	..	..
	60 and over	12	7	5	2	2	5	3	..	..

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and Civil Condition. Part II-Division.—(*Continued*).

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	High Range Division. (Administrative.)									
ALL RELIGIONS.	***Total .***	***56,921***	***31,783***	***25,138***	***17,493***	***11,418***	***13,234***	***11859***	***1,056***	***1,861***
	0 – 1 .	1,259	615	644	615	644	...	...	...	...
	1 – 5 .	4,771	2,272	2,499	2,272	2,499	...	...	...	...
	5 – 10 .	5,131	2,547	2,584	2,543	2,580	4	3	...	1
	10 – 15 .	7,981	3,931	4,050	3,903	3,426	26	622	2	2
	15 – 20 .	6,868	3,750	3,118	3,586	1,399	159	1,595	5	124
	20 – 30 .	14,680	8,327	6,353	3,790	565	4,475	5,281	62	507
	30 – 40 .	9,191	5,722	3,469	589	96	4,727	2,904	406	469
	40 – 50 .	4,424	3,023	1,401	110	79	2,615	1,012	298	310
	50 – 60 .	1,774	1,100	674	45	84	898	331	157	259
	60 and over.	842	496	346	40	46	330	111	126	189
HINDU.	***Total .***	***41,444***	***22,469***	***18,975***	***12,933***	***8,373***	***9,365***	***9,097***	***871***	***1,505***
	0 – 1 .	877	442	435	442	435	...	...	...	...
	1 – 5 .	3,377	1,568	1,809	1,568	1,809	...	...	...	..
	5 – 10 .	3,699	1,819	1,880	1,815	1,877	4	2	...	1
	10 – 15 .	6,149	2,945	3,204	2,924	2,601	19	601	2	2
	15 20 .	5,086	2,641	2,445	2,550	1,052	89	1,277	2	116
	20 – 30 .	10,535	5,728	4,807	2,340	425	3,337	3,937	51	445
	30 – 40 .	6,671	4,019	2,652	470	66	3,235	2,201	314	385
	40 – 50 .	3,198	2,194	1,004	65	43	1,863	744	266	217
	50 – 60 .	1,271	777	494	33	43	611	250	133	201
	60 and over.	581	336	245	26	22	207	85	103	138
MUSALMAN.	***Total .***	***1,667***	***1,117***	***550***	***726***	***263***	***380***	***237***	***11***	***50***
	0 – 1 .	30	13	17	13	17	...	...	...	...
	1 – 5 .	119	71	48	71	48	...	...	...	...
	5 – 10 .	121	66	55	66	55	...	...	...	...
	10 – 15 .	221	144	77	143	75	1	2	...	...
	15 – 20 .	253	193	60	188	24	4	34	1	3
	20 – 30 .	452	333	119	209	12	123	101	1	6
	30 – 40 .	255	165	90	26	9	137	67	2	14
	40 – 50 .	121	76	45	8	10	67	25	1	10
	50 – 60 .	68	39	29	2	12	34	7	3	10
	60 and over.	27	17	10	...	2	14	1	3	7
CHRISTIAN	***Total .***	***11,929***	***7,184***	***4,745***	***3,966***	***2,343***	***3,064***	***2,120***	***154***	***282***
	0 – 1 .	335	153	182	153	182	...	...	...	...
	1 – 5 .	1,028	515	513	515	513	...	...	...	...
	5 – 10 .	1,069	523	546	523	545	...	1	...	...
	10 – 15 .	1,372	701	671	696	663	5	8	...	...
	15 – 20 .	1,340	822	518	770	293	50	220	2	5
	20 – 30 .	3,341	2,085	1,256	1,183	108	893	1,093	9	55
	30 – 40 .	2,008	1,398	610	85	15	1,227	529	86	66
	40 – 50 .	952	672	280	31	8	611	197	30	75
	50 – 60 .	346	236	110	7	12	211	56	18	42
	60 and over.	138	79	59	3	4	67	16	9	39
ANIMIST	***Total .***	***1,877***	***1,013***	***864***	***568***	***435***	***425***	***405***	***20***	***24***
	0 – 1 .	17	7	10	7	10	...	...	...	...
	1 – 5 .	246	118	128	118	128	...	...	...	...
	5 – 10 .	241	139	102	139	102	...	...	...	...
	10 – 15 .	238	141	97	140	86	1	11	...	...
	15 – 20 .	189	94	95	78	31	16	64	...	...
	20 – 30 .	352	181	171	58	20	122	150	1	1
	30 – 40 .	256	140	116	8	5	128	107	4	4
	40 – 50 .	153	81	72	6	18	74	46	1	8
	50 – 60 .	89	48	41	3	17	42	18	3	6
	60 and over.	96	64	32	11	28	42	9	11	5
OTHERS.	***Total .***	***4***	...	***4***	...	***4***	...	...	...	...
	0 – 1 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 – 5 .	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	5 – 10 .	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	10 – 15 .	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	15 – 20 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 – 30 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 – 40 .	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	40 – 50 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 – 60 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition

TABLE VII.

Age, sex Civil Condition Part il.—Division.—(*Continued*).

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female	Males.	Female
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sea Coast Division (Natural).										
	Total	***1,817,754***	***914,325***	***903,420***	***551,389***	***447,718***	***332,603***	***334,734***	***30,333***	***120,968***
ALL RELIGIONS.	0–1	50,852	25,309	25,543	25,309	25,543	..	..	..	..
	1—5	188,653	94,611	94,042	94,611	94,042	..	..	..	..
	5–10	246,800	123,477	123,323	123,364	123,110	111	181	2	32
	10–15	232,656	118,796	113,860	118,396	109,417	377	4,257	23	186
	15–20	180,248	87,328	92,920	83,907	53,403	3,306	38,078	115	1,439
	20–30	324,653	158,190	166,463	85,080	22,722	70,277	131,857	2,833	11,884
	30–40	245,714	126,787	118,927	13,314	7,820	107,773	90,372	5,700	20,735
	40–50	171,868	90,934	80,934	4,028	5,126	80,298	46,595	6,608	29,213
	50–60	99,889	52,117	47,772	1,843	3,449	43,875	17,190	6,399	27,133
	60 and over	76,412	36,776	39,636	1,537	3,086	26,686	6,294	8,653	30,346
	Total	***1,284,836***	***642,397***	***642,439***	***387,516***	***313,724***	***232,675***	***235,110***	***22,206***	***93,605***
HINDU.	0—1	35,920	17,910	18,010	17,910	18,010	..	..	..	..
	1—5	129,687	64,852	64,835	64,852	64,835	..	..	..	..
	5–10	170,411	85,127	85,284	85,090	85,151	36	113	1	20
	10—15	161,696	82,669	79,027	82,400	75,680	252	3,187	17	160
	15—20	127,010	61,198	65,812	58,825	38,164	2,284	26,502	89	1,146
	20—30	230,990	112,376	118,614	62,224	17,173	47,948	91,888	2,204	9,553
	30–40	175,161	89,649	85,512	10,578	5,900	74,750	63,503	4,321	16,109
	40–50	124,249	64,848	59,401	3,154	3,825	56,828	33,259	4,866	22,317
	50—60	73,524	37,560	35,964	1,392	2,633	31,575	12,297	4,593	21,034
	60 and over	56,188	26,208	29,980	1,091	2,353	19,002	4,361	6,115	23,266
	Total	***145,346***	***74,301***	***71,045***	***45,187***	***35,056***	***27,079***	***27,784***	***2,035***	***8,205***
MUSALMAN.	0—1	3,976	1,975	2,001	1,975	2,001	..	..	..	..
	1—5	16,030	8,041	7,989	8,041	7,989	..	..	..	..
	5–10	20,682	10,506	10,176	10,444	10,142	62	28	..	6
	10–15	19,406	9,946	9,460	9,902	9,004	43	446	1	10
	15–20	14,019	6,932	7,087	6,661	3,335	260	3,600	11	132
	20—30	26,064	12,533	13,531	6,880	1,253	5,439	11,376	214	902
	30–40	19,084	10,064	9,020	810	505	8,860	7,107	394	1,408
	40—50	13,168	7,165	6,003	239	361	6,539	3,561	387	2,081
	50 60	7,144	4,013	3,131	103	236	3,504	1,208	406	1,687
	60 and over	5,773	3,126	2,647	132	210	2,372	458	622	1,979
	Total	***384,572***	***196,060***	***188,512***	***117,802***	***98,236***	***72,209***	***71,216***	***6,049***	***19,060***
CHRISTIAN	0–1	10,897	5,395	5,502	5,395	5,502	..	..	..	..
	1—5	42,712	21,620	21,092	21,620	21,092	..	..	..	..
	5—10	55,380	27,668	27,712	27,654	27,668	13	38	1	6
	10—15	51,187	25,994	25,193	25,908	24,561	81	616	5	16
	15–20	38,907	19,051	19,856	18,280	11,781	756	7,915	15	160
	20—30	66,979	32,984	33,995	15,800	4,227	16,775	28,344	409	1,424
	30—40	50,977	26,803	24,174	1,882	1,386	23,952	19,590	969	3,198
	40–50	34,125	18,730	15,395	615	930	16,767	9,676	1,348	4,789
	50–60	19,056	10,434	8,622	339	572	8,703	3,659	1,392	4,391
	60 and over	14,352	7,381	6,971	309	517	5,162	1,378	1,910	5,076
	Total	***2,675***	***1,397***	***1,278***	***782***	***627***	***574***	***559***	***41***	***92***
ANIMIST	0—1	48	24	24	24	24	..	..	..	..
	1—5	194	83	111	83	111	..	..	..	..
	5—10	284	155	122	155	128	..	..	..	..
	10—15	339	169	170	168	162	..	1	..	..
	15–20	282	130	152	124	96	1	8	..	..
	20—30	560	267	293	158	65	6	55	..	1
	30–40	440	241	199	41	25	103	223	6	5
	40–50	298	176	122	19	8	185	154	15	20
	50–60	144	94	46	7	4	150	90	7	24
	60 and over	86	54	32	3	4	83	23	8	19
	Total	***316***	***170***	***146***	***102***	***75***	***66***	***65***	***2***	***6***
OTHERS	0–1	11	5	6	5	6	..	..	..	..
	1 5	30	15	15	15	15	..	..	..	..
	5—10	43	21	22	21	21	..	..	..	..
	10—15	28	18	10	18	10	..	1	..	..
	15–20	30	17	13	17	7	..	..	..	..
	20–30	60	30	30	18	4	12	6	..	..
	30–40	52	30	22	3	4	26	26	..	..
	40–50	28	15	13	1	2	14	18	1	..
	50–60	21	12	9	2	4	10	9	..	2
	60 and over	13	7	6	2	2	4	3	..	2
								2	1	2

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part II.—Division *(Continued.)*

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inland Division. (Natural).										
ALL RELIGIONS.	***Total***	***1,250,130***	***637,523***	***612,607***	***358,672***	***292,973***	***254,607***	***252,388***	***24,244***	***67,246***
	0—1	35,308	17,841	17,467	17,841	17,467	..	..	..	..
	1—5	132,470	66,260	66,210	66,260	66,210	..	..	..	..
	5—10	170,315	86,381	83,934	86,317	83,757	60	167	4	10
	10—15	159,868	82,903	76,965	82,388	72,584	477	4,238	38	143
	15—20	122,389	60,558	61,831	53,861	27,925	6,498	32,879	199	1,027
	20—30	217,337	107,761	109,576	39,600	11,428	65,318	91,940	2,843	6,208
	30—40	164,565	86,693	77,872	6,547	3,895	75,906	64,014	4,240	9,963
	40—50	116,982	62,026	54,956	2,667	3,466	54,511	36,896	4,848	14,594
	50—60	72,902	38,535	34,367	1,580	2,919	31,957	15,999	4,998	15,449
	60 and over	57,994	28,565	29,429	1,611	3,322	19,880	6,255	7,074	19,852
HINDU.	***Total***	***729,598***	***369,492***	***360,116***	***211,943***	***172,193***	***141,861***	***141,676***	***15,678***	***46,247***
	0—1	20,316	10,233	10,083	10,233	10,083	..	..	..	..
	1—5	74,167	37,152	37,015	37,152	37,015	..	..	..	..
	5—10	94,073	47,558	46,515	47,521	46,419	35	92	2	4
	10—15	89,708	46,643	43,065	46,437	41,194	180	1,768	26	103
	15—20	70,857	33,957	36,900	31,809	19,332	2,029	16,783	119	785
	20—30	128,233	63,256	64,977	29,344	8,668	31,959	51,591	1,953	4,718
	30—40	99,616	52,058	47,558	5,294	2,870	43,841	37,517	2,923	7,171
	40—50	71,664	37,671	33,993	2,034	2,381	32,496	21,585	3,141	10027
	50—60	45,046	23,634	21,412	1,101	2,028	19,406	8,989	3,127	10,395
	60 and over	35,918	17,320	18,598	1,018	2,203	11,915	3,351	4,387	13,044
MUSALMAN.	***Total***	***59,712***	***31,531***	***28,181***	***18,772***	***14,090***	***11,758***	***11,400***	***1,001***	***2,691***
	0—1	1,916	999	917	999	917	..	..	..	..
	1—5	6,585	3,303	3,282	3,303	3,282	..	..	..	..
	5—10	8,712	4,512	4,200	4,504	4,182	7	13	1	5
	10—15	8,046	4,246	3,800	4,222	3,604	20	190	4	6
	15—20	5,727	3,027	2,700	2,851	1,245	163	1,401	13	54
	20—30	10,617	5,365	5,252	2,467	371	2,744	4,601	154	280
	30—40	7,689	4,172	3,517	251	147	3,742	2,931	179	439
	40—50	5,182	2,948	2,234	74	136	2,700	1,481	174	617
	50—60	2,947	1,669	1,278	44	101	1,435	585	190	592
	60 and over	2,291	1,290	1,001	57	105	947	198	286	698
CHRISTIAN.	***Total***	***460,105***	***236,135***	***223,970***	***127,764***	***106,547***	***100,822***	***99,147***	***7,549***	***18,276***
	0—1	13,066	6,604	6,462	6,604	6,462	..	.	..	..
	1—5	51,642	25,762	25,880	25,762	25,880	..	..	..	..
	5—10	67,425	34,252	33,173	34,233	33,111	18	61	1	1
	10—15	62,037	31,980	30,057	31,695	27,748	277	2,275	8	34
	15—20	45,736	23,539	22,197	19,172	7,336	4,300	14,674	67	187
	20—30	78,361	39,076	39,285	7,770	2,381	30,571	35,695	735	1,209
	30—40	57,159	30,414	26,745	1,000	876	28,282	23,523	1,132	2,346
	40—50	40,071	21,371	18,700	558	949	19,280	13,809	1,533	3,942
	50—60	24,862	13,207	11,655	435	790	11,095	6,410	1,627	4,455
	60 and over	19,746	9,930	9,816	535	1,014	6,999	2,709	2,396	6,102
ANIMIST.	***Total***	***697***	***365***	***332***	***193***	***141***	***156***	***159***	***16***	***39***
	0—1	10	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
	1—5	76	43	33	43	33	..	..	..	..
	5—10	104	59	45	59	45	..	..	..	..
	10—15	75	34	41	34	36	..	5	..	..
	15—20	67	34	33	29	12	5	20	..	1
	20—30	122	60	62	19	8	40	53	1	1
	30—40	100	49	51	2	2	41	42	6	7
	40—50	61	24	28	1	..	32	20	..	8
	50—60	45	33	21	..	..	20	14	4	7
	60 and over	37	24	13	1	..	18	5	5	8
OTHERS.	***Total***	***18***	***10***	***8***	..	***2***	***10***	***6***	..	..
	0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	10—15	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	15—20	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	20—30	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	30—40	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	40—50	4	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
	50—60	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
	60 and over	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part II.—Division. (*Concluded.*)

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mountainous Division. (Natural.)										
	Total	***938,187***	***480,705***	***457,482***	***263,474***	***212,349***	***200,218***	***195,346***	***17,013***	***49,787***
ALL RELIGIONS.	0— 1	25,387	12,584	12,803	12,584	12,803	...	...	...	...
	1— 5	99,519	49,606	49,913	49,606	49,913	...	...	...	...
	5—10	124,503	62,731	61,772	62,689	61,679	39	88	3	5
	10—15	118,756	61,195	57,561	60,608	52,471	568	5,018	19	72
	15—20	90,820	45,628	45,192	38,605	18,926	6,900	25,636	123	630
	20—30	171,836	86,589	85,247	30,946	7,305	53,903	73,564	1,740	4,378
	30—40	126,944	67,925	59,019	4,666	2,832	60,125	48,526	3,134	7,661
	40—50	87,613	47,292	40,321	1,739	2,396	41,914	26,864	3,639	11,061
	50—60	52,784	27,872	24,912	986	1,932	23,295	11,375	3,591	11,605
	60 and over	40,025	19,283	20,742	1,045	2,092	13,474	4,275	4,764	14,375
	Total	***535,230***	***273,055***	***262,175***	***153,758***	***121,951***	***109,015***	***107,390***	***10,282***	***32,834***
HINDU.	0— 1	14,539	7,201	7,338	7,201	7,338	...	...	...	...
	1— 5	55,293	27,320	27,373	27,920	27,973	...	...	...	...
	5—10	67,817	33,947	33,870	33,922	33,810	23	56	2	4
	10—15	65,925	34,004	31,921	33,839	29,599	157	2,282	8	40
	15—20	51,559	25,899	25,660	24,098	12,463	1,729	12,721	72	476
	20—30	99,207	49,555	49,652	21,627	5,020	26,744	41,369	1,184	3,263
	30—40	74,511	39,680	34,831	3,444	1,906	34,247	27,699	1,989	5,226
	40—50	51,968	28,017	23,951	1,136	1,519	24,697	15,097	2,184	7,335
	50—60	31,030	16,381	14,649	608	1,119	13,638	6,032	2,135	7,498
	60 and over	23,381	11,051	12,330	563	1,204	7,780	2,134	2,708	8,992
	Total	***65,420***	***34,564***	***30,856***	***20,238***	***14,994***	***13,413***	***12,798***	***913***	***3,064***
MUSALMAN	0— 1	1,773	882	891	882	891	...	...	...	...
	1— 5	7,371	3,800	3,571	3,800	3,571	...	...	...	...
	5—10	9,302	4,739	4,563	4,736	4,556	2	6	1	1
	10—15	8,803	4,750	4,053	4,733	3,809	17	235	...	9
	15—20	6,241	3,274	2,967	3,063	1,186	208	1,718	3	63
	20—30	11,672	6,058	5,614	2,546	379	3,381	4,966	131	269
	30—40	8,679	4,711	3,968	294	178	4,245	3,272	172	518
	40—50	5,751	3,178	2,573	84	159	2,912	1,704	182	710
	50—60	3,313	1,842	1,471	38	127	1,651	685	153	659
	60 and over	2,515	1,330	1,185	62	138	997	212	271	835
	Total	***328,257***	***168,312***	***159,945***	***86,783***	***73,074***	***75,888***	***73,261***	***5,641***	***13,610***
CHRISTIAN	0— 1	8,875	4,415	4,460	4,415	4,460	...	...	...	...
	1— 5	35,739	17,951	17,788	17,951	17,788	...	...	...	...
	5—10	46,199	23,472	22,727	23,458	22,702	14	25	...	...
	10—15	42,857	21,815	21,042	21,414	18,555	391	2,464	10	23
	15—20	32,125	16,027	16,098	11,068	5,057	4,912	10,952	47	89
	20—30	59,254	30,141	29,113	6,425	1,777	23,306	26,511	410	825
	30—40	42,458	22,830	19,628	843	700	21,045	17,058	942	1,870
	40—50	29,024	15,609	13,415	483	669	13,901	9,802	1,225	2,944
	50—60	17,947	9,361	8,586	322	649	7,773	4,557	1,266	3,380
	60 and over	13,779	6,691	7,088	404	717	4,546	1,892	1,741	4,479
	Total	***9,265***	***4,767***	***4,498***	***2,689***	***2,324***	***1,901***	***1,895***	***177***	***279***
ANIMIST.	0— 1	200	86	114	86	114	...	...	...	...
	1— 5	1,114	535	579	535	579	...	...	...	...
	5—10	1,183	573	610	573	609	...	...	...	...
	10—15	1,170	626	544	622	507	3	37	1	...
	15—20	893	426	467	374	220	51	245	1	2
	20—30	1,699	832	867	345	129	472	717	15	21
	30—40	1,293	703	590	84	47	588	496	31	47
	40—50	869	487	382	36	49	403	261	48	72
	50—60	494	288	206	18	37	233	101	37	68
	60 and over	350	211	139	16	33	151	37	44	69
	Total	***15***	***7***	***8***	***6***	***6***	***1***	***2***	...	...
OTHERS.	0— 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1— 5	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	5—10	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	10—15	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	15—20	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	20—30	4	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...
	30—40	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
	40—50	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50—60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE :- This Table deals with the literacy of the population classified by religion and age. "Literate" includes "Literate in English."

2. Like Table VII, it is divided into two parts:—Part I gives the State total wherein statistics for every religion returned are shown separately. Part II deals with the Divisions (Administrative and Natural) and gives figures separately for four main religions :—Hindu, Musalman, Christian and Animist and clubbed together under "others" for the remaining four minor religions as in Table VII.

3. In general arrangement this Table closely follows Table VII ; but only four age periods are given, *viz.*, 0-10 10-15, 15-20, 20 and over.

4. Statistics of literacy in particular Vernaculars have been omitted from the Table and embodied in Subsidiary Table I of Chapter VIII.

5. The following statement showing the general literacy and literacy in English under the several age periods for each of the Races and of main sects of the Indian Christians was prepared as required in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure.

Education among Christians by Race and Sect under several age periods.

RACE.	SECT.	LITERATE.								LITERATE IN ENGLISH.							
		5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European and allied races ...		15	16	22	18	25	19	168	71	15	16	22	18	25	19	146	54
Anglo-Indian ...		183	176	193	147	178	148	893	683	64	53	142	110	171	131	859	565
Indian ...	Syrian.	9,554	8,686	20,254	15,432	19,281	11,679	91,955	44,506	85	58	1,140	713	2,193	799	5,656	1,480
	Roman-Catholic.	1,983	4,729	8,591	3,347	6,358	4,569	32,167	15,713	10	5	357	101	664	180	1,626	303
	Protestant.‡	2,929	2,293	4,859	3,888	4,508	3,193	22,588	10,680	14	7	321	194	686	495	3,293	1,269
	Total Christian	*14,664*	*15,900*	*33,919*	*22,832*	*30,350*	*19,608*	*147,771*	*71,653*	*188*	*139*	*1,982*	*1,136*	*3,739*	*1,624*	*11,580*	*3,671*

‡"Protestants" include all Christians not coming under "Syrians" and "Roman Catholics."

TABLE VIII.

Education Part I.

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.—Part I. State.

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	**4,006,062**	**2,032,553**	**1,973,509**	**968,133**	**672,066**	**296,067**	**3,037,929**	**1,360,487**	**1,677,442**	**53,611**	**43,641**	**9,970**
0—10	1,073,807	538,800	535,007	76,801	36,831	39,970	997,006	501,969	495,037	718	494	224
10—15	511,280	262,894	248,386	146,022	93,747	52,275	365,258	169,147	196,111	6,426	4,590	1,836
15—20	393,457	193,514	199,943	129,730	84,573	45,157	263,727	108,941	154,786	11,318	8,716	2,602
20 and over	2,027,518	1,037,345	990,173	615,580	456,915	158,665	1,411,938	580,430	831,508	35,149	29,841	5,308
Hindu	**2,549,664**	**1,284,934**	**1,264,730**	**576,511**	**416,097**	**160,414**	**1,973,153**	**868,887**	**1,104,316**	**25,372**	**25,076**	**3,296**
0—10	662,223	331,300	330,923	44,393	21,188	23,205	617,830	310,112	307,718	383	299	84
10—15	317,329	163,316	154,013	85,236	56,748	28,488	232,093	106,568	125,525	3,198	2,516	682
15—20	249,426	121,054	128,372	76,085	51,165	24,920	173,341	69,889	103,452	5,700	4,741	959
20 and over	1,320,686	669,264	651,422	370,797	286,996	83,801	949,889	382,268	567,621	19,091	17,520	1,571
Musalman	**270,478**	**140,396**	**130,082**	**34,500**	**28,899**	**5,601**	**235,978**	**111,497**	**124,481**	**1,159**	**1,059**	**100**
0—10	76,347	38,757	37,590	1,825	964	861	74,522	37,793	36,729	8	7	1
10—15	36,255	18,942	17,313	3,977	3,041	936	32,278	15,901	16,377	108	91	17
15—20	25,987	13,233	12,754	3,619	2,098	621	22,368	10,235	12,133	252	233	19
20 and over	131,889	69,464	62,425	25,078	21,896	3,183	106,810	47,568	59,242	721	728	63
Christian	**1,172,934**	**600,507**	**572,427**	**356,697**	**226,704**	**129,993**	**816,237**	**373,803**	**442,434**	**24,059**	**17,489**	**6,570**
0—10	331,935	167,139	164,796	30,564	14,664	15,900	301,371	152,475	148,896	327	188	139
10—15	156,081	79,789	76,292	56,751	33,919	22,832	99,330	45,870	53,460	3,118	1,982	1,136
15—20	116,768	58,617	58,151	49,958	30,350	19,608	63,810	28,267	38,543	5,363	3,739	1,624
20 and over	568,150	294,962	273,188	219,424	147,771	71,653	348,726	147,191	201,535	15,251	11,580	3,671
Animist	**12,637**	**6,529**	**6,108**	**303**	**272**	**31**	**12,334**	**6,257**	**6,077**	...	...	...
0—10	3,213	1,563	1,650	11	9	2	3,202	1,554	1,648	...	...	...
10—15	1,584	829	755	49	34	15	1,535	795	740	...	...	...
15—20	1,242	590	652	48	46	2	1,194	544	650	...	...	...
20 and over	6,598	3,547	3,051	195	183	12	6,403	3,364	3,039	...	...	...
Jew	**274**	**157**	**117**	**93**	**77**	**16**	**181**	**80**	**101**	**9**	**8**	**1**
0—10	75	39	36	7	6	1	68	33	35	...	...	...
10—15	25	16	9	6	3	3	19	13	6	...	...	...
15—20	28	17	11	16	12	4	12	5	7	3	3	...
20 and over	146	85	61	64	56	8	82	29	53	6	5	1
Jain	**33**	**3**	**30**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**27**	...	**27**	...	...	...
0—10	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
10—15	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
15—20	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
20 and over	20	3	17	5	3	2	15	...	15	...	..	...
Buddhist	**36**	**21**	**15**	**18**	**9**	**9**	**18**	**12**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**3**
0—10	5	1	4	1	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...
10—15	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
15—20	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
20 and over	24	15	9	11	5	6	13	10	3	5	3	2
Zoroastrian	**6**	**6**	...	5	**5**	...	1	1	...	**5**	**5**	...
0—10	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 and over	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.—Part II. Division.

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Southern Division (Administrative)												
All Religions	***1,156,373***	***583,763***	***572,610***	***244,254***	***167,561***	***76,693***	***912,119***	***416,202***	***495,917***	***20,434***	***16,939***	***3,495***
0—10	313,050	156,572	156,478	26,130	8,990	17,140	286,920	147,582	139,338	255	178	77
10—15	148,632	76,488	72,144	35,137	23,214	11,923	113,495	53,274	60,221	2,341	1,656	685
15—20	115,869	56,549	59,320	30,829	21,089	9,740	85,040	35,460	49,580	3,720	2,931	789
20 and over	578,822	294,154	284,668	152,158	114,268	37,890	426,664	179,886	246,778	14,118	12,174	1,944
Hindu	***808,581***	***407,135***	***401,446***	***181,082***	***127,037***	***54,045***	***627,499***	***280,098***	***347,401***	***13,958***	***12,479***	***1,479***
0—10	215,842	107,678	108,164	19,197	6,454	12,743	196,645	101,224	95,421	144	109	35
10—15	102,095	52,656	49,439	25,320	17,250	8,070	76,775	35,406	41,369	1,465	1,164	301
15—20	80,259	39,611	40,648	22,557	15,905	6,652	57,702	23,706	33,996	2,512	2,110	402
20 and over	410,385	207,190	203,195	114,008	87,428	26,580	296,377	119,762	176,615	9,837	9,096	741
Musalman	***78,969***	***39,881***	***39,088***	***9,983***	***8,738***	***1,245***	***68,986***	***31,143***	***37,843***	***510***	***458***	***52***
0—10	22,041	11,126	10,915	324	232	92	21,717	10,894	10,823	3	3	..
10—15	10,483	5,410	5,073	1,263	998	265	9,220	4,412	4,808	53	43	10
15—20	7,667	3,670	3,997	1,023	892	131	6,644	2,778	3,866	117	105	12
20 and over	38,778	19,675	19,103	7,373	6,616	757	31,405	13,059	18,346	337	307	30
Christian	***262,681***	***133,524***	***129,157***	***53,094***	***31,710***	***21,384***	***209,587***	***101,814***	***107,773***	***5,961***	***3,998***	***1,963***
0—10	73,804	37,110	36,694	6,605	2,303	4,302	67,199	34,807	32,392	108	66	42
10—15	35,270	18,011	17,259	8,539	4,951	3,588	26,731	13,060	13,671	823	449	374
15—20	27,344	12,981	14,363	7,247	4,291	2,956	20,097	8,690	11,407	1,091	716	375
20 and over	126,263	65,422	60,841	30,703	20,165	10,538	95,560	45,257	50,303	3,939	2,767	1,172
Animist	***6,125***	***3,214***	***2,911***	***84***	***70***	***14***	***6,041***	***3,144***	***2,897***	..	..	..
0—10	1,359	657	702	3	1	2	1,356	656	700	..	..	..
10—15	783	410	373	14	14	..	769	396	373	..	..	..
15—20	597	287	310	1	1	..	596	286	310	..	..	..
20 and over	3,386	1,860	1,526	66	54	12	3,320	1,806	1,514	..	..	..
Others	***17***	***9***	***8***	***11***	***6***	***5***	***6***	***3***	***3***	***5***	***4***	***1***
0—10	4	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
10—15	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
20 and over	10	7	3	8	5	3	2	2	..	5	4	1
Central Division (Administrative)												
All Religions	***1,487,178***	***751,884***	***735,294***	***374,138***	***268,340***	***105,798***	***1,113,040***	***483,544***	***629,496***	***18,521***	***15,408***	***3,113***
0—10	396,344	199,277	197,067	23,204	13,144	10,060	373,140	186,133	187,007	281	191	90
10—15	190,170	97,444	92,726	60,644	38,562	22,082	129,526	58,882	70,644	2,425	1,796	629
15—20	145,503	71,085	74,418	53,110	34,626	18,484	92,393	36,459	55,934	4,417	3,457	960
20 and over	755,161	384,078	371,083	237,180	182,008	55,172	517,981	202,070	315,911	11,398	9,964	1,434
Hindu	***1,019,707***	***511,528***	***508,179***	***230,262***	***171,079***	***59,183***	***789,445***	***340,449***	***448,996***	***8,833***	***7,898***	***935***
0—10	261,495	131,135	130,360	14,002	7,706	6,296	247,493	123,429	124,064	156	121	35
10—15	127,091	65,207	61,884	36,397	24,167	12,230	90,694	41,040	49,654	1,040	806	234
15—20	99,047	47,372	51,675	31,765	21,472	10,293	67,282	25,900	41,382	2,029	1,722	307
20 and over	532,074	267,814	264,260	148,098	117,734	30,364	383,976	150,080	233,896	5,608	5,249	359
Musalman	***111,221***	***57,388***	***53,833***	***12,893***	***11,264***	***1,629***	***98,328***	***46,124***	***52,204***	***449***	***433***	***16***
0—10	31,528	15,924	15,604	796	489	307	30,732	15,435	15,297	1	1	..
10—15	14,798	7,568	7,230	1,230	970	260	13,568	6,598	6,970	30	28	2
15—20	10,713	5,450	5,263	1,295	1,150	145	9,418	4,300	5,118	84	81	3
20 and over	54,182	28,446	25,736	9,572	8,655	917	44,610	19,791	24,819	334	323	11
Christian	***355,221***	***182,464***	***172,757***	***130,936***	***85,963***	***44,973***	***224,285***	***96,501***	***127,784***	***9,231***	***7,070***	***2,161***
0—10	103,058	52,091	50,967	8,403	4,946	3,457	94,655	47,145	47,510	124	69	55
10—15	48,151	24,611	23,540	23,005	13,419	9,586	25,146	11,192	13,954	1,355	962	393
15—20	35,644	18,220	17,424	20,047	12,004	8,043	15,597	6,216	9,381	2,304	1,654	650
20 and over	168,368	87,542	80,826	79,481	55,594	23,887	88,887	31,948	56,939	5,448	4,385	1,063
Animist	***981***	***489***	***492***	***28***	***20***	***8***	***953***	***469***	***484***	..	..	..
0—10	255	126	129	3	3	..	252	123	129	..	..	..
10—15	125	57	68	11	5	6	114	52	62	..	..	..
15—20	98	43	55	2	..	2	96	43	53	..	..	..
20 and over	503	263	240	12	12	..	491	251	240	..	..	..
Others	***48***	***15***	***33***	***19***	***14***	***5***	***29***	***1***	***28***	***8***	***7***	***1***
0—10	8	1	7	..	..	..	8	1	7	..	..	..
10—15	5	1	4	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
15—20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	34	13	21	17	13	4	17	..	17	8	7	..

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—Division.—(*Continued.*)

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division (Administrative).												
All Religions	*1,305,590*	*665,123*	*640,467*	*342,378*	*230,019*	*112,359*	*963,212*	*435,104*	*528,108*	*13,507*	*10,344*	*3,163*
0—10	353,252	177,517	175,735	26,493	14,219	12,274	326,759	163,298	163,461	158	114	44
10—15	164,497	85,031	79,466	49,445	31,331	18,114	115,052	53,700	61,352	1,638	1,127	511
15—20	125,217	62,130	63,087	45,329	28,505	16,824	79,888	33,625	46,263	3,086	2,271	815
20 and over	662,624	340,445	322,179	221,111	155,964	65,147	441,513	184,481	257,032	8,625	6,832	1,793
Hindu	*679,932*	*343,802*	*336,130*	*161,449*	*114,746*	*46,703*	*518,483*	*229,056*	*289,427*	*5,328*	*4,472*	*856*
0—10	176,933	88,658	88,275	10,551	6,729	3,822	166,382	81,929	84,453	79	68	11
10—15	81,994	42,508	39,486	23,010	14,890	8,120	58,984	27,618	31,366	685	542	143
15—20	65,034	31,430	33,604	21,696	13,756	7,940	43,338	17,674	25,664	1,145	900	245
20 and over	355,971	181,206	174,765	106,192	79,371	26,821	249,779	101,835	147,944	3,419	2,962	457
Musalman	*78,621*	*42,010*	*36,611*	*11,222*	*8,514*	*2,708*	*67,399*	*33,496*	*33,903*	*184*	*152*	*32*
0—10	22,508	11,557	10,951	695	234	461	21,813	11,323	10,490	3	2	1
10—15	10,753	5,820	4,933	1,432	1,023	409	9,321	4,797	4,524	22	17	5
15—20	7,354	3,920	3,434	1,227	886	341	6,127	3,034	3,093	50	46	4
20 and over	38,006	20,713	17,293	7,868	6,371	1,497	30,138	14,342	15,796	109	87	22
Christian	*543,103*	*277,335*	*265,768*	*169,458*	*106,534*	*62,924*	*373,645*	*170,801*	*202,844*	*7,987*	*5,714*	*2,273*
0—10	152,641	76,747	75,894	15,235	7,245	7,990	137,406	69,502	67,904	76	44	32
10—15	71,288	36,466	34,822	24,986	15,412	9,574	46,302	21,054	25,248	929	567	362
15—20	52,440	26,594	25,846	22,361	13,822	8,539	30,079	12,772	17,307	1,888	1,322	566
20 and over	266,734	137,528	129,206	106,876	70,055	36,821	159,858	67,473	92,385	5,094	3,781	1,313
Animist	*3,654*	*1,813*	*1,841*	*158*	*151*	*7*	*3,496*	*1,662*	*1,834*	..	..	..
0—10	1,095	516	579	5	5	..	1,090	511	579	..	..	..
10—15	438	221	217	10	3	7	418	218	210	..	..	..
15—20	358	166	192	27	27	..	331	139	192	..	..	..
20 and over	1,763	910	853	116	116	..	1,647	794	853	..	..	..
Others	*280*	*163*	*117*	*91*	*74*	*17*	*189*	*89*	*100*	*8*	*6*	*2*
0—10	75	39	36	7	6	1	68	33	35	..	..	..
10—15	24	16	8	7	3	4	17	13	4	2	1	1
15—20	31	20	11	18	14	4	13	6	7	3	3	..
20 and over	150	88	62	59	51	8	91	37	54	3	2	1
High Range Division (Administrative).												
All Religions	*56,921*	*31,783*	*25,138*	*7,363*	*6,146*	*1,217*	*49,558*	*25,637*	*23,921*	*1,149*	*950*	*199*
0—10	11,161	5,434	5,727	974	478	496	10,187	4,956	5,231	24	11	13
10—15	7,981	3,931	4,050	796	640	156	7,185	3,291	3,894	22	11	11
15—20	6,868	3,750	3,118	462	353	109	6,406	3,397	3,009	95	57	38
20 and over	30,911	18,668	12,243	5,131	4,675	456	25,780	13,993	11,787	1,008	871	137
Hindu	*41,444*	*22,469*	*18,975*	*3,718*	*3,235*	*483*	*37,726*	*19,234*	*18,492*	*253*	*227*	*26*
0—10	7,953	3,829	4,124	643	299	344	7,310	3,530	3,780	4	1	3
10—15	6,149	2,945	3,204	509	441	68	5,640	2,504	3,136	8	4	4
15—20	5,086	2,641	2,445	67	32	35	5,019	2,609	2,410	14	9	5
20 and over	22,256	13,054	9,202	2,499	2,463	36	19,757	10,591	9,166	227	213	14
Musalman	*1,667*	*1,117*	*550*	*402*	*383*	*19*	*1,265*	*734*	*531*	*16*	*16*	..
0—10	270	130	120	10	9	1	260	141	119	1	1	..
10—15	221	144	77	52	50	2	169	94	75	3	3	..
15—20	253	193	60	74	70	4	179	123	56	1	1	..
20 and over	923	630	293	266	254	12	657	376	281	11	11	..
Christian	*11,929*	*7,184*	*4,745*	*3,209*	*2,497*	*712*	*8,720*	*4,687*	*4,033*	*880*	*707*	*173*
0—10	2,432	1,191	1,241	321	170	151	2,111	1,021	1,090	19	9	10
10—15	1,372	701	671	221	137	84	1,151	564	587	11	4	7
15—20	1,340	822	518	303	233	70	1,037	589	448	80	47	33
20 and over	6,785	4,470	2,315	2,364	1,957	407	4,421	2,513	1,908	770	647	123
Animist	*1,877*	*1,013*	*864*	*33*	*31*	*2*	*1,844*	*982*	*862*	..	..	.
0—10	504	264	240	..	..	..	504	264	240	..	..	..
10—15	238	141	97	14	12	2	224	129	95	..	..	..
15—20	189	94	95	18	18	..	171	76	95	..	..	..
20 and over	946	514	432	1	1	..	945	513	432	..	..	..
Others	*4*	..	*4*	*1*	..	*1*	*3*	..	*3*	..	..	..
0—10	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
10—15	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.

TABLE VIII.
Education Part II.

Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—Division.—(*Continued.*)

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sea-Coast Division (Natural).												
All Religions	*1,817,745*	*914,325*	*903,420*	*435,256*	*299,814*	*135,442*	*1,382,489*	*614,511*	*767,978*	*30,632*	*25,139*	*5,493*
0—10	486,305	243,397	242,908	39,219	16,351	22,868	447,086	227,046	220,040	462	332	130
10—15	232,656	118,796	113,860	64,988	41,423	23,565	167,668	77,373	90,295	3,605	2,557	1,048
15—20	180,248	87,328	92,920	57,538	37,879	19,659	122,710	49,449	73,261	6,188	4,742	1,446
20 and over	918,536	464,804	453,732	273,511	204,161	69,350	645,025	260,643	384,382	20,377	17,508	2,869
Hindu	*1,284,836*	*642,397*	*642,439*	*309,730*	*217,855*	*91,875*	*975,106*	*424,542*	*550,564*	*19,374*	*17,066*	*2,308*
0—10	336,018	167,889	168,129	28,315	11,251	17,064	307,703	156,638	151,065	281	224	57
10—15	161,696	82,669	79,027	45,907	30,443	15,464	115,789	52,226	63,563	2,214	1,722	492
15—20	127,010	61,198	65,812	40,707	27,639	13,068	86,303	33,559	52,744	3,882	3,184	698
20 and over	660,112	330,641	329,471	194,801	148,522	46,279	465,311	182,119	283,192	12,997	11,936	1,061
Musalman	*145,346*	*74,301*	*71,045*	*19,735*	*16,191*	*3,544*	*125,611*	*58,110*	*67,501*	*828*	*765*	*63*
0—10	40,688	20,522	20,166	1,242	673	569	39,446	19,849	19,597	4	4	..
10—15	19,406	9,946	9,460	2,152	1,502	650	17,254	8,444	8,810	72	60	12
15—20	14,019	6,932	7,087	2,034	1,687	347	11,985	5,245	6,740	173	158	15
20 and over	71,233	36,901	34,332	14,307	12,329	1,978	56,926	24,572	32,354	579	543	36
Christian	*384,572*	*196,060*	*188,512*	*105,640*	*65,644*	*39,996*	*278,932*	*130,416*	*148,516*	*10 410*	*7,291*	*3,119*
0—10	108,989	54,683	54,306	9,654	4,421	5,233	99,355	50,262	49,073	177	104	73
10—15	51,187	25,994	25,193	16,917	9,468	7,449	34,270	16,526	17,744	1,317	774	543
15—20	38,907	19,051	19,856	14,778	8,540	6,238	24,129	10,511	13,618	2,130	1,397	733
20 and over	185,489	96,332	89,157	64,291	43,215	21,076	121,198	53,117	68,081	6,786	5,016	1,770
Animist	*2,675*	*1,397*	*1,278*	*41*	*37*	*4*	*2,634*	*1,360*	*1,274*	..	..	..
0—10	526	262	264	..	..	..	526	262	264	..	..	..
10—15	339	169	170	5	5	..	334	164	170	..	..	..
15—20	282	130	152	2	1	1	280	129	151	..	..	..
20 and over	1,528	836	692	34	31	3	1,484	805	689	..	..	..
Others	*316*	*170*	*146*	*110*	*87*	*23*	*206*	*83*	*123*	*20*	*17*	*3*
0—10	84	41	43	8	6	2	76	35	41	..	..	..
10—15	28	18	10	7	5	2	21	13	8	2	1	1
15—20	30	17	13	17	12	5	13	5	8	3	3	..
20 and over	174	94	80	78	64	14	96	30	66	15	13	2
Inland Division (Natural).												
All Religions	*1,250,130*	*637,523*	*612,607*	*343,543*	*234,772*	*108,771*	*906,587*	*402,751*	*503,836*	*16,168*	*12,711*	*3,457*
0—10	338,093	170,482	167,611	25,613	13,732	11,881	312,480	156,750	155,730	188	122	64
10—15	159,868	82,903	76,965	54,417	34,590	19,827	105,451	48,313	57,138	2,243	1,568	675
15—20	122,389	60,558	61,831	47,182	30,083	17,099	75,207	30,475	44,732	4,032	3,093	939
20 and over	629,780	323,580	306,200	216,331	156,367	59,964	413,449	167,213	246,236	9,707	7,928	1,779
Hindu	*729,598*	*369,482*	*360,116*	*171,878*	*126,835*	*45,043*	*557,720*	*242,647*	*315,073*	*5,453*	*4,859*	*594*
0—10	188,556	94,943	93,613	10,863	6,465	4,398	177,693	88,478	89,215	74	55	19
10—15	89,708	46,643	34,065	26,575	17,563	9,012	63,133	29,080	34,053	670	529	141
15—20	70,857	33,957	36,900	23,583	15,467	8,116	47,274	18,490	28,784	1,283	1,088	195
20 and over	380,477	193,939	186,538	110,857	87,340	23,517	269,620	106,599	163,021	3,426	3,187	239
Musalman	*59,712*	*31,531*	*28,181*	*7,608*	*6,365*	*1,243*	*52,104*	*25,166*	*26,938*	*198*	*165*	*33*
0—10	17,213	8,814	8,399	466	258	208	16,747	8,556	8,191	3	2	1
10—15	8,046	4,246	3,800	884	709	175	7,162	3,537	3,625	·24	19	5
15—20	5,727	3,027	2,700	907	718	189	4,820	2,309	2,511	45	41	4
20 and over	28,726	15,444	13,282	5,351	4,680	671	23,375	10,764	12,611	126	103	23
Christian	*460,105*	*236,135*	*223,970*	*164,033*	*101,554*	*62,479*	*296,072*	*134,581*	*161,491*	*10,516*	*7,687*	*2,829*
0—10	132,133	66,618	65,515	14,282	7,009	7,273	117,851	59,609	58,242	109	65	44
10—15	62,037	31,980	30,057	26,956	16,318	10,678	35,081	15,662	19,419	1,549	1,020	529
15—20	45,736	23,539	22,197	22,685	13,892	8,793	23,051	9,647	13,404	2,704	1,964	740
20 and over	220,199	113,998	106,201	100,110	64,335	35,775	120,089	49,663	70,426	6,154	4,638	1,516
Animist	*697*	*365*	*332*	*17*	*15*	*2*	*680*	*350*	*330*	..	..	..
0—10	190	107	83	2	..	2	188	107	81	..	..	..
10—15	75	34	41	..	..	..	75	34	41	..	..	..
15—20	67	34	33	6	6	..	61	28	33	..	..	..
20 and over	365	190	175	9	9	..	356	181	175	..	..	.
Others	*18*	*10*	*8*	*7*	*3*	*4*	*11*	*7*	*4*	*1*	..	*1*
0—10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	.
10—15	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
20 and over	13	9	4	4	3	1	9	6	3	1	..	

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age. Part II.—Division.—(*Concluded.*)

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mountainous Division (Natural).												
All Religions	***938,187***	***480,705***	***457,482***	***189,334***	***137,480***	***51,854***	***748,853***	***343,225***	***405,628***	***6,811***	***5,791***	***1,020***
0—10	249,409	124,921	124,488	11,969	6,748	5,221	237,440	118,173	119,267	70	40	30
10—15	118,756	61,195	57,561	26,617	17,734	8,883	92,139	43,461	48,678	578	465	113
15—20	90,820	45,628	45,192	25,010	16,611	8,399	65,810	29,017	36,793	1,098	881	217
20 and over	479,202	248,961	230,241	125,738	96,387	29,351	353,464	152,574	200,890	5,065	4,405	660
Hindu	***535,230***	***273,055***	***262,175***	***94,903***	***71,407***	***23,496***	***440,327***	***201,648***	***238,679***	***3,545***	***3,151***	***394***
0—10	137,649	68,468	69,181	5,215	3,472	1,743	132,434	64,996	67,438	28	20	8
10—15	65,925	34,004	31,921	12,754	8,742	4,012	53,171	25,262	27,909	314	265	49
15—20	51,559	25,899	25,660	11,795	8,059	3,736	39,764	18,840	21,924	535	469	66
20 and over	280,097	144,684	135,413	65,139	51,134	14,005	214,958	93,550	121,408	2,668	2,397	271
Musalman	***65,420***	***34,564***	***30,856***	***7,157***	***6,343***	***814***	***5,8263***	***28,221***	***30,042***	***133***	***129***	***4***
0—10	18,446	9,421	9,025	117	33	84	18,329	9,388	8,941	1	1	..
10—15	8,803	4,750	4,053	941	830	111	7,862	3,920	3,942	12	12	..
15—20	6,241	3,274	2,967	678	593	85	5,563	2,681	2,882	34	34	..
20 and over	31,930	17,119	14,811	5,421	4,887	534	26,509	12,232	14,277	86	82	4
Christian	***328,257***	***168,312***	***159,945***	***87,024***	***59,506***	***27,518***	***241,233***	***108,806***	***132,427***	***3,133***	***2,511***	***622***
0—10	90,813	45,838	44,975	6,628	3,234	3,394	84,185	42,604	41,581	41	19	22
10—15	42,857	21,815	21,042	12,878	8,133	4,745	29,979	13,682	16,297	252	188	64
15—20	32,125	16,027	16,098	12,495	7,918	4,577	19,630	8,109	11,521	529	378	151
20 and over	162,462	84,632	77,830	55,023	40,221	14,802	107,439	44,411	63,028	2,311	1,926	385
Animist	***9,265***	***4,767***	***4,498***	***245***	***220***	***25***	***9,020***	***4,547***	***4,473***	..	..	..
0—10	2,497	1,194	1,303	9	9	..	2,488	1,185	1,303	..	..	..
10—15	1,170	626	544	44	29	15	1,126	597	529	..	..	..
15—20	893	426	467	40	39	1	853	387	466	..	..	..
20 and over	4,705	2,521	2,184	152	143	9	4,553	2,378	2,175	..	..	..
Others	***1***	***7***	***8***	***5***	***4***	***1***	***10***	***3***	***7***	..	..	..
0—10	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
10—15	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15—20	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	8	5	3	3	2	1	5	3	2	..	..	..

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

As the figures for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians are given separately in the Sub-Table on the title page of the Table VIII, they are not given in this Table.

TABLE IX.

Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu.												
1. Ampalavasi	9,409	4,777	4,632	3,430	2,471	959	5,979	2,306	3,673	311	269	42
2. Ampattan	27,276	13,939	13,337	4,909	4,088	821	22,367	9,851	12,516	125	104	21
3. Brahman (Malayala)	14,643	7,841	6,802	6,847	4,936	1,911	7,796	2,905	4,891	270	218	52
4. „ (Others)	45,868	23,657	22,211	24,199	15,586	8,613	21,669	8,071	13,598	4,221	3,791	430
5. Chakkala	9,696	4,970	4,726	1,786	1,224	562	7,910	3,746	4,164	42	35	7
6. Channan	209,838	103,870	96,968	17,463	14,286	3,177	183,375	89,584	93,791	519	478	41
7. Chetti	17,436	8,815	8,621	3,835	2,939	896	13,601	5,876	7,725	237	220	17
8. Idayan	7,751	3,717	4,034	931	521	410	6,820	3,196	3,624	76	64	12
9. Izhavan	667,935	334,612	333,323	134,034	105,710	28,324	533,901	228,902	304,999	4,529	3,851	678
10. Kammalan	163,724	82,826	80,898	36,750	29,769	6,981	126,974	53,057	73,917	484	433	51
11. Kaniyan	12,557	6,559	5,998	4,791	3,805	986	7,766	2,754	5,012	33	29	4
12. Konkani	5,572	2,575	2,997	2,253	1,306	947	3,319	1,269	2,050	262	238	24
13. Krishna Vaka	9,684	4,928	4,756	2,187	1,749	438	7,497	3,179	4,318	87	75	12
14. Kudumi	7,778	4,036	3,742	1,343	890	453	6,435	3,146	3,289	11	11	..
15. Kuravan	75,345	36,946	38,399	1,490	1,143	347	73,855	35,803	38,052	7	7	..
16. Maavan	9,697	4,891	4,806	300	258	42	9,397	4,633	4,764	18	18	..
17. Marakkan	4,215	2,607	1,608	286	167	119	3,929	2,440	1,489	2	2	..
18. Maran	11,581	5,738	5,843	4,369	2,253	2,116	7,212	3,485	3,727	60	47	13
19. Maravan	9,773	4,824	4,949	1,501	1,251	250	8,272	3,573	4,699	61	45	16
20. Nair	690,495	345,889	344,606	277,520	183,782	93,738	412,975	162,107	250,868	14,169	13,144	1,025
21. Pallan	16,004	8,215	7,789	985	814	171	15,019	7,401	7,618	6	6	..
22. Pantaram	13,860	7,044	6,816	2,673	1,921	752	11,187	5,123	6,064	29	28	1
23. Paravan	11,079	5,542	5,537	1,486	869	617	9,593	4,673	4,920	10	10	..
24. Parayan	63,038	31,705	31,333	4,571	3,051	1,520	58,467	28,654	29,813	28	26	2
25. Pulayan	196,184	99,420	96,764	4,685	3,533	1,152	191,499	95,887	95,612	120	115	5
26. saliyan	8,416	4,277	4,139	1,835	1,422	413	6,581	2,855	3,726	157	150	7
27. Tantan	28,266	13,893	14,373	1,885	1,671	214	26,381	12,222	14,159	6	3	3
28. Vēlan	17,733	9,223	8,510	893	725	168	16,840	8,498	8,342	12	12	..
29. Vaniyan	18,615	9,700	8,915	3,172	2,894	278	15,443	6,806	8,637	81	77	4
30. Velan	13,789	7,021	6,768	2,080	1,632	448	11,709	5,389	6,320	..	..	..
31. Vellalan	57,997	29,471	28,526	16,846	12,203	4,643	41,151	17,268	23,883	1,872	1,710	162
32. Veluthedan	14,129	6,983	7,146	1,598	1,270	328	12,531	5,713	6,818	51	40	11

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

NOTE:—This Table is divided into three parts:—

A. Vernaculars of India.——(1) Vernaculars of the State.
(2) Vernaculars foreign to the State.

B. Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India.

C. European Languages.

TABLE X.

Language.

TABLE

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LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.								
				SOUTHERN.			CENTRAL.			NORTHERN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE.	**4,006,062**	**2,032,553**	**1,973,509**	**1,156,373**	**583,763**	**572,610**	**1,487,178**	**751,884**	**735,294**	**1,305,590**	**665,123**	**640,467**
Vernaculars of India.	**4,001,685**	**2,030,225**	**1,971,440**	**1,154,874**	**583,087**	**571,787**	**1,485,054**	**750,750**	**734,304**	**1,305,009**	**664,723**	**640,286**
I. Vernaculars of the State.	**3,974,693**	**2,015,830**	**1,958,863**	**1,147,563**	**579,454**	**568,109**	**1,477,090**	**746,259**	**730,831**	**1,295,687**	**659,780**	**635,907**
1. Malayalam	3,349,776	1,697,323	1,652,453	656,174	330,179	325,995	1,404,143	708,918	695,225	1,275,691	649,138	626,553
2. Tamil	624,917	318,507	306,410	491,389	249,275	242,114	72,947	37,341	35,606	19,996	10,642	9,354
II. Vernaculars foreign to the State.	**26,972**	**14,395**	**12,577**	**7,311**	**3,633**	**3,678**	**7,964**	**4,491**	**3,473**	**9,322**	**4,943**	**4,379**
1. Kanarese	813	451	362	272	142	130	136	81	55	364	204	160
2. Hindustani	2,889	1,515	1,374	1,756	896	860	854	455	399	102	67	35
3. Konkani	9,300	4,957	4,343	156	75	81	3,655	2,059	1,596	5,489	2,823	2,666
4. Marathi	2,629	1,327	1,302	372	129	243	371	207	164	1,866	980	886
5. Patnuli	1,092	532	560	1,077	525	552	14	7	7	1	..	1
6. Telugu	6,511	3,418	3,093	2,084	970	1,114	2,024	1,106	918	287	162	125
7. Tulu	2,054	1,186	868	950	528	422	270	159	111	814	484	330
8. Bengali	112	105	7	4	..	4	105	104	1	3	1	2
9. Khasi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Gujarati	577	348	229	181	106	75	356	216	140	40	26	14
11. Halai	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
12. Hindi	531	279	252	214	100	114	28	16	12	289	163	126
13. Kachhchi	197	89	108	43	24	19	111	45	66	43	20	23
14. Mar-wari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Panjabi	18	17	1	1	..	1	17	17	..	..	..	..
16. Sanskrit	22	17	5	1	1	..	11	11	..	10	5	5
17. Urdu	224	151	73	198	135	63	11	7	4	14	8	6
B. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries Beyond India.	**584**	**390**	**194**	**83**	**60**	**23**	**150**	**102**	**48**	**335**	**219**	**116**
1. Arabic	338	373	185	71	53	18	146	98	48	335	219	116
2. Chinese	8	4	4	7	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Hebrew	7	6	1	4	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
4. Singhalese	11	7	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. European Languages.	**3,813**	**1,938**	**1,875**	**1,416**	**616**	**800**	**1,974**	**1,032**	**942**	**246**	**181**	**65**
1. English	3,689	1,882	1,807	1,373	607	766	1,904	986	918	246	181	65
2. Flemish	45	19	26	28	9	19	17	10	7	..	..	..
3. French	26	7	19	6	..	6	13	6	7	..	..	..
4. Italian	27	16	11	1	..	1	22	16	6	..	..	..
5. Portuguese	26	14	12	8	..	8	18	14	4	..	..	..

guage.

NATURAL DIVISION.												
HIGH RANGE.			SEA COAST.			INLAND.			MOUNTAINOUS.			LANGUAGE.
Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
56,921	**31,783**	**25,138**	**1,817,745**	**914,325**	**903,420**	**1,250,130**	**637,523**	**612,607**	**938,187**	**480,705**	**457,482**	**STATE.**
56,728	**31,665**	**25,063**	**1,814,302**	**912,575**	**901,727**	**1,249,792**	**637,320**	**612,472**	**937,571**	**480,330**	**457,241**	**A. Vernaculars of India.**
54,353	**30,337**	**24,016**	**1,795,356**	**902,681**	**892,675**	**1,246,938**	**635,764**	**611,174**	**932,399**	**477,385**	**455,014**	**I. Vernaculars of the State.**
13,768	9,088	4,680	1,396,434	690,948	696,486	1,229,041	626,155	602,886	724,301	371,220	353,081	Malayalam 1
40,585	21,249	19,336	398,922	202,733	196,189	17,897	9,609	8,288	208,098	106,165	101,933	Tamil 2
2,375	**1,328**	**1,047**	**18,946**	**9,894**	**9,052**	**2,854**	**1,556**	**1,298**	**5,172**	**2,945**	**2,227**	**II. Vernaculars foreign to the State.**
41	24	17	503	269	234	140	85	55	170	97	73	Kanarese 1
177	97	80	2,087	1,049	1,038	142	100	42	660	366	294	Hindustani 2
..	..	..	7,684	4,100	3,584	1,507	784	723	109	73	36	Konkani 3
20	11	9	2,392	1,203	1,189	158	82	76	79	42	37	Marathi 4
..	..	..	1,090	532	558	2	..	2	..	..	..	Patnuli 5
2,116	1,180	936	2,640	1,246	1,394	363	206	157	3,508	1,966	1,542	Telugu 6
20	15	5	1,038	587	451	413	226	187	603	373	230	Tulu 7
..	..	..	109	104	5	..	..	..	3	1	2	Bengali 8
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	24	15	2	1	1	Khasi 9
..	..	..	538	323	215	37	..	..	..	..	..	Gujrati 10
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	29	20	18	12	6	Halai 11
..	..	..	464	238	226	49	20	23	..	..	...	Hindi 12
..	..	..	154	69	85	43	..	..	..	..	..	Kachchhi 13
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar-wari 14
..	..	..	18	17	1	..	..	..	5	5	..	Punjabi 15
..	..	..	17	12	5	..	..	..	15	9	6	Sanskrit 16
1	1	..	209	142	67	..						Urdu 17
16	**9**	**7**	**229**	**150**	**79**	**130**	**91**	**39**	**225**	**149**	**76**	**B. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India.**
6	3	3	213	139	74	130	91	39	215	143	72	Arabic 1
..	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chinese 2
..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hebrew 3
10	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	Singhlese 4
177	**109**	**68**	**3,214**	**1,600**	**1,614**	**208**	**112**	**96**	**391**	**226**	**165**	**C. European Languages.**
166	108	58	3,115	1,550	1,565	197	110	87	377	222	155	English 1
..	..	..	40	16	24	2	..	2	3	3	..	Flemish 2
7	1	6	10	4	6	9	2	7	7	1	6	French 3
4	..	4	23	16	7	..	..	..	4	..	4	Italian 4
..	..	..	26	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	Portuguese 5

TABLE XI.

BIRTH-PLACE.

NOTE:—The Birth Districts or cities in "Other Provinces and Sates" of the table and other particulars are given below.

BORN IN.	STATE.		ENUMERATED IN													
			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.								NATURAL DIVISIONS.					
			Southern.		Central.		Northern.		High Range.		Sea-Coast.		Inland.		Mountainous.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A II (a) Other Provinces & states in India																
Provinces	**14**	...	...	...	**14**	...	...	...	...	...	**14**	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Province	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	..	14	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	**41**	**17**	**4**	**11**	**32**	**5**	**5**	**1**	...	...	**39**	**14**	**2**	**1**	...	**2**
Bengal Province	6	6	2	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	1
Bengal	7	11	2	9	1	1	4	1	...	...	6	9	1	1	...	1
Calcutta	28	...	...	..	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	**3**	**2**	...	**2**	**1**	...	2	...	...	...	**3**	**2**	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa Province	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Orissa	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	**185**	**110**	**62**	**30**	**72**	**45**	**29**	**23**	**22**	**12**	**140**	**74**	**8**	**2**	**37**	**34**
Bombay Province	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	..	.	...	3	...	...	...	..
Ahmedabad	...	6		5	69	1	...	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	161	82	60	24	...	40	10	6	22	12	129	63	7	2	25	17
Bombay	1	1	...	1	—	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	..
Karachi	13	17	1	...	...	...	12	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	17
North-Kanara	10	1	1	...	3	1	6	...	..	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
Poona	**203**	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	**203**	...	...	...	...	...	**203**	...
Central Provinces & Berar	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	203	...
Nagpur	17	18	7	6	1	10	9	2	...	...	9	15	6	2	2	...
Punjab	16	17	7	5	...	10	9	2	...	...	9	14	5	2	2	1
Gujrat	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lahore	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...
Multan	**19**	**22**	**12**	**20**	**7**	**2**	...	...	...	...	**16**	**21**	**2**	**1**	**1**	...
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	..	1	...
Agra	5	1	..	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	11	17	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	11	17	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Benares	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gorakpur	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
Jawnpur	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	1	...	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	**35**	**41**	...	...	**25**	**35**	**10**	**6**	...	...	**25**	**35**	**10**	**6**	...	...
States & Agencies Bombay States	3	10	...	...	...	4	3	6	...	...	...	4	3	6	...	...
Cutch	32	31	...	...	25	31	7	...	...	...	25	31	7	...	...	...
Kathiawar	**6**	...	...	...	**1**	...	**5**	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	4	..
Central India Agency	6	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Indore	**183**	**129**	**38**	**20**	**16**	**17**	**28**	**21**	**101**	**71**	**47**	**33**	**24**	**13**	**112**	**83**
Mysore State	182	129	37	20	16	17	28	21	101	71	46	33	24	13	112	83
Mysore	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	**7**	...	...	..	**7**	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Patiala	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Punjab	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	...	...	...	...	...	-	4	4	...	...	...	...
Rajputana Agency	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Rajputana																

TABLE XI.

Birth-Place.

DIVISION, PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	TOTAL BORN IN THE DIVISION, PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY.			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.								NATURAL DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.					
				SOUTHERN.		CENTRAL.		NORTHERN.		HIGH RANGE.		SEA-COAST.		INLAND.		MOUNTAINOUS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Population of the State.	***4,006,062***	***2,032,553***	***1,973,509***	***583,763***	***572,610***	***751,884***	***738,294***	***665,123***	***640,467***	***31,783***	***25,138***	***914,325***	***903,420***	***637,523***	***612,607***	***480,705***	***457,482***
A. Born in India	***4,004,444***	***2,031,644***	***1,972,800***	***583,631***	***572,476***	***751,699***	***738,190***	***665,109***	***640,464***	***31,205***	***24,670***	***914,054***	***903,233***	***637,515***	***612,591***	***480,075***	***456,976***
I. Within Travancore	***3,932,471***	***1,995,662***	***1,936,809***	***578,314***	***566,873***	***744,909***	***727,307***	***658,697***	***633,786***	***13,742***	***8,843***	***905,539***	***894,836***	***634,276***	***609,240***	***455,847***	***432,733***
Administrative Division																	
Southern	1,150,061	580,802	569,259	574,022	564,255	4,969	3,805	859	613	952	586	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	1,476,872	747,533	729,339	3,013	2,013	735,233	718,591	7,386	7,436	1,901	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern	1,292,113	659,418	632,695	1,258	600	4,616	4,827	650,318	625,679	3,226	1,598	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Range	13,425	7,909	5,516	21	5	91	84	134	58	7,663	5,369	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Division																	
Sea-Coast	1,792,269	902,134	890,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877,080	865,084	9,092	10,731	15,962	14,320
Inland	1,292,157	661,571	630,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,598	24,475	620,784	593,309	16,189	12,802
Mountainous	848,045	431,957	416,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,861	5,277	4,400	5,200	423,696	405,611
II. Provinces and States in India beyond Travancore	***71,973***	***35,982***	***35,991***	***5,317***	***5,803***	***6,790***	***7,883***	***6,412***	***6,678***	***17,463***	***15,827***	***8,515***	***8,397***	***3,239***	***3,351***	***24,228***	***24,243***
(a) Adjacent Provinces and States	***70,643***	***35,084***	***35,559***	***5,164***	***5,456***	***6,577***	***7,751***	***6,281***	***6,619***	***17,062***	***15,733***	***8,155***	***8,143***	***3,158***	***3,322***	***23,771***	***24,094***
Madras Province	***58,080***	***28,767***	***29,313***	***4,772***	***5,176***	***5,759***	***6,945***	***2,220***	***1,863***	***16,016***	***15,329***	***5,401***	***5,407***	***1,576***	***1,182***	***21,790***	***22,724***
Anantapur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Anjengo*	217	158	59	32	19	59	39	65	1	2	..	90	59	65	..	3	..
Bellary	37	18	19	1	..	..	..	17	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	17	19
Chingleput	2,361	1,138	1,223	4	..	31	1	34	10	1,069	1,212	3	..	31	10	1,104	1,213
Chittoor	174	97	77	3	4	10	6	30	17	54	50	4	5	3	1	90	71
Coimbatore*	2,899	1,474	1,425	43	58	54	51	48	52	1,329	1,264	69	79	29	15	1,376	1,331
Cuddapah	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ganjam	33	33	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	2	..	1	..	30	..
Godavari	6	4	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..
Guntur	417	103	314	..	..	1	1	15	8	87	305	6	..	9	..	88	314
Kistna	9	3	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	1
Kurnool	57	54	3	17	1	..	2	37	..	..	..	17	..	..	2	37	1
Madras	8,341	3,949	4,392	655	620	400	331	270	395	2,624	3,046	803	641	153	307	2,993	3,444
Madura*	7,486	3,892	3,594	206	238	204	187	94	21	3,388	3,148	181	206	107	32	3,604	3,356
Malabar	3,310	1,932	1,378	374	330	495	346	660	484	403	218	772	700	505	337	655	341

Nellore	45	23	22	5	4	1	1	17	2	..	15	6	5	8	..	9	17
The Nilgiris	61	32	29	2	6	9	3	12	10	9	10	4	7	..	1	28	20
North Arcot	274	106	168	..	1	..	4	54	88	52	75	1	1	1	2	104	163
Ramnad	167	112	55	..	3	69	8	18	19	25	25	2	3	1	..	109	52
Salem	587	283	304	11	9	31	8	51	117	190	170	31	18	3	13	249	273
South Arcot	18	8	10	5	2	2	7	..	..	1	1	5	5	2	3	1	2
South Kanara	1,750	1,057	693	332	198	105	72	328	191	292	232	412	262	184	112	461	319
Tanjore	766	476	290	60	65	125	74	91	111	200	40	165	128	75	79	236	83
Tinnevelly*	26,975	12,816	14,159	2,980	3,568	4,122	5,754	333	308	5,381	4,529	2,777	3,203	357	244	9,682	10,712
Trichinopoly	1,613	940	673	33	41	38	49	45	25	824	558	44	68	41	21	855	581
Vizagapatam	474	59	415	2	..	1	1	..	3	56	411	2	4	..	..	57	411
Indian States	***12,563***	***6,317***	***6,246***	***392***	***280***	***818***	***806***	***4,061***	***4,756***	***1,046***	***404***	***2,754***	***2,736***	***1,582***	***2,140***	***1,981***	***1,370***
Cochin*	12,366	6,207	6,159	389	280	818	802	3,978	4,686	1,022	391	2,752	2,735	1,582	2,140	1,873	1,284
Pudukkottai	197	110	87	3	..	..	4	83	70	24	13	2	1	..	..	108	86
(b) Other Provinces and States.†	***1,168***	***769***	***399***	***147***	***131***	***202***	***128***	***94***	***57***	***326***	***83***	***338***	***234***	***58***	***28***	***373***	***137***
Provinces	***684***	***504***	***180***	***93***	***79***	***137***	***63***	***49***	***26***	***225***	***12***	***236***	***136***	***21***	***5***	***247***	***39***
Assam	14	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..
Baluchistan	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	58	41	17	4	11	32	5	5	1	..	..	39	14	2	1	..	2
Bihar and Orissa	5	3	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Bombay	295	185	110	62	30	72	45	29	23	22	12	140	74	8	2	37	34
Burma	19	9	10	3	10	4	..	2	..	..	..	7	8	2	..	..	2
Central Provinces and Berar	203	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	203	..
Coorg	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Delhi	8	7	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..
North-west Frontier Provinces	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Punjab	35	17	18	7	6	1	10	9	2	..	..	9	15	6	2	2	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	41	19	22	12	20	7	2	..	..	..	..	16	22	2	..	1	..
Indian States and Agencies	***484***	***265***	***219***	***54***	***52***	***65***	***65***	***45***	***31***	***101***	***71***	***102***	***98***	***37***	***23***	***126***	***98***
Baroda	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Bombay States	76	35	41	..	..	25	35	10	6	..	..	25	35	10	6	..	..
Central India Agency	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
Gwalior	21	7	14	7	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	50	23	27	5	14	16	9	2	4	..	..	11	8	2	4	10	15
Mysore	312	183	129	38	20	16	17	28	21	101	71	47	33	24	13	112	83
Panjab States	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana Agency	8	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
(c) *French Settlements*	***42***	***31***	***11***	***1***	***10***	***10***	***1***	***20***	..	..	..	***11***	***10***	***11***	..	***9***	***1***
Mahe	21	21	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	..	..
Pondichery	21	10	11	1	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	9	1
Portuguese Settlements (Goa.)	***18***	***15***	***3***	***3***	***1***	***1***	***2***	***11***	..	..	..	***7***	***3***	***8***	..	..	..
(d) *India Unspecified*	***102***	***83***	***19***	***2***	***5***	..	***1***	***6***	***2***	***75***	***11***	***4***	***7***	***4***	***1***	***75***	***11***

* Districts and states contiguous to Travancore.

† For particulars see the title page.

TABLE XI.

Birth-Place.

DIVISION, PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	TOTAL BORN IN THE DIVISION PROVINCE STATE OR COUNTRY.			ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.								NATURAL DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.					
				SOUTHERN.		CENTRAL.		NORTHERN.		HIGH RANGE.		SEA-COAST.		INLAND.		MOUNTAINOUS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	***1,240***	***681***	***559***	***73***	***77***	***88***	***48***	***8***	..	***512***	***434***	***142***	***102***	..	..	***593***	***457***
Arabia	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	1,169	631	538	56	62	56	42	7	..	512	434	93	84	..	..	538	454
China	10	4	6	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	2
Japan	30	28	2	2	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..
Straits settlements and Malaya (Singapore)	24	11	13	10	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	1
Turkey	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Asia Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
C. Countries in Europe	***367***	***220***	***147***	***51***	***55***	***97***	***55***	***6***	***3***	***66***	***34***	***121***	***82***	***8***	***16***	***91***	***49***
United Kingdom	209	149	60	42	22	39	15	4	..	64	23	68	31	..	..	81	29
England and Wales	*145*	*100*	*45*	*25*	*12*	*17*	*10*	*2*	..	*56*	*23*	*33*	*16*	..	..	*67*	*29*
Ireland	*16*	*15*	*1*	*2*	..	*3*	*1*	*2*	..	*8*	..	*5*	*1*	..	..	*10*	..
Scotland	*48*	*34*	*14*	*15*	*10*	*19*	*4*	..	..	..	..	*30*	*14*	..	..	*4*	..
Austria	4	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Belgium	45	19	26	9	19	10	7	..	..	..	..	16	24	..	2	3	..
Denmark	5	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
France	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Holland	8	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
Italy	28	16	12	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	4	12	7	4	12	..	4
Norway	3	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Portugal	5	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1
Spain	21	13	8	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..
Sweden	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Switzerland	25	7	18	..	6	6	6	..	..	1	6	6	6	..	6	1	6
Europe unspecified	9	2	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	4
D. Africa Unspecified	***6***	***5***	***1***	***5***	..	..	..	***2***	***3***	..	..	***5***	***1***	..	..	..	..
E. America Unspecified	***4***	***3***	***1***	***3***	***1***	..	..	..	..	..	..	***3***	***1***	..	..	..	..
F. Australasia	***2***	***1***	***1***	..	..	***1***	***1***	..	..	..	..	***1***	***1***	..	..	..	..
Java	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Australasia unspecified	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES.

NOTE:—This table is divided into two parts. Part I shows the distribution of the persons afflicted according to age and Part II. the distribution according to locality.

2. To the 4 infirmities—Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy—recorded in conformity with those in other Provinces and States, Elephantiasis which largely prevails in this State is added.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities, Distribution by Age

TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

AGE OR DIVISION.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			AFFECTED WITH ELEPHANTIASIS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Part I. Distribution by Age.

STATE	***7,178***	***4,500***	***2,678***	***1,271***	***742***	***529***	***2,169***	***1,290***	***879***	***1,680***	***988***	***692***	***2,058***	***1,480***	***578***	***11,637***	***6,845***	***4,792***
0 — 1	8	6	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 — 2	6	5	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
2 — 3	23	17	6	1	1	..	10	7	3	9	7	2	3	2	1	3	2	1
3 — 4	33	18	15	..	..	..	16	11	5	9	2	7	8	5	3	7	4	3
4 — 5	59	38	21	2	1	1	31	20	11	26	17	9	..	..	..	24	9	15
TOTAL 0 to 5	***129***	***84***	***45***	***3***	***2***	***1***	***62***	***42***	***20***	***53***	***33***	***20***	***11***	***7***	***4***	***37***	***17***	***20***
5 — 10	381	208	173	19	9	10	215	115	100	109	70	39	38	14	24	86	37	49
10 — 15	477	284	193	31	15	16	235	148	87	133	72	61	78	49	29	212	100	112
15 — 20	517	318	199	59	38	21	215	136	79	126	67	59	117	77	40	428	233	195
20 — 25	617	390	227	100	59	41	226	141	85	125	73	52	166	117	49	743	423	320
25 — 30	682	443	239	141	101	40	222	128	94	129	76	53	190	138	52	1,153	631	522
30 — 35	625	399	226	157	96	61	175	105	70	98	56	42	195	142	53	1,142	695	447
35 — 40	689	480	209	161	106	55	165	101	64	107	70	37	256	203	53	1,421	854	567
40 — 45	654	417	237	134	70	64	131	73	58	125	70	55	264	204	60	1,427	834	593
45 — 50	593	385	208	138	76	62	121	72	49	107	67	40	227	170	57	1,292	814	478
50 — 55	532	343	189	114	61	53	96	57	39	132	93	39	190	132	58	1,135	684	451
55 — 60	354	214	140	69	32	37	77	43	34	83	55	28	125	84	41	888	580	308
60 — 65	374	221	153	63	33	30	80	45	35	118	61	57	113	82	31	785	439	346
65 — 70	208	119	89	33	21	12	52	30	22	76	36	40	47	32	15	378	222	156
70 and over	346	195	151	49	23	26	97	54	43	159	89	70	41	29	12	510	282	228

Part II. Distribution by Division.

STATE.	***7,178***	***4,500***	***2,678***	***1,271***	***742***	***529***	***2,169***	***1,290***	***879***	***1,680***	***988***	***692***	***2,058***	***1,480***	***578***	***11,637***	***6,845***	***4,792***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.																		
1. Southern	1,833	1,227	606	430	281	149	529	329	200	375	245	130	499	372	127	242	172	70
2. Central	2,646	1,629	1,017	434	227	207	746	424	322	545	299	246	921	679	242	2,573	1,487	1,086
3. Northern	2,670	1,622	1,048	404	231	173	876	522	354	754	440	314	636	429	207	8,817	5,184	3,633
4. High Range	29	22	7	3	3	..	18	15	3	6	4	2	2	..	2	5	2	3
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																		
1. Sea-Coast	3,341	2,178	1,163	628	370	258	908	550	358	687	442	245	1,118	816	302	9,742	5,523	4,219
2. Inland	2,392	1,427	965	434	253	181	744	429	315	608	323	285	606	422	184	1,710	1,196	514
3. Mountainous	1,445	895	550	209	119	90	517	311	206	385	223	162	334	242	92	185	126	59

NOTE.—The number affected with Elephantiasis is not included in columns 2 to 4 "population afflicted".

TABLE XII—A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

The Castes selected for the purpose of this Table are those shown in Part I of Table XIII. In the case of the Hindus and Musalmans, only those castes having each a proportion of one or more per mille of the population have been selected, while, in the case of the Christians, Animists and others, no such restriction has been followed.

TABLE XII—A.

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE

Infirmities by selected

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			POPULATION					
				INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU.	***2,496,333***	***1,258,781***	***1,237,552***	***722***	***430***	***299***	***1,417***	***837***	***580***
1. Ampalavāsi	9,409	4,777	4,632	6	4	2	8	3	5
2. Ampattan	27,276	13,939	13,337	11	5	6	16	9	7
3. Arayan	9,142	4,604	4,538	3	..	3	12	9	3
4. Brahmin (Malayaḷa)	14,643	7,841	6,802	20	16	4	25	11	14
5. ,, (Others)	45,868	23,657	22,211	23	18	5	15	5	10
6. Chakkāla	9,696	4,970	4,726	3	3	..	10	7	3
7. Chānnān (Shannan)	200,838	103,870	96,968	55	38	17	73	44	29
8. Chetti	17,436	8,815	8,621	7	6	1	13	9	4
9. Idayan	7,751	3,717	4,034	7	3	4	7	4	3
10. Ilavāsiyān	4,669	2,497	2,172	..	..	..	2	..	2
11. Izhavan	667,935	334,612	333,323	194	102	92	422	250	172
12. Kammaḷan	163,724	82,826	80,898	60	44	16	86	58	28
13. Kasiyān	12,557	6,569	5,998	4	4	..	5	5	..
14. Konkasi	5,572	2,575	2,997	6	5	1	3	3	..
15. Krishnavaka	9,684	4,928	4,756	8	6	2	8	2	6
16. Kshatriya (Malayaḷa)	1,661	908	753	2	2	..	..	..	..
17. Kudumi	7,778	4,036	3,742	..	..	..	1	..	1
18. Kuravan	75,345	36,946	38,399	9	3	6	33	16	17
19. Maṇṇān (including Patayan)	9,697	4,891	4,806	5	4	1	5	3	2
20. Marakkān	4,215	2,607	1,608	..	..	..	13	9	4
21. Mārān	11,581	5,738	5,843	4	1	3	7	7	..
22. Maravan	9,773	4,824	4,949	..	..	..	8	7	1
23. Nāyar	690,495	345,889	344,606	175	97	78	352	216	136
24. Paḷḷan	16,004	8,215	7,789	..	..	..	2	2	..
25. Parayan	63,038	31,705	31,333	20	10	10	38	19	19
26. Pantāram	13,860	7,044	6,816	1	..	1	9	4	5
27. Paravan	11,079	5,542	5,537	11	6	5	6	4	2
28. Pulayan	196,184	99,420	96,764	38	18	20	128	67	61
29. Śakiliyān (including Chemman)	5,318	2,742	2,576	2	1	1	..	..	..
30. Śaliyan	8,416	4,277	4,139	2	2	..	9	4	5
31. Tantan	28,266	13,893	14,373	4	1	3	14	8	6
32. Valan	17,733	9,223	8,510	2	1	1	11	8	3
33. Vaniyan	18,615	9,700	8,915	2	2	..	13	7	6
34. Vedan	6,303	3,101	3,202	..	..	..	8	6	2
35. Velan	13,789	7,021	6,768	3	1	2	15	8	7
36. Velan	8,857	4,418	4,439	2	1	1	4	3	1
37. Vellalan	57,997	29,471	28,526	23	18	5	22	12	10
38. Velluttedan (including Vannan)	14,129	6,983	7,146	10	8	2	14	8	6

XII—A.

Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XII. A.

Infirmities by Selected Castes Tribes or Races.

AFFLICTED.									NUMBER.
BLIND.			LEPERS.			AFFECTED WITH ELEPHANTIASIS.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,095	***655***	***440***	***1,491***	***1,049***	***442***	***8,504***	***4,900***	***3,604***	
8	3	5	7	5	2	14	8	6	1
11	11	..	9	7	2	54	36	18	2
11	6	5	4	4	..	124	72	52	3
20	15	5	12	12	..	31	23	8	4
22	16	6	11	8	3	134	89	45	5
5	4	1	10	8	2	7	6	1	6
62	41	21	38	32	6	22	18	4	7
8	7	1	11	7	4	37	18	19	8
6	5	1	4	3	1	10	7	3	9
9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10
219	135	84	504	341	163	4,970	2,841	2,129	11
95	59	36	57	41	16	277	136	141	12
6	4	2	4	3	1	9	9	..	13
4	3	1	5	5	..	5	3	2	14
6	5	1	9	8	1	..	..	..	15
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	16
2	2	..	1	..	1	12	8	4	17
25	14	11	86	50	36	58	35	23	18
7	6	1	4	3	1	17	11	6	19
8	8	..	7	7	..	15	8	7	20
17	14	3	10	7	3	17	10	7	21
5	3	2	1	1	..	3	2	1	22
319	151	168	372	269	103	1,569	860	709	23
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
31	22	9	28	20	8	44	31	13	25
5	3	2	5	2	3	8	4	4	26
5	2	3	3	3	..	22	11	11	27
108	63	45	177	114	63	384	258	126	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
4	2	2	10	8	2	86	51	35	30
5	2	3	16	13	3	23	17	6	31
8	5	3	11	5	6	115	74	41	32
9	5	4	16	13	3	59	37	22	33
2	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	2	34
4	3	1	10	10	..	244	139	105	35
9	6	3	5	5	..	3	3	..	36
20	13	7	19	14	5	31	14	17	37
6	3	3	20	17	3	94	58	36	38

TABLE XII—A.

Infirmities by selected Catses. Tribes or Races.

TABLE XII—A.

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			POPULATION AFFLICTED.					
				INSANE			DEAF-MUTES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Musalman.	***261,364***	***136,112***	***126,255***	***52***	***33***	***19***	***138***	***99***	***39***
1. Jōnakan ...	75,275	38,961	36,314	12	8	4	56	38	18
2. Lebbai ...	13,433	7,104	6,329	...	...	...	3	2	1
3. Mēthan ...	89,209	45,298	43,911	17	12	5	33	22	11
4. Mughal ...	5,485	3,003	2,482	1	...	1	1	1	...
5. Pathān ...	5,590	3,045	2,645	4	3	1	3	3	...
6. Rāvuthan ...	19,496	10,302	9,194	1	1	...	5	3	2
7. Tulukkan ...	52,879	27,399	25,480	17	9	8	37	39	7
Christian.	***1,172,545***	***600,265***	***572,280***	***473***	***266***	***207***	***563***	***331***	***232***
1. Anglo-Indian ...	3,821	1,886	1,935	1	...	1	1	..	1
2. Indian-Christian ...	1,168,724	598,379	570,345	472	266	206	562	331	231
Animist.	***5,698***	***2,980***	***2,718***	***2***	...	***2***	***2***	***2***	...
1. Kanikkaran ...	3,762	1,967	1,795	1	...	1	1	1	...
2. Malavelan ...	1,936	1,013	923	1	...	1	1	1	...
Jew.	***247***	***176***	***117***	***1***	***1***	...	..	...	...

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.						AFFECTED WITH ELEPHANTIASIS.		
	BLIND.			LEPERS.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Musalman ...	***100***	***62***	***38***	***83***	***70***	***13***	***663***	***463***	***200***
1. Jōnakan ...	34	22	12	22	20	2	188	125	63
2. Lebbai ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	7	6	1
3. Mēthan ...	17	13	4	24	22	2	269	189	80
4. Mughal ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	31	17	14
5. Pathān ...	2	2	...	8	8	...	2	2	...
6. Rāvuthan ...	2	...	2	1	1	...	11	11	...
7. Tulukkan ...	41	24	17	26	18	8	155	113	42
Christian ...	***467***	***260***	***207***	***458***	***341***	***117***	***2,265***	***1,350***	***915***
1. Anglo-Indian ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2. Indian-Christian ...	467	260	207	457	340	117	2,265	1,350	915
Animist ..	...	...	...	***3***	***3***	...	...	...	...
1. Kānikkāran ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
2. Malavēdan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***2***	***2***	...

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

NOTE :—This Table is divided into two parts :—

Part I contains the main castes and races under each religion with their distribution by locality (Administrative and Natural Division).

2. Part II gives the particulars of the minor castes grouped under "Others" in each religion in Part I.

3. The instructions of the Imperial Census Commissioner that only those castes whose numbers bear a proportion of not less than one per mile of the total population need be treated as main castes, have been strictly adhered to in the case of the Hindus, with the exception that Malayala Kshatriyas have been treated as a main caste regardless of their numerical strength.

4. The names of the sub-castes that are included under Ampalavāsi, Brahmin (Malayāla), Brāhmin (Others) and Kammāla, for the purpose of this and other Caste Tables, are given below, with their numerical strength noted against each.

No.	I. Ampalavāsi includes :	Males.	Females.	No.	II. Brāhmin include	Males.	Females.	No.	III. Kammālan includes :	Males.	Females.
1	Ampalavāsi ..	597	473		A. Brahman Malayāla.			1	Asari ..	43,127	42,265
2	Adikal ..	37	41	1	Malayāla Potti ..	2,892	2,430	2	Chayakurup ..	15	8
3	Chākiar ..	96	66	2	Namboothiri ..	4,949	4,372	3	Chemputatty ..	6	12
4	Daivampādy ..	77	87		Total..	7,841	6,802	4	Kollan ..	14,785	14,234
5	Nampiti ..	43	42		B. Brāhmin (Others).			5	Kammālan ..	6,327	5,490
6	Nampiyār ..	444	589	1	Brāhmin Gauda ..	863	817	6	Kannān ..	1,551	1,398
7	Pilapally ..	19	23	2	,, Kānarēse .	305	164	7	Silpasari ..	48	50
8	Pisharādy ..	251	259	3	,, Mahrātta .	474	207	8	Thattān ..	11,596	12,166
9	Poduvāl ..	473	485	4	,, Telugu ..	458	192	9	Kallāsari ..	4,104	3,800
10	Pushpakan ..	972	837	5	,, Tulu ..	1,444	1,113	10	Vāan ..	417	618
11	Tiyattunni ..	123	155	6	,, Tamil ..	19,591	19,195	11	Vilkurup ..	850	857
12	Vāriyar ..	1,254	1,158	7	,, Aryapattar	522	523				
13	Kurukal ..	391	417								
	Total...	4,777	4,632		Total..	23,657	22,211		Total ..	82,826	86,898

TABLE XIII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

TABLE

Caste, Tribe, Race

Main

NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	STATE.			SOUTHERN.			CENTRAL.			NORTH-
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Hindu	***2,549,664***	***1,284,934***	***1,264,730***	***808,581***	***407,135***	***401,446***	***1,019,707***	***511,528***	***508,179***	***679,932***
1	Ampalavāsi	9,409	4,777	4,632	2,050	1,087	963	2,698	1,309	1,389	3,848
2	Ampattan	27,276	13,939	13,337	10,562	5,339	5,163	9,608	4,841	4,767	6,951
3	Arayan	9,142	4,604	4,538	304	86	218	8,028	4,027	4,001	640
4	Brāhman, (Malayāla)	14,643	7,841	6,802	2,385	1,270	1,115	5,177	2,811	2,366	7,076
5	Do. (Others)	45,868	23,657	22,211	20,425	10,453	9,972	12,536	6,387	6,149	12,716
6	Chakkāla	9,696	4,970	4,726	6,643	3,340	3,303	2,837	1,475	1,362	102
7	Channān (Shannan)	200,838	103,870	96,968	195,318	100,874	94,444	3,632	1,897	1,735	145
8	Chetti	17,436	8,815	8,621	7,421	3,586	3,835	5,396	2,664	2,732	3,797
9	Idayan	7,751	3,717	4,034	4,686	2,219	2,467	2,686	1,262	1,424	94
10	Ilavāniyan	4,669	2,497	2,172	607	318	289	4,055	2,175	1,880	4
11	Izhavan	667,935	334,612	333,323	118,291	58,920	59,371	306,657	153,329	153,228	241,274
12	Kammālan	163,724	82,826	80,898	48,960	24,531	24,429	60,054	30,307	29,747	54,000
13	Kaniyān	12,557	6,559	5,998	1,628	797	831	5,773	2,986	2,787	5,116
14	Konkani	5,572	2,575	2,997	129	44	85	2,701	1,224	1,447	2,741
15	Krishnavaka	9,684	4,928	4,756	9,680	4,925	4,755	1	1	..	1
16	Kshatriya (Malayāla)	1,661	908	753	529	277	252	637	330	307	480
17	Kudumi	7,778	4,036	3,742	194	103	91	1,485	773	712	4,569
18	Kuravan	75,345	36,946	38,399	17,427	8,435	8,992	56,719	27,910	28,809	1,139
19	Mannan (including Patyān)	9,697	4,891	4,806	2,801	1,455	1,346	5,725	2,853	2,872	927
20	Marakkan	4,215	2,607	1,608	43	19	24	3,065	2,001	1,064	1,107
21	Māran	11,581	5,738	5,843	3,270	1,632	1,638	5,486	2,644	2,842	2,799
22	Maravan	9,773	4,824	4,949	2,527	1,239	1,288	5,119	2,482	2,637	10
23	Nāyar	690,495	345,889	344,606	199,042	98,996	100,046	322,736	161,703	161,033	167,715
24	Pallan	16,004	8,215	7,789	1,507	745	762	5,776	3,077	2,699	271
25	Pantāram	13,860	7,044	6,816	5,124	2,593	2,531	5,753	2,941	2,812	2,917
26	Paravan	11,079	5,542	5,537	3,469	1,654	1,815	1,903	1,039	864	5,692
27	Parayan	63,038	31,705	31,333	18,584	9,180	9,404	20,844	10,558	10,286	12,600
28	Pulayan	196,184	99,420	96,764	29,505	14,945	14,560	77,572	40,013	37,559	86,889
29	Sakkiliyan (including Chemmān)	5,318	2,742	2,576	2,204	1,165	1,039	332	160	172	103
30	Sāliyan	8,416	4,277	4,139	5,354	2,885	2,469	825	286	539	2,213
31	Tantān	28,266	13,893	14,373	7,290	3,612	3,678	19,998	9,777	10,221	893
32	Valan	17,733	9,223	8,510	20	2	18	1,350	707	643	16,256
33	Vāniyan	18,615	9,700	8,915	11,559	5,903	5,656	4,226	2,241	1,985	2,706
34	Vēdan	6,303	3,101	3,202	1,909	894	1,015	4,348	2,184	2,164	46
35	Vēlān (including Kusavan)	8,857	4,418	4,439	3,928	1,909	2,019	1,807	936	871	3,102
36	Vēlan	13,789	7,021	6,768	1,798	944	854	2,595	1,369	1,226	9,382
37	Velākkan	57,997	29,471	28,526	36,254	18,271	17,983	13,549	6,931	6,618	5,330
38	Veluthedan (including Vannan)	14,129	6,983	7,146	3,339	1,570	1,769	6,605	3,333	3,272	4,022
39	Others	53,331	26,153	27,178	21,815	10,858	10,957	19,413	8,585	10,828	10,259

XIII.

or Nationality Part I.

Castes.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

ERN.		HIGH-RANGE.			SEA-COAST.			INLAND.			MOUNTAINOUS.			NUMBER.
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
343,802	*336,130*	*41,444*	*22,469*	*18,975*	*1,284,836*	*642,397*	*642,439*	*729,598*	*369,482*	*360,116*	*535,230*	*273,055*	*262,175*	
1,964	1,884	813	417	396	3,788	1,985	1,803	3,310	1,642	1,668	2,311	1,150	1,161	1
3,610	3,351	155	89	66	12,078	6,024	6,054	8,301	4,311	3,990	6,897	3,604	3,293	2
491	149	170	..	170	8,488	4,321	4,167	229	102	127	425	181	244	3
3,755	3,321	5	5	..	4,231	2,331	1,900	7,403	3,924	3,479	3,009	1,586	1,423	4
6,705	6,011	191	112	79	28,218	14,686	13,532	7,706	4,014	3,692	9,944	4,957	4,987	5
85	17	114	70	44	6,737	3,377	3,360	1,477	844	633	1,482	749	733	6
85	60	1,743	1,014	729	158,726	81,897	76,829	236	166	70	41,876	21,807	20,069	7
2,074	1,723	822	491	331	10,363	5,085	5,278	2,239	1,137	1,102	4,834	2,593	2,241	8
44	50	285	192	93	3,179	1,550	1,629	153	91	62	4,419	2,076	2,343	9
4	..	3	..	3	574	311	263	..	..	..	4,095	2,186	1,909	10
121,139	120,135	1,713	1,224	489	378,126	186,870	191,256	198,102	100,611	97,491	91,707	47,131	44,576	11
27,509	26,491	710	479	231	66,874	33,389	33,485	52,967	26,896	26,071	43,883	22,541	21,342	12
2,744	2,372	40	32	8	3,476	1,738	1,738	5,211	2,732	2,479	3,870	2,089	1,781	13
1,306	1,435	1	1	..	4,038	1,778	2,260	1,368	693	675	166	104	62	14
1	..	2	1	1	7,562	3,843	3,719	1	1	..	2,121	1,084	1,037	15
296	184	15	5	10	741	381	360	756	414	342	164	113	51	16
2,308	2,261	1,530	852	678	5,543	2,784	2,759	687	384	303	1,548	868	680	17
571	568	60	30	30	21,807	10,380	11,427	34,172	16,874	17,298	19,366	9,692	9,674	18
456	471	244	127	117	4,733	2,342	2,391	3,606	1,825	1,781	1,358	724	634	19
587	520	..	..	..	4,147	2,575	1,572	18	7	11	50	25	25	20
1,445	1,354	26	17	9	4,539	2,253	2,286	4,049	2,038	2,011	2,993	1,447	1,546	21
7	3	2,117	1,096	1,021	4,440	711	729	511	236	275	7,822	3,877	3,945	22
84,441	83,274	1,002	749	253	324,150	161,008	163,142	246,403	123,717	122,686	119,942	61,164	58,778	23
179	92	8,450	4,214	4,236	1,427	729	698	154	106	48	14,423	7,380	7,043	24
1,468	1,449	66	42	24	5,051	2,547	2,504	4,651	2,441	2,210	4,158	2,056	2,102	25
2,837	2,855	15	12	3	3,873	1,820	2,053	3,707	1,869	1,838	3,499	1,853	1,646	26
6,407	6,193	11,010	5,560	5,450	17,076	8,373	8,703	17,523	8,934	8,589	28,439	14,398	14,041	27
43,187	43,702	2,218	1,275	943	63,954	32,439	31,515	83,223	42,227	40,996	49,007	24,754	24,253	28
45	58	2,679	1,372	1,307	2,161	1,132	1,029	137	65	72	3,020	1,545	1,475	29
1,090	1,123	24	16	8	7,620	3,950	3,670	717	280	437	79	47	32	30
474	419	85	30	55	22,213	10,946	11,267	5,149	2,508	9,641	904	439	465	31
8,496	7,760	107	18	89	10,660	5,532	5,128	6,587	3,482	3,105	486	209	277	32
1,487	1,219	124	69	55	13,525	7,021	6,504	1,840	983	857	3,250	1,696	1,554	33
23	23	..	..	..	2,751	1,263	1,488	2,275	1,195	1,080	1,277	643	634	34
1,560	1,542	20	13	7	3,585	1,758	1,827	2,807	1,448	1,359	2,465	1,212	1,253	35
4,696	4,686	14	12	2	6,529	3,361	3,168	3,316	1,707	1,609	3,944	1,953	1,991	36
2,774	2,556	2,864	1,495	1,369	27,081	13,624	13,457	3,905	2,064	1,841	27,011	13,783	13,228	37
1,985	2,037	163	95	68	5,046	2,366	2,680	5,183	2,624	2,559	3,900	1,993	1,907	38
5,467	4,792	1,844	1,243	601	28,726	13,917	14,809	9,519	4,890	4,629	15,086	7,346	7,740	

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

TABLE

Caste, Tribe, Race

Main

NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	STATE.			SOUTHERN.			CENTRAL.			NORTHERN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MUSALMAN	***270,478***	***140,396***	***130,082***	***78,969***	***39,881***	***39,088***	***111,221***	***57,388***	***53,833***	***78,621***	***42,010***	***36,611***
1	Jonakan	75,275	38,961	36,314	1,707	757	950	22,560	11,521	11,039	50,900	26,605	24,295
2	Labbai	13,433	7,104	6,329	6,929	3,532	3,397	4,736	2,520	2,216	1,720	1,018	702
3	Mēthan	89,209	45,298	43,911	36,203	18,165	18,038	44,830	22,729	22,101	7,964	4,233	3,731
4	Mughal	5,485	3,003	2,482	1,252	643	609	2,789	1,436	1,353	1,444	924	520
5	Pathān	5,590	3,045	2,545	2,162	1,125	1,037	2,159	1,219	940	1,074	579	495
6	Rāvuthan	19,496	10,302	9,194	994	545	449	11,431	5,846	5,585	6,232	3,413	2,819
7	Tulukan	52,879	27,399	25,480	26,666	13,335	13,331	18,727	9,929	8,798	7,448	4,110	3,338
8	Others	9,111	5,284	3,827	3,056	1,779	1,277	3,989	2,188	1,801	1,839	1,128	711
	CHRISTIAN	***1,172,934***	***600,507***	***572,427***	***262,681***	***133,524***	***129,157***	***355,221***	***182,464***	***172,757***	***543,103***	***277,335***	***265,768***
1	Anglo-Indian	3,821	1,886	1,935	1,463	620	843	2,019	1,034	985	259	192	67
2	European	389	242	147	106	51	55	161	105	56	8	6	2
3	Indian-Christian	1,168,724	598,379	570,345	261,112	132,853	128,259	353,041	181,325	171,716	542,836	277,137	265,699
	ANIMIST	***12,637***	***6,529***	***6,108***	***6,125***	***3,214***	***2,911***	***981***	***489***	***492***	***3,654***	***1,813***	***1,841***
1	Kānikāran	3,762	1,967	1,795	3,364	1,764	1,600	334	169	165	63	33	30
2	Mala Arayan	2,858	1,486	1,372	567	309	258	53	23	30	1,966	1,008	958
3	Mala-Vēdan	1,936	1,013	923	1,329	708	621	434	210	224	173	95	78
4	Mannān	1,098	587	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	10
5	Others	2,983	1,476	1,507	865	433	432	160	87	73	1,432	667	765
	OTHER RELIGIONS	***349***	***187***	***162***	***17***	***9***	***8***	***48***	***15***	***33***	***280***	***163***	***117***
1	Buddhist	36	21	15	10	6	4	5	2	3	17	13	4
2	Jain	33	3	30	..	..	..	33	3	30	..	..	..
3	Jew	274	157	117	7	3	4	4	4	..	263	150	113
4	Zoroastrians	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..

XIII.

or Nationality—Part I.

Castes.

Table XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

HIGH RANGE.			SEA—COAST			INLAND			MOUNTAINOUS.			NUMBER.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27.
1,667	***1,117***	***550***	***145,346***	***74,301***	***71,045***	***59,712***	***31,531***	***28,181***	***65,420***	***34,564***	***30,856***	
108	78	30	28,003	14,310	13,693	25,453	13,356	12,097	21,819	11,295	10,524	1
48	34	14	9,093	4,737	4,356	1,421	786	635	2,319	1,581	1,338	2
212	171	41	73,559	37,129	36,430	6,848	3,676	3,172	8,802	4,493	4,309	3
..	..	..	3,203	1,718	1,485	641	269	372	1,641	1,016	625	4
195	122	73	3,396	1,780	1,616	975	548	427	1,219	717	502	5
839	498	341	2,253	1,235	1,018	7,453	3,943	3,510	9,790	5,124	4,666	6
38	25	13	20,995	10,570	10,425	15,022	7,880	7,142	16,862	8,949	7,913	7
227	189	38	4,844	2,822	2,022	1,899	1,073	826	2,368	1,389	979	8
11,929	***7,184***	***4,745***	***384,572***	***196,060***	***188,512***	***460,105***	***236,135***	***223,970***	***328,257***	***168,312***	***159,945***	
80	40	40	3,347	1,632	1,715	198	113	85	276	141	135	1
114	80	34	209	126	83	27	10	17	153	106	47	2
11,735	7,064	4,601	381,016	194,302	186,714	459,880	236,012	223,868	327,828	168,065	159,763	3
1,877	***1,013***	***864***	***2,675***	***1,397***	***1,278***	***697***	***365***	***332***	***9,265***	***4,767***	***4,498***	
1	1	..	1,588	847	741	188	93	95	1,986	1,027	959	1
27	146	126	9	9	..	204	112	92	2,645	1,365	1,280	2
..	..	..	510	253	257	146	80	66	1,280	680	600	3
1,078	577	501	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,098	587	511	4
326	289	237	568	288	280	159	80	79	2,256	1,108	1,148	5
4	..	***4***	***316***	***170***	***146***	***18***	***10***	***8***	***15***	***7***	***8***	
4	..	4	15	8	7	6	6	..	15	7	8	1
...	..	..	33	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	262	153	109	12	4	8	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—Part II.

Minor Castes.

HINDU.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	MALES.	FEMALES.	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.	MALES.	FEMALES.	CASTE, TRIBE RACE, OR NATIONALITY.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Akamudayan	173	94	55 Katasan	32	54	Patnuli	540	953
Alavan	385	326	Kavarai	230	294	110 Pazhutanur	3	..
Ari	55	20	Kāvati	1,500	1,624	Pondan	71	100
Atiyoti	12	7	Kavundan	63	44	Ponjan	19	..
5 Aiyanavar	72	83	Kayasta	..	1	Ponnana	5	8
Bakudy	26	30	60 Kila	1	3	Pramathi	6	5
Balija	47	29	Kingaliar	1	1	115 Prathi	32	43
Baniya	123	31	Kinhai	16	..	Pulavar	16	21
Bansy	2	..	Kohayan	...	1	Pulluvan	170	236
10 Bengali	3	1	Koljayat	1	..	Puthuvan	2	2
Billariar	7	3	65 Komatti	1	8	Rajoo	59	29
Boya	415	206	Konsidc	2	..	120 Rajuthal	1	2
Buthia	1	..	Kouravar	1	95	Reddi	185	206
Chadayar	..	2	Kshatriya	619	469	Saibal	32	45
15 Chakravar	1,156	1,039	Kudumbi	63	34	Saivakurukkal	31	39
Champan	30	70	70 Kumbi	32	17	Sāmanthan	82	52
Chandalan	2	1	Kuluvar	95	66	125 Sembu	..	76
Chanthava	..	2	Kyhalan	..	1	Sivabhakthi	4	3
Chavalakāran	703	796	Lohana	..	1	Sydum	4	..
20 Chāyakāran	259	262	Malayar	3	2	Thalavan	110	213
Chawn	6	21	75 Mali	3	6	Thandamangaliam	10	13
Chethāli	4	14	Manavalan	15	23	130 Thangodiyan	2	..
Cholavan	211	216	Manchanakar	1	..	Tharavan	76	74
Choran	..	7	Mappa	3	..	Thavina	..	5
25 Dasi	206	230	Marathi	13	13	Thondaman	60	57
Dhobi	52	36	80 Marwari	..	1	Thottiyan	24	24
Eachan	12	13	Mathari	22	..	135 Utchatan	..	4
Ekāli	7	2	Mughari	2	5	Ullātan	1,359	1,553
Erankolli	128	141	Mukkuvan	1,946	1,793	Uppāra	86	70
30 Kattalli	50	41	Mullavan	2	..	Urakaran	42	115
Gosayi	112	93	85 Mundala	13	15	Urali	1,551	1,535
Gujrati	14	6	Muragadi	4	1	140 Uravālan	30	61
Iholi	..	6	Muthali	335	289	Vadukan	148	106
Ilayatu	1,751	2,230	Muthathu	221	208	Vairavi	753	741
35 Izhavathi	1,591	1,775	Naidu	1,279	1,021	Valvair	..	1
Kachchi	125	133	90 Nariyan	19	27	Valliyan	67	47
Kadamban	..	8	Nātukāni	6	5	145 Valluvan	73	566
Kadiyan	47	16	Nattuvan	27	..	Vathi	404	364
Kadakattan	..	5	Nayadi	109	73	Vathiyan	..	1
40 Kahar	2	3	Nodiyan	7	2	Vavan	2	..
Kakkālan	538	704	95 Nulayan	1,745	1,427	Venkan	1	..
Kalakoothadi	2	..	Oachan	148	122	150 Vettuvan	561	587
Kallan	193	218	Oddan	41	30	Vuttan	17	10
Kambar	6	5	Okkiliyan	11	3	Vysian	60	54
45 Kambassan	147	299	Othazhan	1	3	Yamthir	..	1
Kamborin	..	2	100 Padayachi	3	7	Not returned	20	3
Kampan	5	6	Pāsan	1,605	1,641			
Kangaya	1	..	Panchandan	2	..			
Kappiliyan	4	11	Panchayar	2	..			
50 Kastiyal	1	..	Panikkar	299	314			
Kattadan	..	8	105 Parassan	2	..			
Kathikaran	169	138	Paradesakattanketty	2	5	Total	26,153	27,178
Kathanna	1	..	Paravinath	25	15			
Kather	5	..	Parsi	1	..			

MUSALMAN.

1 Afghan	3	5	Maula	19	18	Sayyid	903	746
Ambi	1	1	Mappila	832	536	Shakhi	5	1
Arabi	650	514	Memman	240	239	25 Shakti	27	..
Ashabi	206	163	15 Mutali	24	18	Sharifa	17	21
Banaya	25	15	Osta	622	679	Sheikh	916	308
Fakir	25	26	Pailman	20	15	Surabi	43	..
Gowir	..	10	Palli	3	5	Tangal	9	6
Islam	104	64	Pannayar	70	70	30 Tarukan	68	86
Kach	156	86	20 Panjabi	39	20	Unspecified	53	27
Khan	136	103	Sahu	12	7			
Mali	5	5	Salya	51	33	Total ...	5,284	3,827

ANIMIST.

1 Adeyan	25	16	Mala-Pantāram	34	23	Muthuvan	122	135
Kādar	29	33	Mala-Ullātan	245	250	Pallyal	155	134
Kāttāsan	65	85	Mala-Urāli	129	101	Vettuvan	74	99
Malakudy	72	109	Mala-Vēlan	479	481			
Mala-Nair	13	18	10 Mala-Velliyan	34	23	Total ...	1,476	1,507

* This Part gives the castes which are included under others in each Religion in Part I.

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

This Table contains Statistics of civil condition by age for 32 out of the 38 castes shown in Part I of Table XIII and for Indian Christians.

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age.

TABLE

Civil Condition by Age

NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	SEX.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.	UNMARRIED.						
				TOTAL.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	HINDU.									
1	Ampalavāsi	Male	4,777	2,402	601	722	452	279	320	28
		Female	4,632	2,335	793	784	500	152	57	49
2	Ampattan	Male	13,939	7,930	2,001	2,659	1,100	1,112	781	277
		Female	13,337	5,334	1,603	2,005	978	475	220	53
3	Brahman (Malayaḷa)	Male	7,841	3,829	585	965	723	786	680	90
		Female	6,802	2,587	901	1,003	233	118	155	177
4	„ (others)	Male	23,657	8,530	2,011	2,996	929	1,129	1,074	391
		Female	22,211	7,461	2,717	3,270	581	193	281	419
5	Chakkāla	Male	4,970	2,922	627	842	436	483	499	35
		Female	4,726	2,199	643	810	331	210	173	32
6	Chāṇaṉ (Shannan)	Male	103,870	63,819	14,093	19,787	8,698	10,047	10,795	399
		Female	96,968	49,061	13,863	18,948	7,577	6,122	1,910	641
7	Chetti	Male	8,815	4,925	984	1,477	679	765	934	86
		Female	8,621	3,864	1,026	1,509	582	392	209	146
8	Idayan	Male	3,717	1,996	388	578	282	366	346	36
		Female	4,034	1,577	448	628	268	148	55	30
9	Izhavan	Male	334,612	202,373	44,279	62,460	29,046	30,035	33,503	3,050
		Female	333,323	162,463	35,468	44,978	27,187	28,760	20,378	5,692
10	Kammalan	Male	82,826	47,806	10,409	14,959	6,943	7,489	7,337	669
		Female	80,898	39,155	11,083	15,049	5,274	4,998	2,265	486
11	Kaṇiyan	Male	6,559	3,841	821	1,072	576	621	677	74
		Female	5,998	2,960	821	939	449	369	278	104
12	Konkani	Male	2,575	1,424	295	433	176	199	256	65
		Female	2,997	1,122	357	515	102	28	54	66
13	Krishna Vaka	Male	4,928	2,654	523	880	376	463	394	18
		Female	4,756	1,889	551	931	228	65	76	38
14	Kudumi	Male	4,036	2,079	431	731	265	295	300	57
		Female	3,742	1,495	429	652	118	89	119	88
15	Kuravan	Male	36,946	20,899	4,587	6,522	3,127	3,021	3,272	370
		Female	38,399	19,337	4,833	7,054	2,754	2,607	1,421	668
16	Maṇṇaṉ (including Patyan)	Male	4,891	2,629	567	759	380	390	466	67
		Female	4,806	2,192	614	796	354	208	136	84
17	Marakkan	Male	2,607	1,444	352	434	188	227	214	29
		Female	1,608	745	189	345	101	72	28	10
18	Mārāṉ	Male	5,738	3,481	753	935	425	531	728	109
		Female	5,843	2,634	715	897	384	295	212	131
19	Maravan	Male	4,824	3,243	663	1,030	438	582	516	14
		Female	4,949	2,255	617	825	418	248	106	41
20	Nāir	Male	345,889	218,769	45,674	57,155	29,534	33,755	48,441	4,210
		Female	344,606	167,675	55,606	54,067	41,897	6,672	2,477	6,956
21	Paḷḷan	Male	8,215	4,406	806	1,192	725	889	764	30
		Female	7,789	4,436	1,115	1,508	919	631	231	32
22	Pantaram	Male	7,044	3,801	882	1,157	524	594	560	87
		Female	6,816	3,159	921	1,239	479	244	148	128
23	Paravan	Male	5,542	3,066	754	959	446	428	429	50
		Female	5,537	2,612	705	966	421	294	152	74
24	Parayan	Male	31,705	17,247	3,765	5,292	2,640	2,699	2,632	219
		Female	31,333	14,715	3,867	5,426	2,413	1,870	869	270
25	Pulayan	Male	99,420	51,876	12,086	17,226	7,720	7,482	6,595	767
		Female	96,764	44,203	12,337	17,049	6,627	4,378	2,600	1,212
26	Saliyan	Male	4,277	2,220	336	742	330	390	378	44
		Female	4,139	1,645	466	639	228	147	95	70
27	Taṭṭan	Male	13,893	8,293	1,942	2,548	1,224	1,255	1,203	121
		Female	14,373	7,394	2,047	2,589	1,135	879	499	245
28	Vāḷan	Male	9,223	5,046	1,162	1,655	693	761	714	61
		Female	8,510	4,040	1,141	1,607	571	384	195	142
29	Vaṇiyan	Male	9,700	5,526	1,272	1,653	786	915	834	66
		Female	8,915	3,892	1,205	1,597	557	268	146	119
30	Velan	Male	7,021	3,892	886	1,175	536	618	616	61
		Female	6,768	3,228	833	1,238	486	306	207	158
31	Veḷḷalan	Male	29,471	16,348	3,354	4,557	2,398	2,802	2,907	330
		Female	28,526	11,323	3,215	4,516	1,778	942	434	438
32	Veluthedan (including Vannan)	Male	6,983	3,691	863	1,050	531	545	620	82
		Female	7,146	3,293	870	1,177	510	372	197	267
	CHRISTIAN.									
33	Indian Christian	Male	598,379	331,088	81,464	101,052	62,856	48,357	33,442	3,917
		Female	570,345	276,640	80,887	94,173	59,572	23,882	11,328	6,798

XIV.

for Selected castes.

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							NUMBER.
TOTAL.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	TOTAL.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1,935	...	...	2	78	1,001	854	400	...	...	2	3	80	355	1
1,897	..	7	30	301	1,132	427	440	...	...	1	10	85	304	
5,259	..	2	4	228	2,801	2,224	750	...	...	2	4	254	490	2
5,948	...	3	67	1,020	3,400	1,458	2,055	...	...	13	47	435	1,560	
3,586	...	2	43	768	2,021	752	426	...	1	6	5	130	284	3
3,113	...	10	163	521	1,772	647	1,102	...	3	...	12	260	827	
13,967	...	16	108	619	7,102	6,122	1,160	...	...	2	7	223	928	4
10,831	...	141	640	1,827	6,032	2,191	3,919	..	10	14	63	924	2,908	
1,849	..	...	...	26	1,000	823	199	...	..	...	2	67	130	5
1,817	...	7	60	259	1,127	364	710	...	...	...	13	187	510	
36,836	...	3	18	212	19,720	16,883	3,215	...	...	...	16	763	2,436	6
36,191	...	28	119	3,125	25,191	7,728	11,716	...	...	4	90	2,881	8,741	
3,606	...	...	1	47	1,951	1,607	284	...	...	...	...	62	222	7
3,408	...	6	52	469	2,126	755	1,349	..	...	...	15	299	1,035	
1,509	...	...	...	14	729	766	212	...	...	...	1	49	162	8
1,593	...	3	16	232	1,000	342	864	...	...	...	9	239	616	
121,539	...	42	128	333	67,722	53,314	10,700	...	...	7	30	4,091	6,572	9
126,628	...	178	1,231	14,058	82,512	28,649	44,232	...	13	103	207	11,898	32,011	
32,699	...	12	28	938	17,673	14,048	2,321	...	1	2	23	724	1,571	10
31,862	...	93	572	4,545	19,073	7,579	9,881	...	...	38	54	2,616	7,173	
2,456	...	...	10	37	1,294	1,115	262	...	1	2	2	81	176	11
2,255	...	3	32	290	1,342	588	783	...	...	2	8	219	554	
1,072	...	...	...	16	547	509	79	...	...	...	...	17	62	12
1,286	...	9	77	229	750	221	589	...	...	4	13	135	437	
2,084	...	...	1	44	1,113	926	190	...	...	...	...	45	145	13
2,069	...	3	75	368	1,280	343	798	...	...	...	3	222	573	
1,781	...	...	5	40	1,066	670	176	...	...	...	5	69	103	14
1,610	...	43	92	282	991	202	637	...	2	2	15	241	377	
14,575	...	...	15	155	7,962	6,443	1,472	...	1	1	5	484	981	15
14,512	...	11	124	1,335	9,660	3,382	4,550	...	1	7	64	1,253	3,225	
2,004	...	...	3	43	1,071	887	248	...	...	...	..	98	160	16
1,946		26	32	303	1,192	393	668	...	...	1	17	166	484	
1,030	...	2	2	15	560	451	133	...	...	...	2	47	84	17
639	...	...	12	68	401	158	224	...	...	...	5	67	152	
1,921	...	...	...	18	979	924	336	...	...	1	6	94	235	18
2,171	..	1	22	250	1,389	509	1,038	...	...	1	15	262	760	
1,480	...	1	...	4	911	564	101	...	1	...	1	28	71	19
2,077	...	8	26	236	1,399	408	617	...	...	1	4	132	480	
115,738	...	...	59	118	59,619	55,942	11,382	...	...	6	15	4,466	6,895	20
122,242	..	109	926	14,787	84,094	22,326	54,689	...	...	...	306	14,550	39,833	
3,544	...	3	10	34	2,351	1,146	265	...	...	..	..	85	180	21
2,692	...	5	26	320	1,673	668	661	...	...	...	3	193	465	
2,949	...	1	10	45	1,573	1,320	294	...	...	...	4	93	197	22
2,803	...	10	37	405	1,711	640	854	...	...	...	15	200	639	
2,207	...	1	1	51	1,241	913	269	...	...	...	5	97	167	23
2,197	...	...	30	285	1,558	324	728	...	...	1	12	192	523	
13,963	...	11	12	169	7,336	5,535	1,395	...	1	4	12	376	1,002	24
13,368	...	33	135	1,316	8,923	2,961	3,250	...	...	2	20	810	2,418	
42,855	..	...	67	342	23,843	18,603	4,689	...	...	2	26	1,479	3,182	25
43,048	...	18	613	564	27,398	14,455	9,513	...	...	12	182	2,398	6,921	
1,844	...	...	1	13	918	912	213	...	...	...	1	45	167	26
1,841	...	2	21	231	1,238	349	653	...	...	1	8	156	488	
5,140	...	2	7	29	3,003	2,099	460	...	...	..	7	152	301	27
5,225	...	7	64	665	3,451	1,038	1,754	...	...	6	31	526	1,191	
3,686	...	1	3	54	1,979	1,649	491	...	1	...	7	173	310	28
3,442	...	8	52	420	2,172	790	1,028	...	...	...	18	250	760	
3,900	...	1	2	39	2,140	1,719	274	...	...	...	2	62	210	29
3,768	...	2	64	525	2,287	883	1,255	...	...	1	16	343	895	
2,780	...	1	7	57	1,587	1,128	349	...	...	...	2	113	234	30
2,669	...	20	151	345	1,559	594	871	...	...	2	10	229	630	
12,047	...	5	13	270	5,947	5,812	1,076	...	...	1	1	269	805	31
12,106	...	15	148	1,631	7,486	2,826	5,097	...	...	1	46	1,034	4,016	
2,870	...	...	3	47	1,568	1,252	422	...	...	...	12	124	286	32
2,787	...	3	34	410	1,694	646	1,066	...	...	...	10	278	778	
248,174	...	64	730	9,914	143,648	93,818	19,117	...	...	23	121	4,576	14,397	•33
242,919	...	179	5,302	33,487	150,186	53,765	50,786	...	10	70	423	10,826	39,457	

TABLE XV.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

NOTE:—ROMAN CATHOLIC AND ROMO-SYRIAN.—Both are Roman Catholics by faith; and the "Syrian" after 'Romo' indicates that the Roman Catholics referred to are of Syrian social community. The Enumerators do not make such distinction and return one for the other. So, for purpose of comparison the number returned under both "Roman Catholic" and "Romo-Syrian" should be taken.

2. CHALDÆAN SYRIAN.—No one was returned under this denomination this time though 1612 were returned in the last census. The chances are that they might have returned themselves either under "Roman Catholic" or "Romo-Syrian".

3. REFORMED SYRIAN AND MAR THOMA SYRIAN.—No one was returned under "Reformed Syrian" in this census though 74,866 were returned under this denomination in 1911. As Reformed Syrians are Mar Thoma Syrians and as the Head of the Mar Thoma Church had instructed the adherents of his Church to return themselves in this census as "Mar Thoma Syrian" they have returned accordingly.

4. JACOBITE SYRIAN.—This number includes 23,347 (12,337 males and 11,010 females) returned under the general term "Syrian" and 349 (189 males and 160 females) "Kananaya Syrian" or Sudhist.

MINOR PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.
UNDER THESE ARE INCLUDED.

		Males.	Females.
1. Sabbath Mission	...	13	12
2. Deva Sabha	...	20	32
3. Prathyksha Reksha Sabha	...	251	273
4. American Mission	...	28	196
5. Pentecost	...	54	54
6. Brother Mission	...	1,665	1,360
7. Advent Mission	...	3	2
Total	...	2,035	1,929

PROTESTANT (UNSECTARIAN OR SECT NOT SPECIFIED.)
UNDER THIS ARE INCLUDED.

		Males.	Females.
1. Swadheena Mission	...	10	8
2. Unsectarian	...	4	...
3. Unspecified	...	445	288
Total	...	459	296

SECT NOT RETURNED.
UNDER THIS ARE INCLUDED.

		Males.	Females.
1. Native Christian	...	109	16
2. Christian	...	1,159	907
3. Paraya Christian	...	2	14
4. Puliya Christian	...	139	177
5. Indian Christian	...	317	284
6. Convert	...	472	634
7. Puthu Christian	...	76	...
8. Malayan	...	9	11
9. Sambavar	...	...	7
10. Aiyanavar	...	71	53
Total	...	2,354	2,103

5. YUYOMAYAM.—1,121 persons were returned under "Yuyomayam" and shown under "Indefinite beliefs" in 1911; and this time according to the instructions contained in Imperial Census Commissioner's Letter No. 74-96/ dated 31-1-21 it should be returned under "others". That the Yuyomayam is an Indefinite belief is not correct. The belief namely "Christianity" is definite enough but the sect is indefinite. As there is no sect or sub-sect in the list given under which it may be included it is shown as a separate sect among Christians.

6. AIYANAVAR AND SAMBAVAR CHRISTIANS.—124 persons were returned in this Census for the first time under the former and 7 persons under the latter. They claim to be classed under separate denomination and request to be treated as such. But as there are Aiyanavar and Sambavar Hindus also in these Sanghams, similar to Pulaya or Paraya Christians, they are included under "sect not returned" like the latter.

TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

DENOMINATION.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE.									
All Denominations.	*1,172,934*	*600,507*	*572,427*	*242*	*147*	*1,886*	*1,935*	*598,379*	*570,345*
Anglican Communion	67,026	34,939	32,087	57	30	1,152	1,282	33,730	30,775
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	1,439	455	984	...	...	...	...	455	984
Congregationalist	108,062	55,448	52,614	11	2	120	224	55,317	52,388
Lutheran	3,502	1,815	1,687	...	...	...	...	1,815	1,687
Methodist	1,285	656	629	1	..	...	...	655	629
Minor Protestant Denominations	3,964	2,035	1,929	2	...	...	...	2,033	1,929
Presbyterian	44	19	25	...	...	...	...	19	25
Protestant (Unsectarian or Sect not Specified)	755	459	296	5	...	9	9	445	287
Roman Catholic	327,979	166,064	161,915	142	100	358	351	165,564	161,464
Salvationist	33,824	17,158	16,666	5	5	...	21	17,153	16,640
South Indian United Church	2,548	1,269	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,269	1,279
Syrian — Jacobite	225,854	116,246	109,608	...	...	...	...	116,246	109,608
Syrian — Reformed	107,862	54,937	52,925	...	...	...	...	54,937	52,925
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	283,333	146,210	137,123	...	...	...	...	146,210	137,123
Yuyomayam	998	441	557	...	...	...	...	441	557
Sect not returned	4,457	2,354	2,103	17	10	247	48	2,090	2,045
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION Southern.									
All Denominations.	*262,681*	*133,524*	*129,157*	*51*	*55*	*620*	*843*	*132,853*	*128,259*
Anglican Communion	4,838	2,351	2,487	7	10	495	681	1,849	1,796
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congregationalist	105,169	53,938	51,231	3	2	...	...	53,935	51,229
Lutheran	3,435	1,774	1,661	...	...	...	...	1,774	1,661
Methodist	1,284	655	629	...	...	...	...	655	629
Minor Protestant Denominations	208	16	192	...	...	...	...	16	192
Presbyterian	18	5	13	...	...	...	...	5	13
Protestant (Unsectarian or Sect not Specified)	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8
Roman Catholic	117,982	59,672	58,310	36	38	125	160	59,511	58,112
Salvationist	25,553	12,939	12,614	5	5	...	...	12,934	12,609
South Indian United Church	2,548	1,269	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,269	1,279
Syrian — Jacobite	1,193	656	537	...	...	...	...	656	537
Syrian — Reformed	58	33	25	...	...	...	...	33	25
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	210	116	94	...	...	...	...	116	94
Yuyomayam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned	166	90	76	...	...	...	2	90	74
Central.									
All Denominations.	*355,221*	*182,464*	*172,757*	*105*	*56*	*1,034*	*985*	*181,325*	*171,716*
Anglican Communion	29,053	15,129	13,924	12	10	500	548	14,617	13,366
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	1,438	455	983	...	...	...	...	455	983
Congregationalist	2,357	1,189	1,168	8	...	120	224	1,061	944
Lutheran	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	10
Methodist	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Protestant Denominations	3,219	1,739	1,480	1	...	...	...	1,738	1,480
Presbyterian	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	689	422	267	...	...	9	9	413	258
Roman Catholic	64,625	33,336	31,289	81	43	197	179	33,058	31,067
Salvationist	4,824	2,493	2,331	...	...	...	21	2,493	2,310
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian — Jacobite	124,334	64,204	60,130	...	..	...	...	64,204	60,130
Syrian — Reformed	96,026	48,776	47,250	...	...	...	...	48,776	47,250
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	24,485	12,574	11,911	...	...	..	...	12,574	11,911
Yuyomayam	956	422	534	...	..	...	...	422	534
Sect not returned	3,188	1,708	1,480	...	3	208	4	1,500	1,473
Northern.									
All Denominations.	*543,103*	*277,335*	*265,768*	*6*	*2*	*192*	*67*	*277,137*	*265,699*
Anglican Communion	30,137	15,643	14,494	...	...	117	53	15,526	14,441
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregationalist	126	68	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lutheran	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	58
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Minor Protestant Denominations	537	280	257	1	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	279	257
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	48	27	21	5	...	...	...	10	12
Roman Catholic	139,715	69,868	69,847	...	2	36	12	22	21
Salvationist	3,031	1,455	1,576	...	...	...	...	69,832	69,833
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,455	1,576
Syrian — Jacobite	99,431	50,855	48,576	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian — Reformed	11,198	5,739	5,459	...	...	...	...	50,855	48,576
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	257,817	132,844	124,973	...	...	...	...	5,739	5,459
Yuyomayam	42	19	23	...	...	...	...	132,844	124,973
Sect not returned	999	527	472	...	...	39	2	19	23
								488	470

TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Populotion by Sect and Race.

DENOMINATIONS.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION					
				EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIANS.		INDIANS.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High Range									
All Denominations	*11,929*	*7,184*	*4,745*	*80*	*34*	*40*	*40*	*7,064*	*4,671*
Anglican Communion	2,998	1,816	1,182	38	10	40	...	1,738	1,172
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregationalist	410	253	157	...	...	...	...	253	157
Lutheran	47	31	16	..	...	...	...	31	16
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Protestant Denominations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	5,657	3,188	2,469	25	17	...	...	3,163	2,452
Salvationist	416	271	145	...	...	...	...	271	145
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian — Jacobite	896	531	365	...	...	...	...	531	365
Syrian — Reformed	580	389	191	...	...	...	...	389	191
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	821	676	145	...	...	...	..	676	145
Yuyomayam	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned	104	29	75	17	7	...	40	12	28
NATURAL DIVISION									
Sea-coast.									
All Denominations	*384,572*	*196,060*	*188,512*	*126*	*83*	*1,632*	*1,715*	*194,302*	*186,714*
Anglican Communion	9,970	4,895	5,075	11	8	1,097	1,173	3,787	3,894
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Congregationalist	80,309	41,183	39,126	3	2	102	199	41,078	38,925
Lutheran	955	497	458	...	...	...	...	497	458
Methodist	1,119	578	541	1	...	...	...	577	541
Minor Protestant Denominations	250	39	211	1	...	..	...	38	211
Presbyterian	18	5	13	...	...	...	...	5	13
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	441	230	211	...	...	9	9	221	202
Roman Catholic	193,878	98,440	95,438	105	68	310	311	98,025	95,059
Salvationist	14,109	7,163	6,946	5	5	...	19	7,158	6,922
South Indian United Church	2,527	1,259	1,268	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,268
Syrian — Jacobite	19,299	10,143	9,156	...	...	...	...	10,143	9,156
Syrian — Reformed	15,343	7,569	7,774	...	...	...	...	7,569	7,774
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	45,856	23,804	22,052	...	...	...	...	23,804	22,052
Yuyomayam	111	55	56	...	...	...	...	55	56
Sect not returned	381	197	184	...	...	114	4	83	180
Inland.									
All Denominations	*460,105*	*236,135*	*223,970*	*10*	*17*	*113*	*85*	*236,012*	*223868*
Anglican Communion	40,226	20,899	19,327	...	...	29	58	20,870	19,269
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...
Baptist	958	452	506	...	...	...	...	452	506
Congregationalist	1,305	597	708	...	...	8	10	589	698
Lutheran	12	7	5	...	...	...	..	7	5
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Protestant Denominations	3,284	1,620	1,664	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,664
Presbyterian	22	10	12	...	...	...	..	10	12
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	309	224	85	...	...	...	...	224	85
Roman Catholic	66,805	33,337	33,468	8	15	21	15	33,308	33,438
Salvationist	6,732	3,357	3,375	...	...	...	...	3,357	3,375
South Indian United Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian — Jacobite	120,960	62,675	58,285	...	...	...	...	62,675	58,285
Syrian — Reformed	75,575	38,605	36,970	...	...	...	...	38,605	36,970
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	139,881	72,280	67,601	...	...	...	...	72,280	67,601
Yuyomayam	631	295	336	...	...	...	...	295	336
Sect not returned	3,403	1,775	1,628	...	2	55	2	1,720	1,624
Mountainous									
All Denominations	*328,357*	*168,312*	*159,945*	*106*	*47*	*141*	*135*	*168,065*	*159,763*
Anglican Communion	16,830	9,145	7,685	46	22	26	51	9,073	7,612
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	475
Congregationalist	26,448	13,668	12,780	8	...	10	15	13,650	12,765
Lutheran	2,535	1,311	1,224	...	...	...	...	1,311	1,224
Methodist	166	78	88	...	...	...	...	78	88
Minor Protestant Denominations	430	376	54	1	...	...	...	375	54
Presbyterian	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified)	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	67,296	34,287	33,009	29	17	27	25	34,231	32,967
Salvationist	12,983	6,638	6,345	...	...	...	2	6,638	6,343
South Indian United Church	21	10	11	...	...	...	...	10	11
Syrian — Jacobite	85,595	43,428	42,167	...	...	...	...	43,428	42,167
Syrian — Reformed	16,944	8,763	8181	...	...	...	...	8,763	8,181
Syrian — Romo-Syrian	97,596	50,126	47,470	...	...	...	...	50,126	47,470
Yuyomayam	256	91	165	...	...	...	...	91	165
Sect not returned	673	382	291	17	8	78	42	287	241

TABLE XVI.

EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

Details of Armenian population in the different age groups.

STATE DIVISION.	ALL AGES.			30 – 40		40 – 50.	
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
STATE.	***2***	***2***	..	***1***	..	***1***	..
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.							
Central	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
NATURAL DIVISION.							
Inland	2	2	..	1	..	1	..

TABLE XVI.

Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

(A) EUROPEANS AND ARMENIANS.

STATE AND DIVISION.	TOTAL.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.																OTHERS.																	
				All ages.			0—10		10—16		16—18		18—30		30—40		40—50		50 and over.		All ages.			0—10		10—16		16—18		18—30		30—40		40—50		50 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
STATE *	***389***	***242***	***147***	***209***	***149***	***60***	***6***	***6***	***1***	***1***	***1***	...	***64***	***19***	***44***	***16***	***24***	***11***	***9***	***7***	***180***	***93***	***87***	***13***	***18***	***19***	***15***	***19***	***17***	***16***	***17***	***9***	***11***	***11***	***7***	***6***	***2***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.																																					
Southern	106	51	55	51	29	22	3	4	1	1	1	...	13	6	4	3	2	3	5	5	55	22	33	2	7	5	4	2	7	5	9	3	5	2	1	3	...
Central	161	105	56	68	51	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	5	15	6	12	4	2	1	93	54	39	8	7	11	10	12	7	9	6	5	4	6	4	3	1
Northern	8	6	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
High Range	114	80	34	84	63	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	30	8	21	7	9	4	2	1	30	17	13	3	4	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	...	1
NATURAL DIVISION.																																					
Sea-Coast	209	126	83	101	70	31	5	4	1	1	1	...	30	9	17	7	10	6	6	4	108	56	52	9	10	12	7	12	10	8	13	6	7	3	4	6	1
Inland	27	10	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	8	17	1	4	1	5	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	...
Mountainous	153	106	47	106	77	29	1	2	...	...	...	...	34	10	26	9	3	5	3	3	47	29	18	3	4	6	3	5	4	7	1	2	3	6	2	...	1

* This includes 2 Armenians, details of whom are given on the fly leaf.

(B) ANGLO-INDIANS.

STATE AND DIVISION.	All ages.			0—1		1—5		5—10		10—15		16—18		18—20		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
STATE.	***3,821***	***1,886***	***1,935***	***105***	***50***	***173***	***237***	***203***	***251***	***214***	***210***	***67***	***61***	***76***	***103***	***198***	***211***	***235***	***148***	***226***	***344***	***228***	***170***	***168***	***187***	***136***	***127***
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.																											
Southern	1,463	620	843	34	22	67	104	67	109	71	92	22	27	25	45	65	92	77	65	74	150	75	74	55	80	45	55
Central	2,019	1,034	985	58	25	95	121	111	128	117	107	37	31	42	52	109	108	129	75	124	175	125	86	92	95	74	65
Northern	259	192	67	11	2	18	8	21	9	21	7	7	2	8	4	20	7	24	5	23	12	23	6	17	7	14	4
High Range	80	40	40	2	1	3	4	4	5	5	4	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	3	5	7	5	4	4	5	3	3
NATURAL DIVISION																											
Sea-Coast	3,347	1,632	1,715	91	44	150	210	176	222	185	186	58	54	66	91	171	187	203	131	196	305	197	151	145	167	118	112
Inland	198	113	85	6	2	10	10	12	11	14	9	4	3	14	5	12	9	14	7	13	15	14	7	10	9	8	6
Mountainous	276	141	135	8	4	13	17	15	18	15	15	5	4	6	7	15	15	18	10	17	24	17	12	13	11	10	9

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

NOTE.—In this Table "Partially Agriculturists" include only persons returned under Groups 1 to 5.

2. Orders Numbers 19, 42, 43 and 56 and groups Numbers 4, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 41, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 57, 62, 84, 104, 157, 158, 160, 186, 190 and 191 under which no figures are returned have been omitted.

3. For the Natural Divisions, Orders are only given as in the last Census.

4. Alphabetical index of occupations as returned in the schedule is given as an appendix to this Table.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

Occupation or means

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STATE	**4,006,062**	**1,037,569**	**444,673**	**5,874**	**261**	**2,523,820**	**1,156,373**	**288,664**	**126,618**	**2,518**	**87**	**741,091**
	Class A. Production of raw materials.	**2,160,027**	**541,554**	**128,955**	**216**	**16**	**1,489,518**	**573,028**	**129,753**	**30,834**	**87**	**5**	**415,441**
	Sub-Class I—Exploitation of animals & vegetation	**2,156,492**	**540,059**	**128,790**	**216**	**16**	**1,487,643**	**571,039**	**128,912**	**30,741**	**87**	**5**	**411,386**
	Order 1. Pasture and agriculture	*2,072,642*	*510,649*	*124,746*	*204*	*16*	*1,437,247*	*544,063*	*118,288*	*28,918*	*83*	*5*	*396,857*
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	1,737,295	427,312	102,252	..	..	1,207,731	461,168	101,197	25,148	..	..	334,823
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	102,601	14,452	4,276	..	..	83,873	27,705	3,447	1,021	..	..	23,237
	(a) Non-cultivating land holder	99,545	13,971	4,166	..	..	81,408	26,881	3,332	995	..	..	22,554
	(b) Non-cultivating tenant	3,056	481	110	..	..	2,465	824	115	26	..	..	683
2	Ordinary cultivators	1,330,044	332,113	69,017	..	..	988,914	369,837	78,474	17,210	..	..	274,153
	(a) Cultivating landholder	1,253,571	300,718	41,124	..	..	911,729	333,900	70,983	10,126	..	..	252,791
	(b) Cultivating tenant	136,473	31,395	27,893	..	..	77,185	35,937	7,491	7,084	..	..	21,362
3	Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3,351	1,093	28	..	..	2,230	875	265	7	..	..	603
5	Field labourers												
	(b) Growers of special products and market 'gardening'	241,299	79,654	28,931	..	..	132,714	62,754	19,011	6,910	..	..	36,830
6	Tea, Rubber, Coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations	309,584	78,735	19,175	83	13	211,674	76,105	15,994	2,978	22	4	57,133
7	Fruit, flowers, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc. growers	35,016	11,394	5,392	13	2	18,230	3,808	197	82	1	..	3,529
	1. (c) Forestry	274,568	67,341	13,783	70	11	193,444	72,297	15,797	2,896	21	4	53,604
8	Forest Officers, rangers, guards &c.	17,953	2,782	2,272	72	2	12,899	4,746	658	542	43	1	3,546
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, Catechu, rubber, etc., Collectors and charcoal burners.	2,846	855	52	6	..	1,939	747	204	11	2	..	532
10	Lac collectors	13,378	1,543	1,893	62	2	9,942	3,542	362	450	39	1	2,730
	1. (d) Raising of farm stock	1,729	384	327	4	..	1,018	457	92	84	2	..	284
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	6,905	1,394	1,023	49	1	4,488	1,808	329	244	18	..	1,235
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	821	99	149	8	..	573	221	23	37	5	..	161
13	Breeders of other animals (Horses, Mules, Camels, Asses, etc.	465	152	36	3	..	277	120	36	10	1	..	74
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.)	135	7	3	..	..	125	40	2	1	..	..	37
	1. (e) Raising of small animals	5,484	1,136	835	38	1	3,513	1,427	268	196	12	..	963
15	Birds, bees, etc.	965	426	24	..	..	455	236	110	6	..	..	120
16	Silk worms	851	414	20	..	..	417	236	110	6	..	..	120
	Order 2. Fishing and hunting	54	12	4	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Fishing	*83,850*	*29,410*	*4,044*	*12*	.	*50,396*	*26,976*	*10,624*	*1,823*	*4*	..	*14,529*
18	Hunting	83,696	29,376	4,026	12	..	50,294	26,927	10,616	1,820	4	..	14,491
	Sub Class II Exploitation of minerals	154	34	18	..	..	102	49	8	3	..	..	38
	Order 3 mines	**3,535**	**1,495**	**165**	..	..	**1,875**	**1,989**	**841**	**93**	..	..	**1,055**
21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese etc.)	*580*	*216*	*30*	..	..	*334*	*580*	*216*	*30*	..	..	*334*
	Order 4 Quarries of hard rocks	580	216	30	..	..	334	580	216	30	..	..	334
22	Other minerals (Jade, diamond, limestone, etc.)	*2,086*	*912*	*114*	..	..	*1,060*	*540*	*258*	*42*	..	..	*240*
		2,086	912	114	..	..	1,060	540	258	42	..	..	240

XVII.

of livelihood.

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Male	Female		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1,487,178	**381,558**	**162,292**	**1,786**	**87**	**943,328**	**1,305,590**	**343,159**	**146,651**	**1,505**	**85**	**815,780**	**56,921**	**14,188**	**9,112**	**65**	**2**	**23,621**	
856,077	**214,191**	**51,063**	**73**	**8**	**590,823**	**699,703**	**181,365**	**43,178**	**40**	**2**	**475,160**	**31,219**	**16,245**	**3,880**	**16**	**1**	**11,094**	
855,447	**213,924**	**51,034**	**73**	**8**	**590,489**	**698,787**	**180,978**	**43,135**	**40**	**2**	**474,674**	**31,219**	**16,245**	**3,880**	**16**	**1**	**11,094**	
825,437	*203,845*	*50,061*	*68*	*8*	*571,531*	*672,018*	*170,304*	*41,894*	*37*	*2*	*467,820*	*31,124*	*16,212*	*3,873*	*16*	*1*	*11,039*	
692,166	170,839	41,143	..	..	480,184	567,811	147,430	35,629	..	..	384,752	16,150	7,846	332	..	..	7,972	
40,807	5,730	1,696	..	..	33,381	33,073	4,839	1,532	..	..	26,702	1,016	436	27	..	..	553	1
39,591	5,539	1,652	..	..	32,400	32,090	4,678	1,495	..	..	25,917	983	422	24	..	..	537	
1,216	191	44	..	..	981	983	161	37	..	..	785	33	14	3	..	..	16	
554,396	133,138	27,970	..	..	393,198	454,156	115,530	23,591	..	..	315,035	11,745	4,971	246	..	..	6,528	
500,094	120,698	16,907	..	..	362,489	409,267	104,964	13,872	..	..	290,431	10,310	4,073	219	..	..	6,018	2
54,212	12,440	11,063	..	..	30,709	44,889	10,566	9,719	..	..	24,604	1,435	898	27	..	..	510	
1,353	422	10	..	..	921	1,074	372	10	..	..	692	49	34	1	..	..	14	3
95,700	31,549	11,467	..	..	52,684	79,508	26,689	10,496	..	..	42,323	3,340	2,405	58	..	..	877	
122,975	31,186	7,602	29	6	84,187	95,935	23,378	5,153	19	2	67,404	14,569	8,177	3,442	13	1	2,950	5
12,793	3,871	1,716	2	..	7,206	6,381	383	182	1	1	5,816	12,034	6,943	3,412	9	1	1,679	6
110,182	27,315	5,886	27	6	76,981	89,554	22,995	4,971	18	1	61,588	2,535	1,234	30	4	..	1,271	7
7,205	1,112	900	19	1	5,193	5,715	879	761	9	..	4,075	287	133	69	1	..	85	
1,146	342	21	2	..	783	863	233	19	2	..	611	90	76	1	..	..	13	8
5,375	616	750	16	1	4,009	4,293	519	636	7	..	3,138	168	46	57	..	..	65	9
684	154	129	1	..	401	559	127	106	..	..	326	29	11	11	1	..	7	10
2,724	546	406	20	1	1,772	2,272	477	343	9	..	1,452	101	42	30	2	..	29	
329	38	61	2	..	230	264	35	51	1	..	178	7	3	..	..	..	4	11
178	60	12	..	..	106	160	51	14	2	..	95	7	5	.	..	..	2	12
49	3	1	..	..	45	46	2	1	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
2,168	445	332	18	1	1,391	1,802	389	277	6	..	1,136	87	34	30	2	..	23	14
367	162	10	..	..	195	285	140	8	..	..	137	17	14	..	..	..	3	15
367	162	10	..	..	195	231	128	4	..	..	99	17	14	..	..	..	3	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	54	12	4	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30,010	*10,079*	*973*	*5*	..	*18,958*	*26,769*	*8,674*	*1,241*	*3*	..	*16,854*	*95*	*33*	*7*	..	..	*55*	
29,971	10,069	967	5	..	18,938	26,751	8,669	1,239	3	..	16,843	47	22	..	..	..	25	17
39	10	6	..	..	23	18	5	2	..	..	11	48	11	7	..	..	30	18
630	**267**	**29**	..	..	**334**	**916**	**387**	**43**	..	..	**486**	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
630	*267*	*29*	..	..	*334*	*916*	*387*	*43*	..	..	*486*	..	..	..	..	..	..	
630	267	29	..	..	334	916	387	43	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means of

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Order 5 Si[illegible]	*869*	*367*	*21*	..	..	*581*	*869*	*367*	*21*	..	..	*481*
23	Rock, Sea and marsh Salt	869	367	21	..	..	481	869	367	21	..	..	481
	Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances	**1,165,196**	**326,074**	**191,210**	**3,660**	**184**	**647,912**	**377,435**	**104,873**	**62,436**	**1,659**	**66**	**210,126**
	Sub-class III. — Industry	**720,837**	**207057**	**121,036**	**2,497**	**88**	**392744**	**204,393**	**64,549**	**27812**	**1,229**	**22**	**112032**
	Order 6 Textiles.	*230,686*	*49,623*	*70,604*	*177*	*14*	*110,459*	*63,569*	*13,266*	*13,014*	*84*	*1*	*37,289*
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	45,460	13,621	1,089	120	1	30,747	14,146	3,486	304	72	..	10,356
29	Rope, twine and string	141,284	33,412	60,705	52	12	47,167	30,686	8,986	8,746	10	..	12,954
30	Other Fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc).	32,266	2,523	5,994	5	1	23,749	10,484	775	1,678	2	1	8,031
34	Silk Spinners	64	11	..	..	..	53	21	3	..	..	..	18
35	Silk weavers	12	3	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	4
36	Hair, camel and horse hair	185	28	8	..	..	149	60	9	2	..	..	49
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	223	22	10	..	..	191	72	7	2	..	..	63
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, Fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	11,192	..	2,798	..	..	8,394	8,096	..	2,282	..	..	5,814
	Order 7. Hides, Skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	*260*	*69*	*31*	..	..	*160*	*153*	*38*	*22*	..	..	*93*
39	Tanners, Curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers &c.	81	25	15	..	..	41	47	14	10	..	..	23
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of dress	74	19	7	..	..	48	46	12	6	..	..	28
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	105	25	9	..	..	71	60	12	6	..	..	42
	Order 8 Wood	*120,654*	*36,856*	*11,078*	*303*	*8*	*72,729*	*31,448*	*9,459*	*3,510*	*121*	*2*	*18,479*
43	Sawyers	18,756	8,139	..	68	..	10,617	4,887	2,182	..	29	..	2,705
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners etc.	61,885	18,172	..	201	6	43,713	15,587	4,449	..	89	2	11,138
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds and similar materials	40,013	10,545	11,078	34	2	18,390	10,974	2,828	3,510	12	..	4,636
	Order 9 Metals	*41,376*	*13,477*	*605*	*117*	*4*	*27,094*	*10,744*	*3,808*	*156*	*32*	..	*6,780*
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	30,051	10,568	539	102	4	18,944	7,866	2,986	139	27	..	4,711
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	7,355	2,449	61	15	..	4,845	1,920	692	16	5	..	1,212
50	Workers in other metals, except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver &c.).	3,479	392	5	..	..	3,082	883	111	1	..	..	771
51	Workers in mints, diesinkers, etc.	291	68	..	..	..	223	75	19	..	..	..	56
	Order 10 Ceramics	*18,235*	*5,824*	*2,830*	*41*	*3*	*9,575*	*5,814*	*2,461*	*811*	*77*	*1*	*2,542*

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood

XVII.

livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total		Partially Agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
368.113	**103.481**	**60.125**	**995**	**48**	**204.507**	**405,221**	**112.393**	**65.931**	**993**	**70**	**226.997**	**14.427**	**5.327**	**2.818**	**13**		**6.282**	
216049	**60.605**	**40.195**	**591**	**25**	**115249**	**293542**	**79,727**	**51,377**	**668**	**36**	**162438**	**6,853**	**2,176**	**1,652**	**9**	...	**3,025**	
72,225	*16,900*	*24,653*	*51*	*5*	*30,672*	*92,604*	*18,794*	*31,916*	*42*	*8*	*41,894*	*2,288*	*683*	*1,021*	...	...	*604*	
13,562	4,699	329	24	1	8,534	17,375	5,247	440	24	...	11,688	377	192	16	...	...	169	27
47,252	11,371	22,159	26	4	13,722	61,733	12,617	28,882	16	8	20,234	1,613	438	918	...	..	257	29
9,202	810	1,811	1	...	6,581	12,284	905	2,418	2	...	8,961	296	33	87	...	...	176	30
19	4	...	...	...	15	24	4	...	...	...	20	...	...	...		...	...	34
3	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
54	10	4	...	...	40	70	9	2	..	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	1	36
63	6	5	...	...	52	87	9	3	..	...	75	1	...	...	...	...	1	37
2,070	...	345	...	...	1,725	1,026	...	171	...	...	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
40	*12*	*3*	...	...	*25*	*62*	*18*	*5*	...	..	*39*	*5*	*1*	*1*	...	...	*3*	
13	5	1	...	..	7	18	5	3	...	...	10	3	1	1	...	...	1	39
10	3	...	...	...	7	17	4	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	40
17	4	2	...	..	11	27	9	1	...	...	17	1	...	...	..	...	1	42
37,311	*11,170*	*3,584*	*98*	*3*	*22,557*	*51,029*	*15,739*	*3,798*	*80*	*3*	*31,492*	*866*	*488*	*186*	*4*	...	*192*	
5,731	2,429	...	26	...	3,302	8,032	3,422	...	13	..	4,610	106	106	..	..	...	...	43
19,190	5,595	...	64	3	13,595	26,864	7,884	...	57	1	18,980	244	244	...	.	...	..	44
12,390	3,146	3,584	8	...	5,660	16,133	4,433	3,798	10	2	7,902	516	138	186	4	...	192	45
13,328	*5,052*	*182*	*46*	*1*	*8,094*	*16,539*	*4,433*	*256*	*39*	*3*	*11,853*	*565*	*184*	*11*	..	...	*370*	
9,999	4,178	162	40	1	5,659	11,774	3,261	228	35	3	8,285	112	143	10	..	...	259	48
2,202	736	18	6	...	1,448	3,132	987	26	4	...	2,119	101	34	1	...	...	66	49
1,041	118	2	...	...	921	1,508	158	2	...	...	1,348	47	5	...	...	..	42	50
86	20	...	...	...	66	125	27	...	...	...	98	5	2	...	...	...	3	51
5,411	*1,772*	*837*	*12*	*1*	*2,802*	*6,747*	*1,510*	*1,149*	*12*	*1*	*4,088*	*163*	*81*	*39*	...	...	*143*	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers				Dependants
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	8,164	3,065	2,183	38	3	2,916	2,672	1,274	624	14	..	774
56	Brick and tile makers	10,071	2,759	653	3	..	6,659	3,142	1,187	187	3	..	1,768
	Order 11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous,	*21,656*	*8,387*	*1,849*	*119*	*10*	*11,420*	*5,967*	*2,460*	*531*	*24*	*1*	*2,976*
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	405	225	..	..	..	180	111	64	..	..	..	47
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	243	188	..	..	..	55	68	54	..	..	..	14
60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	249	93	31	..	..	125	69	27	9	..	..	33
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	20,115	7,490	1,804	119	10	10,821	5,542	2,204	518	24	1	2,820
63	Manufacture of paper, card board and papier mache	439	209	14	..	..	216	119	59	4	..	..	56
64	Others (Soap candles, lace, catch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	205	182	..	..	..	23	58	52	..	..	..	6
	Order 12 Food industries	*1,60,874*	*51,493*	*18,155*	*1,262*	*15*	*91,226*	*51,886*	*21,902*	*5,236*	*733*	*9*	*24,748*
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	27,131	797	14,652	42	11	11,682	7,619	223	4,226	29	7	5,170
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	422	196	43	4	2	183	117	55	13	4	2	49
67	Grain parchers etc.	362	93	105	3	1	164	101	26	30	1	..	45
68	Butchers	993	423	.	..	..	570	272	119	..	..	.	153
69	Fish curers	925	359	17	..	..	549	254	100	5	..	..	149
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	1,932	58	748	..	..	1,126	536	16	216	..	..	304
71	Makers of Sugar, molasses and gur	4,890	544	2,468	2	1	1,878	1,373	152	711	1	..	510
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments etc.	3,401	1,040	119	..	..	2,242	934	291	34	..	..	609
73	Brewers and distillers	346	92	3	..	..	251	94	26	1	..	..	67
74	Toddy drawers	1,20,318	47,824	..	1,211	..	72,494	40,544	20,875	..	698	..	19,667
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	154	67	..	..	..	87	44	19	..	..	..	25
	Order 13 Industries of dress and the toilet	*85,272*	*26,697*	*13,524*	*309*	*28*	*45,051*	*20,891*	*4,993*	*3,862*	*121*	*8*	*12,036*
76	Hat, cap and turban makers	35	16	..	..	..	19	9	4	..	..	..	5
77	Tailors, milliners dress makers, darners, and embroiderers on linen	11,533	2,453	2,279	16	4	6,801	3,181	690	651	2	1	1,840
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	1,043	297	74	..	..	672	287	84	21	..	..	182
79	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters belts, buttons umbrellas, canes, &c.	110	110	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	—
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	32,225	9,812	8,383	78	..	14,030	8,950	2,761	2,394	30	4	3,795
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	39,882	13,851	2,768	215	10	23,263	8,310	1,378	790	89	3	6,142
82	Other industries connected with the toilet, tattooers, shampooers bath houses, etc.,	444	158	20	..	..	266	123	45	6	..	..	72

XVII.

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

of livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.							
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER	
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Male	Female			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
2,430	933	644	12	1	853	2,945	815	885	12	1	1,245	117	43	30	...	...	44	55	
2,981	839	193	...	...	1,949	3,802	695	264	...	...	2,843	146	38	9	..	...	99	56	
6,559	*2,551*	*563*	*44*	*2*	*3,445*	*8,889*	*3,320*	*739*	*51*	*7*	*4,830*	*241*	*56*	*16*	...	...	*169*		
122	68	...	...	...	54	166	90	...	...	...	76	6	3	...	...	...	3	58	
74	57	...	...	...	17	97	74	...	...	...	23	4	3	...	...	...	1	59	
77	29	10	...	...	38	100	36	12	...	...	52	3	1	...	...	...	2	60	
6,091	2,278	549	44	2	3,264	8,263	2,965	721	51	7	4,577	219	43	16	...	...	160	61	
133	64	4	...	...	65	181	83	6	...	...	92	6	3	...	...	...	3	63	
62	55	...	...	...	7	82	72	...	...	...	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	64	
40,175	*8,257*	*5,630*	*183*	*4*	*26,308*	*67,765*	*21,241*	*7,131*	*345*	*2*	*39,393*	*1,048*	*113*	*158*	*1*	...	777		
8,142	234	4,542	7	2	3,366	11,129	327	5,756	6	2	5,046	241	13	128	...	...	100	65	
123	57	13	...	...	53	177	81	17	...	...	79	5	3	...	...	...	2	66	
108	28	33	1	1	47	150	38	41	1	...	71	3	1	1	...	...	1	67	
291	123	...	..	...	168	418	174	...	...	...	244	12	7	...	...	...	5	68	
270	106	5	...	...	159	390	147	7	...	...	236	11	6	...	...	...	5	69	
576	18	231	...	...	327	802	23	294	...	...	485	18	1	7	...	...	10	70	
1,468	160	767	1	1	541	2,003	223	969	...	...	811	46	9	21	...	...	16	71	
989	306	38	..	...	645	1,442	427	46	...	...	969	36	16	1	...	...	19	72	
104	27	1	...	...	76	145	38	1	...	...	106	3	1	...	...	...	2	73	
28,063	7,159	...	174		20,904	51,041	19,735	...	338	...	31,306	672	55	...	1	...	617	74	
41	19	...	...	...	22	68	28	...	...	...	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	75	
28,329	*10,586*	*4,016*	*116*	*9*	*13,727*	*35,121*	*10,773*	*5,458*	*68*	*11*	*18,890*	*931*	*345*	*188*	*4*	...	*398*		
10	4	...	..	...	6	16	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
3,512	736	677	9	2	2,099	4,713	993	919	5	1	2,801	127	34	32	...	...	61	77	
319	90	22	...	...	207	426	119	30	...	..	277	11	4	1	...	...	6	78	
33	33	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	79	
9,763	2,946	2,489	32	4	4,328	13,133	3,969	3,383	14	6	5,781	379	136	117	2	...	126	80	
14,556	6,729	822	75	3	7,005	16,608	5,577	1,118	49	4	9,913	408	167	38	2	...	203	81	
136	48	6	...	...	82	181	63	8	...	...	110	4	2	...	...	...	2	82	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood

TABLE

Occupation or means of

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Order 14 Furniture Industries.	*233*	*114*	..	..	..	*119*	*91*	*58*	..	..	...	*33*
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters etc	233	114	..	..	..	119	91	58	..	..	...	33
	Order 15. Building industries.	*9,768*	*3,351*	*478*	*54*	..	*5,939*	*3,648*	*1,903*	*142*	*41*	...	*1,903*
85	Lime burners cement workers	2,412	785	359	6	..	1,268	772	323	107	2	...	342
86	Excavators and well sinkers	720	204	..	..	..	516	197	58	..	..	...	139
87	Stone dressers and cutters	242	120	..	..	..	122	67	34	..	..	...	33
88	Brick layers and masons	5,725	1,982	119	45	..	3,624	2,427	1,414	35	38	...	978
89	Builders (other than buildings of bamboo or similar materials) painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	669	260	..	3	..	409	185	74	..	1	...	111
	Order 16. Construction of means of transport.	*1,035*	*435*	..	*3*	..	*600*	*267*	*122*	..	..	...	*145*
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling, or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	85	57	..	..	..	28	23	16	..	..	...	7
91	Carriage, Cart, Palki, etc. makers and wheel wrights	406	96	..	..	..	310	102	27	..	..	...	75
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	544	282	..	3	..	262	142	79	..	..	...	63
	Order 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat light, electricity, motive power, etc.	*213*	*72*	..	..	..	*141*	*81*	*30*	..	..	...	*51*
93	Gas works and electric light power etc.	213	72	..	..	..	141	81	30	..	..	...	51
	Order 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	*30,775*	*10,659*	*1,876*	*112*	*1*	*18,240*	*9,834*	*4,049*	*528*	*56*	...	*5,257*
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc..	2,096	993	..	3	..	1,103	602	284	..	3	...	318
95	Bookbinders and stitchers envelope makers, etc.	747	218	24	3	..	505	216	63	7	3	...	146
96	Makers of musical instruments	35	10	.	..	..	25	10	3	..	..	..	7
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic, mathematical & surgical instruments	135	22	..	..	..	113	39	6	..	...	...	33
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	23,182	8,429	285	101	1	14,468	7,661	3,411	80	49	...	4,170
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, and sacred threads	1,415	408	235	5	..	772	405	117	66	1	...	222
100	Toy, kite, cage fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	125	27	31	..	..	67	36	8	9	...	...	19

XVII.

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

of livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
65	*30*	...	...	...	*35*	*73*	*24*	...	...	...	*49*	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	2	
65	30	...	...	...	35	73	24	...	...	...	49	4	2	...	...	...	2	83
2,908	*874*	*144*	*8*	...	*1,890*	*3,096*	*528*	*185*	*5*	...	*2,383*	*116*	*46*	*7*	...	...	*63*	
752	240	108	2	...	404	858	211	139	2	...	508	30	11	5	...	...	14	85
226	62	...	...	...	164	288	81	...	...	...	207	9	3	...	...	...	6	86
76	37	...	...	...	39	96	47	...	...	...	49	3	2	...	...	...	1	87
1,645	456	36	5	...	1,153	1,586	85	46	2	...	1,455	67	27	2	...	...	38	88
209	79	...	1	...	130	268	104	...	1	...	164	7	3	...	...	...	4	89
345	*190*		*2*	...	*155*	*410*	*117*	...	*1*	...	*293*	*13*	*6*	...	...	...	7	
24	17	...	...	...	7	37	23	..	...	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	90
109	29	...	...	...	80	190	39	...	...	...	151	5	1	...	...	...	4	
212	144	...	3	...	68	183	55	...	...	...	128	7	4	...	...	...	3	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*132*	*42*	...	...	...	*90*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	42	...	...	...	90	93
9,353	*3,231*	*583*	*31*	...	*5,539*	*11,207*	*3,230*	*740*	*25*	*1*	*7,237*	*381*	*149*	*25*	...	...	*207*	
635	301	...	...	...	334	832	394	...	...	...	438	27	14	...	...	...	13	94
225	65	7	...	...	153	297	87	10	...	...	200	9	3	...	...	...	6	95
11	3	...	...	...	8	14	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
42	7	...	...	...	35	54	9	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
7,038	2,355	89	31	...	4,391	8,197	2,345	112	21	1	5,740	286	118	4	...	...	164	98
431	123	73	...	...	235	561	162	93	4	...	306	18	6	3	...	...	9	99
38	9	9	...	...	20	49	10	12	...	...	27	2	...	1	...	...	1	100

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual wokers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public Societies, race course service, huntsmen etc.	301	61	..	..	..	240	86	17	..	.	..	69
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse dust, etc.	654	38	..	..	..	616	189	11	..	..	..	178
103	Sweepers, Scavengers etc.	2,085	453	1,301	..	..	331	590	129	366	..	..	95
	Sub-Class IV Transport	**91,045**	**26,042**	**5,754**	**87**	**1**	**59,249**	**30,069**	**9,324**	**2,481**	**42**	**1**	**18,264**
	Order 20. Transport by water	*34,531*	*11,925*	*1,577*	*16*	..	*21,029*	*10,341*	*3,687*	*1,275*	*4*	..	*5,379*
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	130	10	..	..	..	120	34	3	..	..	..	31
106	Labourers in harbours and docks	68	25	..	..	..	43	19	8	..	.	..	11
107	Shipowners and their employés, Shipbrokers, Ships' Officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	899	157	..	..	..	742	237	48	..	..	..	189
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours and docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	883	152	..	..	..	731	234	47	..	..	..	187
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours and docks, streams, rivers and canals	7,079	2,318	700	..	..	4,061	2,334	753	542	..	..	1,039
110	Boatowners, boatmen and towmen	25,472	9,263	877	16	..	15,332	7,483	2,828	733	4	..	3,922
	Order 21. Transport by road	*47,993*	*11,512*	*4,177*	*60*	1	*32,304*	*17,062*	*4,889*	*1,206*	*34*	*1*	*10,267*
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	5,754	373	..	4	..	5,381	1,748	116	..	2	..	1,632
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	11,170	2,257	1,082	..	..	7,831	3,623	920	329	..	..	2,374
113	Owners, managers, and employés (excluding personal Servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	1,013	167	..	2	..	846	308	52	..	2	..	256
114	Ditto-connected with other vehicles	11,142	2,822	456	51	1	7,864	3,513	1,002	97	29	1	2,414
115	Palki etc., bearers and owners	223	55	..		..	168	68	17	..	..	..	51
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	320	86	..	2	..	234	98	27	..	1	..	71
117	Porters and messengers	18,371	5,752	2,630	1	..	9,980	7,704	2,755	780	..	..	4,169
	Order 22. Transport by Rail	*2,461*	*1,090*	..	*2*	..	*1,371*	*837*	*338*	..	..	..	*521*

XVII.

livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION						
Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total		Partially agriculturists			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
92	19	..	...	...	73	119	24	...	...	...	95	4	1	...	...	...	3	101
197	11	..	...	...	186	260	15	...	...	...	245	8	1	...	...	...	7	102
644	138	405	...	...	101	824	180	513	...	...	131	27	6	17	...	...	4	103
35,299	**9,432**	**1,838**	**31**	..	**24,029**	**21,937**	**5,979**	**1,041**	**14**	..	**14,917**	**3,740**	**1,307**	**394**	..	...	**2,039**	
14,768	*5,144*	*160*	*9*	...	*9,464*	*9,407*	*3,084*	*127*	*3*	...	*6,186*	*15*	*10*	*5*	...	...	...	
58	4	..	...	...	54	38	3	..	..	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	..	105
29	10	..	...	...	19	20	7	...	...	...	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	106
395	61	..	...	...	334	267	48	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
388	59	..	...	...	329	261	46	...	...	...	215	..	...	...	...	...	...	108
2,776	874	74	...	...	1,828	1,954	681	79	...	..	1,194	15	10	5	...	...	...	109
11,122	4,136	86	9	...	6,900	6,867	2,299	58	3	...	4,510	...	..	...	...	...	...	110
17,043	*3,233*	*1,678*	*18*	...	*12,132*	*10,454*	*2,233*	*904*	*8*	...	*7,317*	*3,434*	*1,157*	*389*	...	...	*1,888*	
2,316	145	..	1	...	2,171	1,359	95	...	1	...	1,264	334	17	...	...	...	314	111
4,121	543	420	...	...	3,158	2,450	357	252	...	...	1,841	976	437	81	..	...	458	112
405	64	..	...	...	341	243	43	...	...	...	200	57	8	...	...	...	49	113
4,413	945	256	15	..	3,212	2,577	725	79	7	..	1,773	639	150	24	...	...	465	114
90	22	..	...	...	68	52	13	...	...	...	39	13	3	...	...	...	10	115
127	33	..	1	...	94	77	22	...	...	...	55	18	4	...	...	...	14	116
5,571	1,481	1,002	1	...	3,088	3,696	978	573	...	...	2,145	1,400	538	284	...		578	117
995	*445*	..	*1*	...	*550*	*591*	*291*	..	*1*	...	*300*	*18*	*18*	..	..		...	

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
118	Railway employés of all kinds (other than coolies)	1,622	774	..	2	..	848	592	251	..	..	..	341
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	839	316	..	..	..	523	265	85	..	..	..	180
	Order 23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone Service	*6,060*	*1,515*	..	*9*	..	*4,545*	*1,809*	*412*	..	*4*	..	*1,397*
120	Post office, Telegraphs and Telephone Service.	6,060	1,515	..	..	..	4,545	1,809	412	..	4	..	1,397
	a. Post Office Do	* 1,892	473	..	..	..	1,419	642	152	..	..	..	490
	b. Anchal Services	4,168	1,042	..	9	..	3,126	1,167	260	..	4	..	907
	Sub Class V Trade	**353.314**	**92.975**	**64.420**	**1.076**	**100**	**195.919**	**142.973**	**31.000**	**32.143**	**388**	**48**	**79.830**
	Order 24. Banks, establishments of Credit, exchange and insurance	*8,274*	*2,021*	*901*	*39*	*1*	*5,312*	*3,461*	*865*	*562*	*21*	..	*2,034*
121	Bank managers money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés	8,234	2,021	901	39	1	5,312	3,461	865	562	21	..	2,034
	Order 25. Brokerage, Commission and export	*932*	*403*	..	*14*	*1*	*529*	*364*	*176*	..	*13*	*1*	*188*
122	Brokers, Commission agents, Commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	932	403	..	14	1	529	364	176	..	13	1	188
	Order 26. Trade in textiles	*56,726*	*14,490*	*10,093*	*127*	*8*	*32,143*	*21,075*	*4,566*	*3,924*	*47*	*1*	*12,575*
123	Trade in piece goods, wool cotton Silk, hair and other textiles	56,726	14,490	10,093	127	8	32,143	21,075	4,566	3,924	47	1	12,575
	Order 27. Trade in Skins, leather and furs	*612*	*211*	*6*	..	..	*395*	*300*	*83*	*6*	..	..	*211*
124	Trade in Skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and articles made from these	612	211	6	..	..	395	300	83	6	..	..	211
	Order 28. Trade in wood	*14,847*	*6,624*	*1,589*	*36*	*5*	*6,634*	*4,234*	*900*	*897*	*14*	*1*	*2,43*
125	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch etc., and articles made from these	14,847	6,624	1,589	36	5	6,634	4,234	900	897	14	1	2,435
	Order 29. Trade in metals	*307*	*101*	*34*	..	..	*172*	*126*	*41*	*14*	..	..	*71*
126	Trade in metals, machinery knives, tools, etc.,	307	101	34	..	..	172	126	41	14	..	..	71
	Order 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	*3,307*	*989*	*544*	*9*	..	*1,774*	*1,136*	*219*	*221*	*2*	..	*696*
127	Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	3,307	989	544	9	..	1,774	1,136	219	221	2	..	696
	Order 31 Trade in chemical products	*156*	*45*	*14*	..	..	*97*	*74*	*19*	*4*	..	..	*51*
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.).	156	45	14	..	..	97	74	19	4	..	..	51
	Order 32. Hotels cafés, restaurants, etc.,	*22,769*	*7,788*	*7,092*	*90*	*32*	*7,859*	*8,629*	*2,022*	*3,310*	*23*	*11*	*3,297*

XVII.

of livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agricul. turists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
627	*314*	...	*1*	...	*313*	*400*	*206*	...	*1*	...	*194*	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	*118*
368	131	...	...	...	237	191	85	...	...	...	106	15	15	...	...	...	...	119
2,493	*610*	...	*3*	...	*1,883*	*1,485*	*371*	...	*2*	...	*1,114*	*273*	*122*	...	...	...	*151*	
2,193	610	...	3	...	1,883	1,485	371	...	2	...	1,114	273	122	...	...	...	151	120
621	157	...	...	...	464	557	139	...	...	...	418	72	25	...	...	...	47	
1,872	453	...	3	...	1,419	928	232	...	2	...	696	201	97	...	...	...	104	
1,16,765	**33,444**	**18,092**	**373**	**23**	**65,229**	**89,742**	**26,687**	**13,413**	**311**	**34**	**49,642**	**3,834**	**1,844**	**772**	**4**	...	**1,218**	
2,574	*648*	*190*	*10*	*1*	*1,736*	*2,118*	*483*	*138*	*8*	...	*1,497*	*81*	*25*	*11*	...	...	*45*	
2,574	648	190	10	1	1,736	2,118	483	138	8	...	1,497	81	25	11	...	...	45	121
299	*113*	...	*1*	...	*186*	*160*	*60*	...	...	...	*100*	*109*	*54*	...	...	...	*55*	
299	113	...	1	...	186	160	60	...	...	...	100	109	54	...	...	...	55	122
20,155	*6,108*	*3,072*	*49*	*3*	*10,975*	*15,239*	*3,742*	*3,069*	*31*	*4*	*8,428*	*257*	*74*	*18*	...	...	*165*	
20,155	6,108	3,072	49	3	10,975	15,239	3,742	3,069	31	5	8,428	257	74	18	...	...	165	123
162	*72*	...	...	...	*90*	*143*	*53*	...	...	...	*90*	*7*	*3*	...	...	...	*4*	
162	72	...	...	...	90	143	53	...	...	...	90	7	3	...	...	...	4	124
5,898	*3,489*	*388*	*12*	*2*	*2,021*	*4,341*	*2,042*	*257*	*10*	*2*	*2,042*	*374*	*193*	*47*	...	...	*134*	
5,898	3,489	388	12	2	2,021	4,341	2,042	257	10	2	2,042	374	193	47	...	...	134	125
99	*34*	*10*	...	...	*55*	*77*	*24*	*10*	...	...	*43*	*5*	*2*	...	...	...	*3*	
99	34	10	...	...	55	77	24	10	...	...	43	5	2	...	...	...	3	126
1,163	*390*	*177*	*3*	...	*596*	*961*	*366*	*139*	*4*	...	*456*	*47*	*14*	*7*	...	...	*26*	
1,163	390	177	3	...	596	961	366	139	4	...	456	47	14	7	...	...	26	127
43	*14*	*5*	...	...	*24*	*34*	*10*	*5*	...	...	*19*	*3*	*2*	...	...	...	*3*	
43	14	5	...	...	24	34	10	5	...	...	19	3	2	...	...	...	3	128
5,902	*2,228*	*1,115*	*24*	*1*	*2,549*	*7,724*	*3,290*	*2,539*	*41*	*30*	*1,80*	*514*	*238*	*128*	*2*	...	*148*	

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	16,217	5,774	4,994	78	32	5,449	5,858	1,399	2,174	16	11	2,285
130	Owners and managers of hotels, Cookshops, Sarais, etc., and their employés	6,552	2,014	2,098	12	...	2,440	2,771	623	1,136	7	...	1,012
	Order 33. Other trade in foodstuffs	*211,595*	*49,879*	*40,701*	*524*	*42*	*121,015*	*90,414*	*18,348*	*21,475*	*206*	*24*	*50,591*
131	Fish dealers	54,808	11,768	15,977	68	8	27,063	23,633	4,150	8,414	24	4	11,069
132	Grocers and Sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments	42,723	9,323	4,641	152	6	28,759	18,255	3,198	2,677	69	5	12,380
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poulty, eggs, etc.	3,106	350	663	1	...	2,093	1,319	140	309	1	...	870
134	Sellers of Sweetmeats, Sugar, gur and molasses	22,352	3,316	4,362	5	2	14,674	9,429	1,348	1,969	2	1	6,112
135	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	44,769	11,783	7,655	170	6	25,331	20,326	4,793	4,985	58	3	10,548
136	Grain and pulse-dealers	28,081	7,505	4,532	74	12	16,044	11,014	2,459	1,877	32	6	6,678
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., Sellers	10,870	4,159	1,123	48	6	5,588	4,395	1,578	495	16	4	2,322
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	38	9	1	...	...	28	14	4	...	.	...	10
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,848	1,666	1,747	6	2	1,435	2,029	678	749	4	1	602
	Order 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	*173*	*50*	*3*	*1*	...	*120*	*77*	*28*	*3*	*1*	...	*46*
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, Socks, ready made Shoes, perfumes etc.).	173	50	3	1	...	120	77	28	3	1	...	46
	Order 35. Trade in furniture	*3,378*	*1,133*	*361*	*17*	*3*	*1,884*	*1,352*	*451*	*150*	*6*	*1*	*751*
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	1,570	441	277	12	3	852	631	176	115	5	1	340
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening etc.,	1,808	692	84	5	...	1,032	721	275	35	1	...	411
	Order 36. Trade in building Materials	*6,104*	*1,759*	*1,037*	*18*	*1*	*3,308*	*2,508*	*649*	*549*	*7*	...	*1,310*
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	6,104	1,759	1,037	18	1	3,308	2,508	649	549	7	...	1,310
	Order 37 Trade in means of transport	*1,245*	*430*	...	*7*	...	*815*	*537*	*172*	...	...	...	*365*
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.,	475	94	...	1	...	381	201	30	...	...	...	171
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.,	559	268	...	...	...	291	249	119	...	...	...	130
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules etc.	211	68	...	...	...	143	87	23	...	...	...	64

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

XVII.

livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	03	31	32	33
3,703	1,335	601	21	1	1,767	6,354	2,900	2,140	39	29	1,314	302	140	79	2	...	83	129
2,199	903	514	3	...	782	1,370	390	399	2	...	581	212	98	49	...	...	65	130
69,621	*16,586*	*12,252*	*180*	*11*	*40,783*	*50,153*	*14,243*	*6,462*	*136*	*7*	*29,448*	*1,407*	*702*	*512*	*2*	...	*319*	
18,374	4,146	5,305	22	2	8,923	12,259	3,220	2,010	22	2	7,029	542	252	248	...	...	42	131
14,715	3,379	1,356	48	1	9,980	9,533	2,622	559	35	...	6,352	220	124	49	...	...	47	132
1,065	113	250	...	...	702	705	93	95	...	...	517	17	4	9	...	...	4	133
7,605	1,085	1,593	1	1	4,927	5,197	843	742	2	...	3,612	121	46	58	...	...	23	134
12,789	3,061	1,225	63	2	8,503	11,445	3,816	1,389	47	1	6,240	209	113	56	2	...	40	135
9,684	2,784	1,517	24	3	5,383	7,200	2,160	1,083	18	3	3,957	183	102	55	...	...	26	136
3,742	1,470	490	21	1	1,872	2,662	1,064	213	11	1	1,385	71	47	15	...	...	9	137
11	3	...	...	...	8	13	2	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	138
1,636	545	606	1	1	485	1,139	423	370	1	...	346	44	20	22	...	...	2	139
48	7	...	...	...	*41*	*46*	*14*	...	...	...	*32*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	*1*	
48	7	...	...	...	41	46	14	..	...	...	32	2	1	...	...	..	1	140
1,107	*376*	*416*	*7*	*2*	*615*	*878*	*288*	*95*	*4*	...	*495*	*41*	*18*	...	...	...	*23*	
513	146	89	5	2	278	409	112	73	2	...	224	17	7	...	...	...	10	141
594	230	27	2	...	337	469	176	22	2	...	271	24	11	...	...	...	13	142
1,978	*609*	*270*	*4*	*1*	*1,099*	*1,546*	*479*	*208*	*7*	...	*859*	*72*	*22*	*10*	...	...	*40*	
1,978	609	270	4	1	1,099	1,546	479	208	7	...	859	72	22	10	...	...	40	143
434	*195*	...	*1*	...	*239*	*263*	*58*	...	...	...	*205*	*11*	*5*	...	..	...	*6*	
157	45	...	1	...	112	113	18	...	...	...	95	4	1	...	...	...	3	144
205	120	...	...	...	85	100	26	...	...	...	74	5	3	...	...	...	2	145
72	30	...	...	...	42	50	14	...	...	...	36	2	1	...	...	...	1	146

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Order 38 Trade in fuel	*6,373*	*2,181*	*322*	*1*	*1*	*3,870*	*2,698*	*1,046*	*128*	*1*	*1*	*1,524*
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow dung etc.	6,373	2,181	322	1	1	3,870	2,698	1,046	128	1	1	1,524
	Order 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and Sciences	*1,900*	*587*	...	*11*	...	*1,313*	*1,113*	*321*	...	*8*	...	*792*
148	Dealers in precious Stones, Jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments etc.	1,130	256	...	11	...	874	652	125	...	8	...	527
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackel, flowers, etc.	309	135	...	...	...	174	188	83	...	...	...	105
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	461	196	...	...	...	265	273	113	...	...	...	160
	Order 40. Trade of other sorts	*14,656*	*4,284*	*1,723*	*188*	*6*	*8,649*	*4,875*	*1,094*	*890*	*39*	*3*	*2,891*
151	Dealers in rags. Stable refuse etc.	882	48	...	...	...	834	407	19	...	...	...	388
152	General Storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	7,432	2,683	1,093	122	5	3,656	2,122	534	464	24	2	1,124
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	2,974	667	325	...	...	1,982	1,067	226	187	...	...	654
154	Other traders (including Farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	3,368	886	305	66	1	2,177	1,279	315	239	15	1	725
	Class C. Public Administration and liberal arts	**197,595**	**66,942**	**6,670**	**1,438**	**3**	**123,983**	**77,907**	**26,522**	**2,430**	**619**	**1**	**48,955**
	Sub-class VI. Public Force	**13,793**	**4,013**	...	**329**	...	**9,780**	**8,762**	**2,524**	...	**225**	...	**6,238**
	Order 41. Army	*6,199*	*1,705*	...	*153*	...	*4,494*	*6,199*	*1,705*	...	*153*	...	*4,494*
155	Army (Imperial)	150	53	...	...	...	97	150	53	...	...	...	97
156	Army (State)	6,049	1,652	...	153	...	4,397	6,049	1,652	...	153	...	4,397
	Order 44. Police	*7,594*	*2,308*	...	*176*	...	*5,286*	*2,563*	*819*	...	*72*	...	*1,744*
159	Police	7,594	2,308	...	176	...	5,286	2,563	819	...	72	...	1,744
	Sub-class VII. Public Administration.	**41,404**	**12,786**	...	**366**	...	**28,618**	**18,198**	**5,667**	...	**139**	...	**12,531**
	Order 45. Public Administration	*41,404*	*12,786*	...	*366*	...	*28,618*	*18,198*	*5,667*	...	*139*	...	*12,531*
161	Service of the State	415	83	...	6	...	332	182	37	...	6	...	145
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	33,564	10,200	...	152	...	23,364	14,745	4,521	...	64	...	10,224
162 A	H. H. The Maha Rajah and Family	14	1	...	...	...	13	14	1	...	...	...	13
163	Municipal and other local (not Village) Service	1,186	452	...	4	...	734	521	200	...	2	...	321
164	Village officials and Servants other than watchmen	6,225	2,050	...	204	...	4,175	2,736	908	...	67	...	1,823
	Sub-class VIII. Professions and liberal arts	**1,42,398**	**50,143**	**6,670**	**743**	**3**	**85,585**	**50,947**	**18,331**	**2,430**	**255**	**1**	**30,186**

XVII

livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2,394	*921*	*103*	...	...	*1,280*	*1,182*	*106*	*86*	..	...	*990*	*189*	*108*	*5*	...	...	*76*	
2,394	921	103	...	...	1,280	1,182	106	86	...	...	990	189	108	5	...	..	76	147
450	*172*	...	*3*	...	*278*	*310*	*82*	...	...	...	*228*	*27*	*12*	...	...	...	*15*	
267	82	...	3	...	185	196	44	...	...	...	152	15	5	...	...	..	10	148
65	28	...	...	...	37	52	22	...	...	...	30	4	2	...	...	..	2	149
118	62	...	...	...	56	62	16	...	...	...	46	8	5	...	...	...	3	150
4,528	*1,472*	*394*	*79*	*2*	*2,982*	*4,567*	*1,347*	*405*	*70*	*1*	*2,815*	*686*	*371*	*34*	...	...	*281*	
373	16	...	...	...	357	90	12	...	...	...	78	12	1	...	...	..	11	151
2,348	1,020	293	51	2	1,035	2,716	995	326	47	1	1,395	246	134	10	...	...	102	152
855	182	70	..	...	603	834	142	55	...	...	637	218	117	13	...	...	88	153
952	254	31	28	...	667	927	198	24	23	...	705	210	119	11	...	..	80	154
63,269	**21,372**	**2,236**	**477**	**1**	**39,661**	**54,779**	**18,468**	**1,972**	**325**	**1**	**34,339**	**1,640**	**580**	**32**	**17**	...	**1,028**	
2,800	**819**	...	**57**	...	**1,981**	**2,035**	**600**	...	**41**	..	**1,435**	**196**	**70**	...	**6**	...	**126**	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
2,800	*819*	...	*57*	..	*1,981*	*2,035*	*600*	...	*41*	...	*1,435*	*196*	*70*		*6*	...	*126*	
2,800	819	...	57	...	1,981	2,035	600	...	41	...	1,435	196	70	...	6	..	126	159
12,556	**3,780**	...	**123**	...	**8,776**	**10,149**	**3,069**	...	**97**	...	**7,080**	**501**	**270**	...	**7**	...	**231**	
12,556	*3,780*	...	*123*	...	*8,776*	*10,149*	*3,069*	...	*97*	...	*7,080*	*501*	*270*	...	*7*	...	*231*	
126	24	...	...	..	102	102	20	...	...	...	82	5	2	...	...	...	3	161
10,187	3,015	...	48	...	7,172	8,229	2,449	...	36	...	5,780	403	215	...	4	...	188	162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 A
358	134	..	1	...	224	291	108	...	1	...	183	16	10	...	...	..	6	163
1,885	607	...	74	..	1,278	1,527	492	...	60	...	1,035	77	43	...	3	...	34	164
47,913	**16,773**	**2,236**	**297**	**1**	**28,904**	**42,595**	**14,799**	**1,972**	**187**	**1**	**25,824**	**943**	**240**	**32**	**4**	..	**671**	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Order 46. Religion	*45,203*	*19,645*	*9,897*	*337*	..	*22,679*	*16,431*	*7,222*	*1,050*	*113*	..	*8,159*
165	Priests, ministers etc.	13,744	5,001	705	145	..	8,038	4,969	1,821	257	41	..	2,891
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	521	115	61	..	..	345	189	42	22	..	..	125
167	Catechists, readers, Church and Mission Service	5,321	2,120	248	7	..	2,653	1,926	881	91	2	..	954
168	Temple, burial or burning ground Service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	25,617	12,109	1,865	185	..	11,643	9,347	4,478	680	67	..	4,189
	Order 47. Law	*11,575*	*3,525*	..	*62*	..	*8,050*	*4,508*	*1,285*	..	*25*	..	*3,223*
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	8,343	2,362	..	45	..	5,981	3,256	861	..	18	..	2,395
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers etc.	3,232	1,163	..	17	..	2,069	1,252	424	..	7	..	828
	Order 48. Medicine	*25,728*	*5,407*	*1,181*	*117*	..	*19,140*	*8,828*	*1,976*	*424*	*38*	..	*6,438*
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists &c. occultists and Veterinary Surgeons.	23,343	4,875	870	115	..	17,598	8,014	1,782	313	38	..	5,919
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, Masseurs etc.	2,385	532	311	2	..	1,542	824	194	111	..	..	519
	Order 49. Instruction	*35,779*	*12,607*	*1,819*	*119*	*3*	*21,353*	*12,557*	*4,590*	*663*	*41*	*1*	*7,304*
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds.	31,395	11,506	1,588	102	3	18,301	11,028	4,189	579	36	1	6,260
174	Clerks and Servants connected with education	4,384	1,101	231	17	..	3,052	1,529	401	84	5	..	1,044
	Order 50. Letters and arts and Sciences	*24,113*	*8,959*	*791*	*108*	..	*14,363*	*8,613*	*3,258*	*293*	*38*	..	*5,062*
175	Public Scribes, Stenographers, etc.	2,405	621	..	..	..	1,784	855	226	..	..	..	639
176	Architects, Surveyors, engineers and their employés	2,116	1,244	..	5	..	872	759	452	..	3	..	307
177	Authors, editors, Journalists, artists photographers Sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists astrologers, etc.	9,951	3,519	197	52	..	6,235	3,550	1,289	73	15	..	2,197
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), Singers, actors and dancers	9,287	3,457	548	51	..	5,282	3,322	1,257	203	20	..	1,862
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	354	118	46	..	..	190	127	43	17	..	..	67
	Class D. Miscellaneous	**4,83,244**	**1,02,999**	**1,17,838**	**560**	**58**	**2,62,407**	**1,28,003**	**27,516**	**30,918**	**153**	**15**	**69,569**
	Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	**5,438**	**2,089**	**298**	**40**	**1**	**3,049**	**2,671**	**1,023**	**146**	**16**	..	**1,502**
	Order 51. Persons living principally on their income	*5,436*	*2,089*	*298*	*40*	*1*	*3,049*	*2,671*	*1,023*	*146*	*16*	..	*1,502*
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and Scholarship holders and pensioners	5,436	2,089	298	40	1	3,049	2,671	1,023	146	16	..	1,502
	Sub-class X. Domestic service.	**16,932**	**8,521**	**4,885**	**12**	**18**	**8,776**	**7,801**	**1,834**	**2,012**	**4**	**7**	**4,155**
	Order 52. Domestic service	*16,932*	*8,521*	*4,885*	*12*	*18*	*8,776*	*7,801*	*1,834*	*2,012*	*4*	*7*	*4,155*

XVII.

of livelihood.—(*Continued.*)

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
14,860	*6,550*	*964*	*124*	..	*7,346*	*13,641*	*5,780*	*850*	*95*	..	*7,011*	*271*	*93*	*15*	*2*	...	*163*	
4,516	1,676	236	58	..	2,604	4,173	1,480	208	41	..	2,485	86	24	4	2	...	58	165
171	39	20	..	..	112	158	33	19	..	..	106	3	1	..	..	...	2	166
1,753	811	83	3	..	859	1,611	717	73	2	..	821	31	11	1	..	...	19	167
8,420	4,024	625	63	..	3,771	7,699	3,550	550	55	..	3,599	151	57	10	..		84	168
3,578	*1,183*	..	*25*	..	*2,395*	*3,444*	*1,039*	..	*12*	..	*2,405*	*45*	*18*	..	..	..	27	
2,572	793	..	19	..	1,779	2,483	696	..	8	..	1,787	32	12	..	...	...	20	169
1,006	390	..	6	..	616	961	343	..	4	..	618	13	6	..	...	...	7	170
9,194	*1,812*	*396*	*53*	..	*6,986*	*7,561*	*1,593*	*358*	*24*	..	*5,610*	*135*	*20*	*3*	*2*	...	*106*	
8,349	1,634	292	52	..	6,423	6,858	1,436	263	23	..	5,159	122	23	2	...	...	97	171
845	178	104	1	..	563	703	157	95	1	..	451	13	3	1	...	...	9	172
12,138	*4,217*	*609*	*57*	*1*	*7,302*	*10,710*	*3,729*	*538*	*21*	*1*	*6,443*	*374*	*61*	*9*	...	...	*304*	
10,648	3,858	532	49	1	6,258	9,395	3,403	470	17	1	5,522	324	56	7	...	...	261	173
1,490	369	77	8	..	1,044	1,315	326	68	4	..	921	50	5	2	...	...	43	174
8,143	*3,001*	*267*	*38*	..	*4,875*	*7,239*	*2,658*	*226*	*32*	..	*4,355*	*118*	*42*	*5*	..	...	*71*	
814	208	..	..	.	606	724	184	..	..	..	540	12	3	..	...	...	9	175
712	416	..	2	..	296	635	370	..	..	..	265	10	6	..	...	...	4	176
3,361	1,179	66	19	..	2,116	2,992	1,044	57	18	..	1,891	48	16	1	.	...	31	177
3,136	1,158	185	17	..	1,793	2,783	1,026	156	14	..	1,601	46	16	4	...	...	26	178
120	40	16	..	..	64	105	34	13	..	..	58	2	1	..	...	..	1	179
1,99,719	**42,514**	**48,868**	**241**	**30**	**1,08,337**	**1,45,887**	**30,933**	**35,670**	**147**	**12**	**79,284**	**9,635**	**2,036**	**2332**	**19**	**1**	**5,217**	
1,693	**655**	**93**	**14**	**1**	**950**	**1,058**	**408**	**58**	**10**	..	**592**	**9**	**3**	**1**	...	...	**5**	
1,698	*655*	*39*	*14*	*1*	*950*	*1,058*	*408*	*58*	*10*	.	*592*	*9*	*3*	*1*	..	...	*5*	
1,698	655	93	14	1	950	1,058	408	58	10	.	592	9	3	1	...	...	5	180
4,483	**963**	**1,185**	**6**	**5**	**2,335**	**4,057**	**846**	**1,041**	**2**	**6**	**2,170**	**291**	**78**	**97**	...	...	**116**	
4,483	*963*	*1,185*	*6*	*5*	*2,335*	*4,057*	*846*	*1,041*	*2*	*6*	*2,170*	*291*	*78*	*97*	...	...	*116*	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means of

GROUP NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
		Total number of workers and dependants	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
181	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants	11,909	1,789	4,335	10	18	5,785	5,581	830	2,012	3	7	2,739
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys etc.	2,680	974	...	2	...	1,706	1,260	452	..	1	...	808
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	2,043	758	...	...	...	1,285	960	352	..	..	...	608
	Sub-class XI Insufficiently described occupations	**454,502**	**94,819**	**110,906**	**508**	**39**	**248,777**	**114,533**	**23,704**	**27,726**	**133**	**8**	**63,103**
	Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	*454,502*	*94,819*	*110,906*	*508*	*39*	*248,777*	*114,533*	*23,704*	*27,726*	*133*	*8*	*63,103*
184	Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	647	302	...	6	...	345	158	76	..	3	...	82
185	Cashiers, accountants book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, warehouses & shops	5,490	2,500	65	24	2	2,925	1,388	626	17	7	...	745
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	448,365	92,017	110,841	478	37	245,507	112,987	23,002	27,709	123	8	62,276
	Sub-class XII. Unproductive	**6,674**	**2,570**	**2,299**	...	...	**1,805**	**2,998**	**1,155**	**1,034**	..	..	**809**
	Order 54. Inmates of Jails, asylums and Alms-houses	*904*	*824*	*80*	...	...	...	*745*	*678*	*67*	..	..	...
188	Inmates of Jails asylums and alms-houses	904	824	80	...	...	...	745	678	67	..	...	...
	Order 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	*5,770*	*1,746*	*2,219*	...	...	*1,805*	*2,253*	*477*	*967*	...	...	*809*
189	Beggars, vagrants witches, wizards, etc.	5,770	1,746	2,219	...	...	1,805	2,253	477	967	...	...	809

XVII.

livelihood—(*Continued.*)

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

CENTRAL DIVISION.						NORTHERN DIVISION.						HIGH RANGE DIVISION.						
Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants	GROUP NUMBER.
	Total.		Partially agriculturists				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3,213	489	1,185	5	5	1,539	2,902	430	1,041	2	6	1,431	213	40	97	..	..	76	181
721	267	..	1	..	454	655	234	..	..	..	421	44	21	..	..	..	23	182
549	297	..	..	..	342	500	182	..	..	..	318	34	17	..	..	..	17	183
191,241	**40,012**	**46,800**	**221**	**24**	**104429**	**139,433**	**29,163**	**34,110**	**135**	**6**	**76,160**	**9,295**	**1,940**	**2,270**	**19**	**1**	**5,085**	
191,241	*40,012*	*46,800*	*221*	*24*	*104,429*	*139,433*	*29,163*	*34,110*	*135*	*6*	*76,160*	*9,295*	*1,940*	*2,270*	*19*	*1*	*5,085*	
264	128	..	2	..	136	213	93	..	1	..	120	12	5	..	..	..	7	184
2,316	1,056	28	10	..	1,232	1,678	770	20	6	..	888	108	48	..	..	..	60	185
188,661	38,828	46,772	209	22	103,061	137,542	28,300	34,090	128	6	75,152	9,175	1,887	2,270	18	1	5,018	187
2,297	**884**	**790**	..	..	**623**	**1,339**	**516**	**461**	..	..	**362**	**40**	**15**	**14**	..	..	**11**	
116	*103*	*13*	..	..	..	*41*	*41*	..	..	..	..	*2*	*2*	..	..	.	...	
116	103	13	..	..	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	188
2,181	*781*	*777*	..	..	*623*	*1,298*	*475*	*461*	..	..	*362*	*38*	*13*	*14*	..	..	*11*	
2,181	781	777	..	..	623	1,298	475	461	..	..	362	38	13	14	..	..	11	189

T.C.

TABLE XVII

Occupation or means of livelihood.

TABLE

Occupation or means of

ORDER NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SEA-COAST DIVI				
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.			
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	STATE	**4,606,062**	**10,37,569**	**4,44,673**	**5,874**	**261**	**25,23,820**	**18,17,745**	**5,00,894**	**2,29,395**	**2,614**	**107**
	Class A.—Production of raw materials	**2,160,027**	**5,41,554**	**1,28,955**	**216**	**16**	**14,89,518**	**8,04,782**	**2,09,247**	**50,304**	**102**	**7**
	Sub-class i. Dxploitation of animals and vegetation	**2,156,492**	**5,40,059**	**1,28,790**	**216**	**16**	**14,87,643**	**8,02,773**	**2,08,426**	**50,227**	**102**	**7**
1	Pasture and agriculture	2,072,642	5,10,649	1,24,746	204	16	1,437,247	7,46,286	1,83,022	47,007	96	7
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	1,737,295	4,27,312	102,252	..	..	1,207,731	6,50,114	1,63,285	43,880	..	
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	3,09,584	78,735	19,175	83	13	2,11,674	90,438	18,896	2,762	34	6
	(c) Forestry	17,953	2,782	2,272	72	2	12,899	4,509	413	252	42	1
	(d) Raising of Farm Stock	6,905	1,394	1,023	49	1	4,488	942	305	104	20	..
	(e) Raising of small animals	905	426	24	..	..	455	283	123	9	..	..
2	Fishing and hunting	83,850	29,410	1,044	12	..	50,396	56,487	25,404	3,220	6	..
	Sub-class ii.—Exploitation of Minerals	**3,535**	**1,495**	**165**	..	..	**1,875**	**2,009**	**821**	**77**	..	..
3	Mines	580	216	30	..	..	334	580	216	30	..	..
4	Quarries of hard rocks	2,086	912	114	..	..	1,060	560	238	26	..	..
5	Salt	869	367	21	..	..	481	869	367	21	..	..
	Class B.—Preparation and Supply of material Substances	**11,65,196**	**3,26,074**	**1,91,210**	**3,660**	**184**	**6,47,912**	**6,69,853**	**2,04,273**	**1,20,461**	**1,596**	**79**
	Sub-class iii.—Industry	**7,20,837**	**2,07,057**	**1,21,036**	**2,497**	**83**	**3,92,744**	**3,91,405**	**1,31,277**	**69,474**	**1,135**	**32**
6	Textiles	2,30,686	49,623	70,604	177	14	1,10,459	1,54,833	41,781	46,313	80	4
7	Hides, Skins and hard materials from the animal Kingdom	260	69	31	..	..	160	21	13	1	..	..
8	Wood	1,20,654	36,856	11,078	303	8	72,720	50,572	16,161	5,534	127	3
9	Metals	41,176	13,477	605	117	4	27,094	19,456	7,011	286	44	1
10	Ceramics	18,235	5,824	2,836	41	3	9,575	7,040	2,826	928	18	3
11	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	21,656	8,387	1,849	119	10	11,420	15,299	6,761	1,568	39	4
12	Food industries	1,60,874	51,493	18,155	1,262	15	91,226	81,170	34,448	6,928	589	7
13	Industries of dress and the toilet	85,272	26,697	13,524	309	28	45,051	40,537	12,394	6,994	152	10
14	Furniture industries	233	114	..	..	..	119	105	69	..	..	..
15	Building industries	9,768	3,351	478	54	..	5,939	4,883	2,454	244	32	..
16	Construction of means of transport	1,035	435	..	3	..	600	742	391	..	..	..
17	Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power etc.)	213	72	..	..	..	141	81	30	..	1	..
18	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	30,775	10,659	1,876	112	1	18,240	16,666	6,938	678	54	..
	Sub-class IV.—Transport	**91,045**	**26,042**	**5,754**	**87**	**1**	**59,249**	**53,952**	**15,425**	**3,669**	**42**	**1**
20	Transport by water	34,531	11,925	1,577	16	..	21,029	29,744	9,030	1,284	7	..
21	Transport by road	47,993	11,512	4,177	60	1	32,304	20,536	5,422	2,385	31	1
22	Transport by rail	2,461	1,090	..	2	..	1,371	1,067	392	..	..	..
23	Post office, Telegraph and telephone services	6,060	1,515	..	9	..	4,545	2,605	581	..	4	..
	Sub-class V.—Trade	**3,53,314**	**92,975**	**64,420**	**1,076**	**100**	**1,95,919**	**2,24,496**	**57,571**	**47,318**	**419**	**46**
24	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	8,234	2,021	901	39	1	5,312	5,936	1,287	516	19	1
25	Brokerage, commission and export	932	403	..	14	1	529	638	257	..	9	1
26	Trade in textiles	56,726	14,490	10,093	127	8	32,143	47,270	13,238	8,164	52	
27	Trade in Skins, leather and furs	612	211	6	..	..	395	358	100	3	..	..
28	Trade in wood	14,847	6,624	1,589	36	5	6,634	4,486	989	807	15	1
29	Trade in metals	307	101	34	..	..	172	72	22	14	..	..

XVII.

livelihood—(*Continued.*)

TABLE XVII

Occupation or means of livelihood.

SION.	INLAND DIVISION.						MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.						
Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	ORDER NUMBER.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1,087,456	**1,250,130**	**302,139**	**126,800**	**1,539**	**93**	**821,191**	**938,187**	**234,536**	**88,478**	**1,721**	**61**	**615,173**	
545,231	**781,656**	**180,674**	**42,445**	**58**	**6**	**558,537**	**573,589**	**151,633**	**36,206**	**56**	**3**	**385,750**	
544,120	**781,068**	**180,398**	**42,400**	**58**	**6**	**558,270**	**572,651**	**151,235**	**36,163**	**56**	**3**	**385,253**	
516,257	754,665	176,858	41,627	54	6	536,180	571,691	150,769	36,112	54	3	384,810	1
442,949	595,306	140,813	31,162	..	..	423,331	491,875	123,214	27,210	..	..	341,451	
68,780	144,487	33,766	8,499	27	5	102,222	74,659	26,073	7,914	22	2	40,672	
3,844	10,579	1,594	1,328	13	..	7,657	2,865	775	692	17	1	1,398	
533	3,688	396	623	14	1	2,669	2,275	693	296	15	..	1,286	
151	605	289	15	..	..	301	17	14	..	..	..	3	
27,863	26,403	3,540	773	4	..	22,090	960	466	51	2	..	443	2
1,111	**588**	**276**	**45**	..	..	**267**	**938**	**398**	**43**	..	..	**497**	
334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
296	588	276	45	..	..	267	938	398	43	..	..	497	4
481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	5
345,119	**280,582**	**74,059**	**46,047**	**940**	**60**	**160,476**	**214,761**	**47,742**	**24,702**	**1,126**	**45**	**142,317**	
190,654	**182,092**	**45,051**	**36,156**	**592**	**29**	**100,885**	**147,340**	**30,729**	**15,406**	**770**	**22**	**101,205**	
66,739	66,358	5,994	22,368	42	7	37,996	9,495	1,848	1,923	55	3	5,724	6
7	32	12	..	..	..	20	207	44	30	..	..	133	7
28,877	33,526	12,409	1,571	85	2	19,546	36,556	8,286	3,973	91	3	24,297	8
12,159	3,916	3,186	123	38	2	607	17,804	3,280	196	35	1	14,328	9
3,286	5,769	1,773	895	11	..	3,101	5,426	1,225	1,013	12	..	3,188	10
6,970	3,447	1,073	88	44	4	2,286	2,910	553	193	36	2	2,164	11
39,794	38,628	8,564	6,946	239	4	23,118	41,076	8,481	4,281	434	4	28,314	12
21,149	22,979	10,180	3,002	98	9	9,797	21,756	4,123	3,528	59	9	14,105	13
36	9	9	..	..	..	..	119	36	..	..	..	83	14
2,185	2,985	333	158	7	..	2,494	1,900	564	76	15	..	1,260	15
351	256	23	..	3	..	233	37	21	..	..	..	16	16
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	42	..	..	..	90	17
9,050	4,187	1,495	1,005	25	1	1,687	9,922	2,226	193	33	..	7,503	18
34,858	**20,983**	**5,433**	**783**	**22**	..	**14,767**	**16,110**	**5,184**	**1,302**	**23**	..	**9,624**	
19,430	2,902	2,340	97	5	..	465	1,885	555	196	4	..	1,134	20
12,729	15,903	2,259	686	12	..	12,958	11,554	3,831	1,106	17	..	6,617	21
675	744	412	..	2	..	332	650	286	..	..	..	364	22
2,024	1,434	422	..	3	..	1,012	2,021	512	..	2	..	1,509	23
119,607	**77,507**	**23,575**	**9,108**	**326**	**31**	**44,824**	**51,311**	**11,829**	**7,994**	**331**	**23**	**31,488**	
4,133	1,125	536	165	9	..	424	1,173	198	220	11	..	755	24
381	119	71	..	1	..	48	175	75	..	4	..	100	25
25,868	7,389	782	1,799	36	3	4,808	2,067	470	130	39	1	1,467	26
255	137	69	..	..	..	68	117	42	3	..	..	72	27
2,690	6,831	4,677	57	10	4	2,097	3,530	958	725	11	..	1,847	28
36	159	53	20	..	..	86	76	26	..	..	..	50	29

Occupation or means of livelihood.

Occupation or means of

ORDER NUMBER.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.	STATE.						SEA-COAST DIVI-				
		Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Actual workers.			
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sub-class V.—Trade. (*Contd.*)											
30	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3,307	989	544	9	..	1,774	1,424	286	274	3	..
31	Trade in chemical products	156	45	14	..	..	97	107	32	8	..	..
32	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	22,769	7,788	7,092	90	32	7,889	10,327	3,283	3,741	32	12
33	Other trade in food stuffs	2,11,595	49,879	40,701	524	42	1,21,015	1,37,140	32,891	31,748	203	20
34	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	173	50	3	1	..	120	52	21	3	1	..
35	Trade in furniture	3,378	1,133	361	17	3	1,884	1,725	570	201	7	2
36	Trade in building materials	6,104	1,759	1,037	18	1	3,308	3,131	859	627	7	1
37	Trade in means of transport	1,245	430	..	1	..	815	714	241	..	..	..
38	Trade in fuel	6,373	2,181	322	1	1	3,870	2,092	928	149	1	1
39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,900	587	..	11	..	1,313	1,335	401	..	6	..
40	Trade of other sorts	14,656	4,284	1,723	188	6	8,649	7,689	2,166	1,063	64	3
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	**1,97,595**	**66,942**	**6,670**	**1,438**	**3**	**1,23,983**	**1,06,612**	**36,929**	**3,523**	**690**	..
	Sub-class VI.—Public Force	**13,793**	**4,013**	..	**329**	..	**9,780**	**9,381**	**2,910**	..	**233**	..
41	Army	6,199	1,705	..	153	..	4,494	6,199	1,705	..	153	..
44	Police	7,594	2,308	..	176	..	5,286	3,182	1,205	..	80	..
	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration	**41,404**	**12,786**	..	**366**	..	**28,618**	**23,781**	**7,645**	..	**150**	..
45	Public administration	41,404	12,786	..	366	..	28,618	23,781	7,645	..	150	..
	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	**1,42,398**	**50,143**	**6,670**	**743**	**3**	**85,585**	**73,450**	**26,374**	**3,523**	**307**	..
46	Religion	45,203	19,645	2,879	337	..	22,679	22,667	9,536	1,525	138	..
47	Law	11,575	3,525	..	62	..	8,050	6,777	1,853	..	28	..
48	Medicine	25,728	5,407	1,181	117	..	19,140	12,263	3,321	533	47	..
49	Instruction	35,779	12,607	1,819	119	3	21,353	19,583	7,105	1,094	50	..
50	Letters and arts and sciences	24,113	8,959	791	108	..	14,363	12,160	4,559	371	14	..
	Class D.—Miscellaneous	**4,83,244**	**1,02,999**	**1,17,838**	**560**	**58**	**2,62,407**	**2,36,498**	**50,445**	**55,107**	**226**	**21**
	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income	**5,436**	**2,089**	**298**	**40**	**1**	**3,049**	**3,216**	**1,247**	**180**	**17**	..
	Persons living principally on their income	5,436	2,089	298	40	1	3,049	3,216	1,247	180	17	..
	Sub-class X.—Domestic Service	**16,632**	**3,521**	**4,335**	**12**	**18**	**8,776**	**9,845**	**2,065**	**2,654**	**4**	**7**
52	Domestic service	16,632	3,521	4,335	12	18	8,776	9,845	2,065	2,654	4	7
	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	**4,54,502**	**94,819**	**1,10,906**	**508**	**39**	**2,48,777**	**2,19,475**	**45,597**	**50,827**	**205**	**14**
53	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	4,54,502	94,819	1,10,906	508	39	2,48,777	2,19,475	45,597	50,827	205	14
	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive	**6,674**	**2,570**	**2,299**	..	..	**1,805**	**3,962**	**1,536**	**1,446**	..	..
54	Inmates of Jails, asylums and alms-houses	964	824	80	..	..	..	838	758	80	..	..
55	Beggars, Vagrants, prostitutes	5,710	1,746	2,219	..	..	1,805	3,124	778	1,366	..	..

livelihood.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation or means or livelihood.

SION.	INLAND DIVISION.						MOUNTAINOUS DIVISION.						ORDER NUMBER.
		Actual workers.						Actual workers.					
Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Dependants.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Dependants.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
864	986	483	73	3	..	430	897	270	197	3	..	480	30
67	13	6	4	..	..	3	36	7	2	..	..	27	31
3,303	7,076	2,395	1,975	30	11	2,706	5,366	2,110	1,376	28	9	1,880	32
72,501	13,227	11,126	4,155	156	10	27,946	31,228	5,862	4,798	165	12	20,568	33
28	74	12	..	..	..	62	47	17	..	..	..	30	34
954	920	407	80	5	1	433	733	156	80	5	..	497	35
1,645	1,881	650	249	6	..	982	1,092	250	161	5	..	681	36
473	345	127	..	1	..	218	186	62	..	..	..	124	37
1,015	2,761	765	109	..	..	1,887	1,520	488	64	..	..	968	38
934	380	121	..	1	..	259	185	65	..	4	..	120	39
4,460	4,084	1,295	422	68	2	2,367	2,883	823	238	56	1	1,822	40
66,160	**52,773**	**17,660**	**1,929**	**367**	**2**	**33,184**	**38,210**	**12,353**	**1,218**	**381**	**1**	**24,639**	
6,471	**2,119**	**554**	..	**44**	..	**1,565**	**2,293**	**549**	..	**52**	..	**7,144**	
4,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	41
1,977	2,119	554	..	44	..	1,565	2,293	549	..	52	..	1,744	44
16136	**9,966**	**2,640**	..	**99**	..	**7,326**	**7'657**	**2,501**	..	**117**	..	**5,156**	
16,136	9,966	2,640	..	99	..	7,326	7,657	2,501	.	117	..	5,156	45
43,553	**40,688**	**14,466**	**1,929**	**224**	**2**	**24,293**	**28,260**	**9,303**	**1,218**	**212**	**1**	**17,739**	
11,606	10,711	6,139	557	106	..	4,015	11,825	3,970	797	93	..	7,058	46
4,924	2,598	980	..	16	..	1,618	2,200	692	..	18	..	1,508	47
8,409	11,723	1,573	546	36	..	9,604	1,742	513	102	34	...	1,127	48
11,384	9,951	3,539	529	34	2	5,883	6,245	1,963	196	35	1	4,086	49
7,230	5,705	2,235	297	32	..	2,173	6,248	2,165	123	32	...	3,960	50
130,946	**135,119**	**29,746**	**36,379**	**174**	**25**	**68,994**	**111,627**	**22,808**	**26,352**	**160**	**12**	**62,467**	
1,789	**1,422**	**582**	**79**	**11**	**1**	**761**	**798**	**260**	**39**	**12**	...	**499**	
1,789	1,422	582	79	11	1	761	798	260	39	12	...	499	51
5,126	**3,573**	**789**	**845**	**5**	**6**	**1,939**	**3,214**	**667**	**836**	**3**	**5**	**1,711**	
5,126	3,573	789	845	5	6	1,939	3,214	667	836	3	5	1,711	52
123,051	**128,774**	**27,851**	**35,019**	**158**	**18**	**65,886**	**106,253**	**21,371**	**25,042**	**145**	**7**	**59,408**	
123,051	128,774	27,851	35,019	158	18	65,886	106,253	21,371	25,042	145	7	59,408	53
980	**1,350**	**524**	**418**	..	..	**408**	**1,362**	**510**	**435**	..	...	**417**	
..	31	31	..	..	..	..	35	35	..	..	...	...	54
980	1,319	493	418	..	..	408	1,327	475	435	..	...	417	55

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules.

Occupation.	Group number.
A.	
Abkari Contractor ...	137
Accompanist ...	178
Accountant (Bank) ...	121
,, (Commercial) ...	185
,, (Government offices ...	162
,, (Mission Service) ...	167
,, (Municipal Service) ...	163
,, (Railway) ...	118
Acrobat ...	179
Actor ...	178
Aerated Water factory	
,, (owners, workmen, etc.)...	59
Agent of landed estate (not	
,, planter) ...	3
Agent (Bank) ...	121
,, Commission ...	122
,, Insurance ...	121
Agriculture, Director of-and	
,, staff ...	3
,, implement maker ...	48
,, labourer ...	5
Anchal Superintendent and	
Staff ...	120
Animal catcher ...	18
,, stuffer ...	100
Archaeological Superinten-	
dent and Staff ...	177
Arecanut grower ...	7
,, seller ...	135
Army Imperial Staff ...	155
Army (Indian State) ...	156
Art. dealer in objects of— ...	150
,, Superintendent of School	
of—and staff ...	173
Artisan (unspecified) ...	187
Artist ...	177
Astrologer ...	177
Astronomer ...	177
Auctioner ...	122
Auditor (Commercial) ...	122
Auditor (Government) ...	162
Author ...	177
Ayurvedic institution—	
(Director and Staff) ...	171
B.	
Baker ...	66
Bamboo articles maker of—.	45
,, cutter ...	9
,, furniture seller ...	141
,, mat maker ...	45
,, seller ...	141
,, worker in— ...	45
,, dealer in— ...	125
Bandsman military ...	156
(not Military) ...	178
Baniya ...	152
Barber ...	81
Bar keeper, Bar man ...	130
Bark collector ...	9
,, seller ...	125
Barrister ...	169
Basket maker ...	45
,, seller ...	125
Bearer (Church) ...	167
Bearer (palki) ...	115
Bee keeper ...	15
Beggar (not religious) ...	189
,, (religious) ...	166
Bell ringer (Church) ...	167
Betel leaf grower ...	7
,, ,, ,seller ...	135
Bicycle and tricycle dealers ...	144
repairer ...	90
Bill collector (Bank) ...	121
(unspecified) ...	185
Bird catcher ...	18
,, keeper, breeder ...	15
,, seller ...	133
Boarding house keeper ...	130
Boat builder, painter, repairer.	92
man, boat owner ...	110
Boiler Inspector ...	162
Book agent ...	150
,, binder ...	95
,, publisher, seller ...	150
Boot and Shoe maker ...	78
,, seller ...	140
Bottle seller ...	142
Box (tin) maker ...	50
,, (wood) maker ...	44
Brakeman ...	118
Bran dealer ...	136
Brick burner ...	56
Factory owner ...	56
,, layer ...	88
,, maker, moulder ...	56
,, seller ...	127
Building contractor ...	89
,, materials. trade in— ...	127
Bullock (pack driver, owner)...	116
Butcher ...	68
Butler ...	181
Butter maker ...	70
,, seller ...	133
Buttons maker ...	79
C.	
Carbinet maker ...	83
Canal labourer ...	109
,, service ...	108
Capitalist ...	180
Cardamom grower ...	7
,, seller ...	135
Carpenter ...	44
Carpentry workers (owners,	
,, work-men etc.,) ...	44
Carriage and Cart painter ...	83
,, maker, repairer ...	91
,, seller ...	145
,, driver or owner ...	114
Carter (municipal) ...	163
Carver (ivory) ...	42
,, (wood) ...	44
Cashier (Bank) ...	121
,, (Government) ...	162
,, (Municipal) ...	163
,, unspecified) ...	185
Castrator ...	172
Castor oil presser ...	61
,, ,, seller ...	132
Cattle breeder ...	11
,, dealer ...	146
,, farrier ...	48
,, herdsman ...	14
,, skinner ...	39
Charcoal burner ...	9
,, dealer ...	147
,, seller ...	128
Chauffeur (of hired motors) ...	113
,, (private) ...	182
Chemical Examiner and	
Staff ...	117
,, products, dealer in— ...	128
,, manufacturer of— ...	64
Chemist (dealer in drugs) ...	128
,, (dispensing) ...	172
Chief of Indian State ...	162
Cigar, cigarette maker ...	75
,, ,, seller ...	137
Circumciser ...	168
Clerk (Bank) ...	121
,, (Insurance Office) ...	121
,, (Landed estate) ...	3
,, (Lawyers) ...	170
,, (Mercantile) ...	185
,, (Tea garden) ...	6
,, (Municipal service) ...	163
,, Imperial Service (other	
,, than specified) ...	161
,, State service (other	
,, than specified) ...	162
,, (Railway) ...	118
,, (Telegraph ann Post) ...	120
,, (unspecified. shops, etc.)...	185
Clock maker, repairer ...	97
,, seller ...	148
Clothing (ready made). dealer	
in— ...	140
Coachman (private) ...	185
,, (of public conveyance) ...	114
Cobbler ...	78
Cocoanut grower ...	7
,, seller ...	135
,, fibre rope maker ...	30
Cocoon gatherer ...	16
,, winder ...	34
Coffee plantation (owners,	
workmen, etc.) ...	6
Coir mat maker ...	30
,, seller ...	141
Comb maker ...	79
,, seller ...	140
Commercial traveller ...	122
Commission Agent ...	122
Compositor (Printing Press) ...	94
Compounder (Hospital) ...	172
Concrete, worker in ...	88
Condiment dealer in ...	132
Conjuror ...	179
Contractor, for Coolies ...	122
,, unspecified ...	184
Convent, Inmate of— ...	166
Convicts in Jail or Refor-	
,, matory. ...	188
Cook (domestic) ...	181
,, (in hotel) ...	130
Cooly (Municipal) ...	163
,, Canal irrigation Rivers ...	109
,, Roads, bridges, etc. ...	112
,, (Railway) ...	119
,, (Tea and Rubber garden).	6
,, (Telegraph and post) ...	120
,, (unspecified) ...	187
Coral articles, seller of— ...	149
,, worker ...	42
Country spirit distiller ...	73
,, ,, seller ...	129
Crockery. dealer in— ...	142
Crop watcher ...	5
Cultivator ...	2
Curd seller ...	133

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules.—(contd.)

Occupation.	Group number.
D.	
Duffadar, Peons, Mochees in Government offices ...	162
Duffadar, Peons, Mochees in Municipal ...	163
Duffadar, Peons, Mochees'—Private ...	181
Duffadar, Peons, Mochees—Railway ...	118
Dancer, dancing girl ...	178
Dead bodies, burner of— ...	168
Death Registrars Municipal ...	193
Decorator (House) ...	89
Dentist ...	171
Devil driver (exorcist) ...	189
Dewan (Indian State) ...	162
Diamond dealer ...	148
Die Sinker ...	51
Director of Industries and Staff ...	162
Distributor (Press) ...	94
Diviner ...	177
Doll maker ...	100
,, seller ...	149
Domestic service ...	181
Draughtsman ...	176
Drawing master ...	179
Driver Engine—on Railway ...	118
Drum maker, repairer ...	96
,, seller ...	150
E.	
Earth worker ...	112
Earthen pot-maker ...	55
,, ware articles, seller of— ...	127
Editor ...	177
Education Department, Director, Professors, and Lecturers ...	173
Education Department (other employés) ...	174
Egg dealer ...	133
Electric light works. employé in ...	93
Electro plator ...	50
Elephant catcher ...	18
,, hirer ...	146
,, driver ...	182
,, trainer ...	13
,, (pack) owner ...	116
Engineering Department and Staff ...	176
Engineering workshop (owners, workmen etc.)...	48
Engraver ...	94
Excise Department and staff ...	162
Eye powder (maker) ...	60
,, ,, seller ...	140
F.	
Factory operative (otherwise unspecified) ...	187
Fan (leaf) maker ...	45
,, seller ...	149
Ferryman ...	110
Fibre (raw). dealer in— ...	123
,, bag maker ...	30
,, matting maker ...	30
,, matting seller ...	141
Field labourer ...	5
Fireman (Fire Engine) ...	163
,, (Railway) ...	118
Firewood collector ...	9
,, ,, seller ...	147
Firework maker ...	58
,, seller ...	128
Fisherman ...	17
,, curer ...	69
,, seller ...	149
,, net maker ...	29
Fitter (electric light or gas works) ...	93
,, (Railway) ...	118
Flour grinder ...	65
,, mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	65
,, seller ...	136
Flower (artificial) maker ...	99
,, seller ...	149
,, garland maker ...	99
,, seller ...	149
Forest Department officers and staff ...	8
,, produce collector ...	9
Fortune-teller ...	179
Fruit (Banana plantain and other fruits) grower ...	7
,, seller ...	135
Furniture factory (owners, ,, workmen, etc.) ...	83
,, maker, polisher, varnisher. seller ...	83
	141
G.	
Ganja seller ...	137
Gardener ...	7
Geologist State and his staff...	177
Ghee preparer ...	70
,, seller ...	133
Gilder ...	98
Ginger grower ...	7
,, seller ...	135
Glass ware seller ...	142
Goat breeder ...	12
,, dealer ...	138
Grain broker, dealer ...	136
,, grinder, husker ...	65
,, parcher ...	67
,, (parched) seller ...	136
Grass cutter ...	182
,, seller ...	139
Grave digger ...	168
Gravel digger ...	22
Grindstone maker, mender ...	87
,, seller ...	154
Guard (Jail) ...	161
,, (Railway) ...	118
Gum collector ...	9
,, seller ...	128
H.	
Haberdasher ...	140
Harbour service ...	105
,, Construction and maintenance ...	109
Hand were seller ...	142
Harness maker ...	40
,, seller ...	145
Hay seller ...	139
Hawkers ...	153
Hides, dealer in ...	124
,, Curer of ...	39
Honey collector ...	9
,, seller ...	134
Horse shoe maker ...	48
House agent ...	122
,, owner ...	180
,, builder, tiler ...	89
Hunter ...	18
I.	
Ice Factor, (owners, workmen etc.) ...	59
,, maker ...	59
Image (Stone) maker ...	177
(of all kinds) seller ...	149
Independent means ...	180
Instrument Musical (maker) ...	96
,, ,, seller ...	150
Irrigation Department employes ...	108
Ivory seller ...	124
,, worker ...	42
J	
Jail Department employees ...	162
Jewellery maker ...	98
,, seller ...	148
Journalist ...	177
Judicial Department employés ...	162
Juggler ...	179
K	
Kerosine oil dealer ...	128
Kite maker ...	100
,, seller ...	149
Knife grinder, maker ...	48
,, seller ...	126
L	
Lac collector ...	10
,, dealer ...	128
,, articles maker ...	99
,, seller ...	149
Lace maker ...	38
,, seller ...	140
Lamp maker ...	83
,, seller ...	142
,, lighter (Municipal) ...	163
,, man (Railway) ...	118
Landholder (cultivating) ...	2
,, (non cultivating) ...	1
Latrine cleaner ...	103
Law Agent Lawyer ...	169
Leather articles. maker of ...	40
,, ,, seller of ...	124
,, curer ...	39
,, dealer ...	124
,, dyer ...	39
,, tanner ...	32
Leper Asylum. Inmate of and employees in ...	188
Library service ...	101
Lime-dealer in ...	143
,, Kiln labourer ...	85
,, stone burner ...	85
,, ,, quarrier ...	22
,, ,, seller ...	143
Lithographer ...	94
Lunatic Asylum. Inmate of and employees in : ...	188
Lineman (Railway) ...	118
,, (Telegraph) ...	120

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules—(contd.)

Occupation.	Group number.
M	
Machinery dealer ...	126
,, workshop (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	48
Magician ...	179
Maid servant ...	181
Manager-(Bank) ...	121
,, (Hotel) ...	130
,, Land Estates ...	3
,, Government Service ...	162
Manure collector ...	102
seller ...	151
Maramat Department employés in : ...	176
Mason ...	88
Matron (hospital, etc.) ...	172
Medical practitioner (all kinds).	171
Merchant (unspecified) ...	152
Metal, Brass, Copper, and Bell metal works in ...	49
,, Precious do. ...	98
,, others do. ...	50
,, dealers in ...	126
Meteorologist and establishment ...	177
Midwife ...	172
Medical Department employés in : ...	171
Military Department Imperial and Employés ...	155
Military Department State ...	156
Milkman, Milkmaid ...	11
Milk seller ...	133
Milline. ...	77
Mint Department and establishment ...	51
Mission service ...	167
Molasses preparer ...	71
,, seller ...	134
Money lender, changer, ...	121
Motor car, repairer ...	90
,, seller ...	144
Municipal service ...	163
Museum (office and establishment) ...	101
Musician ...	178
N	
Newspaper manager, proprietor, etc. ...	177
,, vendor ...	150
Nun ...	166
Nurse (child's) ...	181
(hospital, sick nurse) ...	172
O	
Oculist ...	171
Oil cake seller ...	139
,, man (Railway) ...	118
,, mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	61
,, presser, ...	61
Opium vendor ...	137
Optician ...	97
P	
Painter (Artist) ...	177
Palm leaf, worker in— ...	45
Paper mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	63
Pappadam maker ...	72
Parched rice maker ...	67
Pastor ...	167
Pedlar ...	153
Pensioner (all kinds) ...	180
Pepper grower ...	7
Petition writer ...	170
Photographer ...	177
Picture dealer ...	150
Picture frame seller ...	150
Piece goods dealer ...	123
Pig breeder, keeper ...	12
,, dealer ...	138
Pigeon breeder, fancier ...	15
,, dealer ...	133
Plasterer ...	89
Pointsman (Railway) ...	118
Police Department (all grades of officers and establishment ...	159
Port Officer ...	105
Porter (Railway) ...	119
Pound keeper ...	154
Post Office service (all grades) ...	120
Printing press proprietor ...	94
Priest ...	165
Printer ...	94
Proof reader ...	94
Printing Press, Government Superintendent and establishment ...	94
Public entertainment places of (owners, managers, etc.)	101
,, Persons employed in ...	101
Public Works Department offices and establishment ...	176
Publisher ...	150
R	
Railway sweeper ...	103
,, service of all kinds...	118
Receiver (appointed by court). ...	122
Revenue Land Department and establishment ...	162
Refuse matter, dealer in ...	151
Reporter (Newspaper) ...	177
Resident in Indian State ...	161
Rice cake maker ...	66
,, mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	65
,, beaten maker ...	66
Rickshaw maker ...	91
,, puller ...	115
Road, breaker of stone for ... labourer ...	112 / 112
Rope maker ...	29
,, works (owners, work men, etc.) ...	29
,, seller ...	123
Rubber collector ...	6
,, planter ...	6
,, stamp maker ...	100
,, seller ...	150
S	
Saddler ...	40
Saddlery, dealer in ...	124
Sales man (unspecified) ...	185
Salt preparer, miner, extractor ...	23
,, seller ...	132
Sanitary Department and establishment ...	171
Sawyer ...	43
Scavenger ...	103
Secretariat Government employés in ...	162
Sheep breeder grazier ...	12
,, dealer ...	138
Shellburner (for lime) ...	85
,, dealer ...	124
Shephard ...	14
Shoe maker (any material) ...	78
,, seller ...	140
Short hand writer ...	175
Shunter (Railway) ...	118
Sickle maker ...	48
,, seller ...	126
Snake catcher ...	18
,, charmer ...	179
Snuff manufacturer ...	75
,, seller ...	137
Soap factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	64
,, seller ...	140
Stamp vendor ...	154
Stationer ...	150
Straw, dealer in ...	139
Sugarcane grower ...	7
,, presser ...	71
Survey Department and employés in ...	176
Sweeper ...	103
Sweetmeat maker ...	72
,, seller ...	134
Smith, Black ...	48
Brss Copper ...	49
,, Diamond ...	98
,, Gold ...	98
,, Silver ...	98
Tin ...	50
T	
Tailor ...	77
Tank digger ...	86
Tanner ...	39
Tattooer ...	82
Taxidermist ...	100
Tea, dealer in ...	132
Tea plantation (owners, coolies etc.) ...	6
,, stall keeper ...	130
Telegraph and telephone service (all grades) ...	120
Temple service ...	168
Thatch dealer ...	143
Thatcher ...	89
Ticket collector (Railway) ...	118
Tiles, dealer in— ...	143
,, maker of— ...	56
Tiler ...	89
Timber dealer ...	125
Toddy drawer ...	74
,, seller ...	129
Toilet articles, dealer in— ...	140
Tomb keeper ...	168
Tool maker, grinder ...	48
,, seller ...	126
Torch bearer ...	182
,, maker ...	64
,, seller ...	128
Toy maker ...	160
,, seller ...	149
Trader, itinerant ...	153
Turban maker, binder ...	76

APPENDIX TO TABLE XVII.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations as returned in Schedules.—(concld.)

Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.	Occupation.	Group number.
T		Vegetable grower ...	7	Wood carver (cabinet) work)...	83
Turmeric grower ...	7	„ seller ...	135	„ cutter ...	9
„ dealer ...	132	Veterinary Department and employees in ...	171	„ sawyer ...	43
Turner ...	44	Violin player, ...	178	„ seller ...	125
Twine manufacturer ...	29			„ turner, etc. ...	44
U		**W**		„ worker in— ...	44
				Wreath (artificial maker) ...	49
Umbrella maker, repairer ...	79	Waggon unloader ...	117	seller ...	149
„ (palm leaf) maker ...	45	Walking stick maker ...	79	**Y**	
„ (of all materials) seller ...	140	Warder (Hospital) ...	172		
Undertaker ...	154	„ (Jail) ...	162	Yam grower ...	7
V		Warehouse (owners and employés) ...	122	**Z**	
		Washerman ...	80		
Vaccination Inspector, and Vaccinator ...	172	Weaver (cotton) ...	27	Zinc seller ...	126
Varnish, dealer in— ...	128	„ (other fibres) ...	30	„ worker in— ...	50
„ manufacturer ...	64	„ (silk) ...	35	Zoological garden employés ...	101
		Whitewasher ...	89		
		Wine seller ...	129		

TABLE XVIII.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS :—
ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY.

1. This table is divided into three parts and includes the groups of Table XVII shown against each.
 1. Rent receivers—(Group 1.)
 2. Rent payers (Group 2.)
 and 3. Agricultural employés—(Groups 3, 4 and 5.)

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.

TABLE

Subsidiary Occupations of

(1) Rent

DIVISIONS.	Total number of rent receivers (Actual workers only).		Number of Actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		Details of Subsidiary									
					Rent prayers.		Agricultural labourers.		Government Servants of all kinds.		Money lenders and grain dealers.		Other traders of all kinds.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATE.	**14,452**	**4,276**	**2,171**	**191**	**388**	**98**	**49**	**8**	**45**	**12**	**417**	**15**	**396**	**13**
Southern .	3,447	1,021	516	46	92	23	12	2	11	3	99	4	94	3
Central .	5,730	1,696	860	76	154	39	19	3	18	5	165	6	157	5
Northern .	4,839	1,532	728	68	130	35	16	3	15	4	140	5	133	5
High Range .	436	27	67	1	12	1	2	..	1	..	13	..	12	..

(2) Rent

DIVISIONS.	Total number of rent payers (Actual workers only).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		Details of Subsidiary											
					Rent receivers.		Agricultural Labourers.		General Labourers.		Government servants of all kinds.		Money lenders and grain dealers.		Other traders of all kinds.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE.	**332,113**	**69,017**	**35,962**	**2,393**	**855**	**13**	**2,564**	**999**	**3,423**	**289**	**1,382**	..	**3,905**	**13**	**4,026**	**74**
Southern .	78,474	17,210	8,499	596	202	3	606	249	809	72	327	..	923	3	951	19
Central .	133,138	27,970	14,415	970	343	5	1,028	405	1,372	117	554	..	1,565	5	1,614	30
Northern .	115,530	23,591	12,510	818	297	5	892	342	1,191	99	481	..	1,358	4	1,401	25
High Range .	4,971	246	538	9	13	..	38	3	51	1	20	.	59	1	60	..

(3) Agricultural

DIVISIONS.	Total number of Agricultural labourers (Actual workers only).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		Details of Subsidiary											
					Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		General labourers.		Cattle breeders and milkmen.		Fishermen and boatmen.		Rice pounders.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE.	**80,747**	**28,959**	**7,669**	**346**	**139**	**2**	**1,071**	**17**	**2,437**	**90**	**146**	**37**	**75**	..	..	**29**
Southern .	19,276	6,917	1,831	82	33	..	255	4	582	21	35	9	18	..	..	7
Central .	31,971	11,477	3,038	138	55	1	424	7	965	36	58	15	31	..	..	11
Northern .	27,061	10,506	2,572	126	47	1	359	6	817	33	49	13	26	..	..	11
High Range .	2,439	59	228	..	4	..	33	..	73	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.

Agriculturists—actual workers only.

Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists.

receivers.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Priests.		Clerks of all kinds.		School Masters.		Lawyers.		Estate agents and managers.		Medical Practitioners.		Artisans.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
55	..	**155**	..	**138**	**21**	**18**	..	..	..	**35**	..	**151**	..	**324**	**24**
13	..	37	..	33	5	4	..	..	..	8	..	36	..	77	6
22	..	61	..	55	8	7	..	..	..	14	..	60	..	128	10
18	..	52	..	46	8	6	..	..	..	12	..	51	..	109	8
2	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	10	..

payers.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Fishermen and boatmen.		Cattle breeders and milkmen.		Weavers.		Barbers.		Oil Pressers.		Washermen.		Potters.		Blacksmiths and Carpenters.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
961	..	**423**	**56**	**849**	**7**	**943**	**8**	**11**	..	**65**	**7**	**517**	**76**	**1627**	**22**	**14,411**	**829**
231	..	100	14	201	2	223	2	3	..	15	2	122	19	384	5	3,402	206
391	..	169	23	340	3	378	3	4	..	26	3	207	31	653	9	5,771	336
339	..	147	19	295	2	328	3	4	..	23	2	180	26	566	8	5,008	283
..	..	7	..	13	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	24	..	230	4

labourers.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Traders of all kinds.		Oil Pressers.		Weavers.		Potters.		Leather workers.		Washermen.		Blacksmiths and Carpenters.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
98	**7**	**32**	..	**1,046**	**13**	**93**	**9**	**212**	..	**5**	..	**32**	..	**2,283**	**142**
23	2	8	..	260	3	22	2	51	..	1	..	8	..	545	34
39	3	13	..	414	5	37	4	84	..	2	..	13	..	903	56
33	2	11	..	351	5	31	3	71	..	2	..	11	..	764	52
3	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	71	..

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO RETURNED CERTAIN NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS AS THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD WITH AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS AS THEIR SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

NOTE :—This Table is optional. Changes in the headings of this table were made subsequent to the issue of Part II of the Census Code containing instructions for tabulation. In the preparation of this table, the headings of both the old and modified forms are provided, except in the place of "Others" (Columns 10 and 11 of the modification) the name of one of the final occupation which is subsidiary to the other, is given.

2. Agricultural occupations include groups 1 to 5 of Table XVII.

TABLE XIX.

Showing the number of persons who returned certain Non-Agricultural Occupations as their Principal means of livelihood with agricultural occupations as their subsidiary means of livelihood.

DIVISIONS.	GRAIN DEALERS.										FIBRE INDUSTRY.									
	Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.								Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.							
			Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Money lenders.				Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Toddy drawers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
STATE ...	***7,505***	***4,532***	***3***	***3***	***67***	***4***	***4***	***5***	***257***	***82***	***35,935***	***66,699***	...	...	***10***	...	***47***	***13***	***4,539***	...
Southern ...	2,459	1,877	1	2	29	2	2	2	84	34	9,761	10,424	...	...	4	...	8	1	1,606	...
Central ...	2,784	1,517	1	...	22	1	1	2	96	27	12,181	23,970	..	..	3	...	24	4	1,546	..
Northern ...	2,160	1,083	1	1	16	1	1	1	73	19	13,522	31,300	...	...	3	...	15	8	1,387	...
High Range ...	102	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	471	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISIONS.	FISHERMEN.									
	Total number		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.							
			Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Boatmen.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
STATE ...	***29,376***	***4,026***	...	...	***2***	...	***10***	..	***4,714***	...
Southern ...	10,616	1,820	...	...	1	...	3	..	1,705	...
Central ...	10,069	967	...	...	1	...	4	...	1,615	...
Northern ...	8,669	1,239	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,394	...
High Range ...	22	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

DIVISIONS.	MONEY LENDERS.									
	Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.							
			Rent receivers		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Grain dealers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
STATE ...	***2,021***	***901***	***10***	...	***29***	...	...	***1***	***55***	***13***
Southern ...	865	562	6	...	15	...	...	...	24	8
Central ...	648	190	2	...	8	...	...	...	17	3
Northern ...	483	138	2	...	6	...	...	1	13	2
High Range ...	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...

DIVISIONS.	TODDY DRAWERS.									
	Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary occupations.							
			Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Fibre industry.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
STATE ...	***47,824***	...	...	...	***210***	...	***1,000***	...	***371***	...
Southern ...	20,875	...	...	...	98	...	600	..	125	...
Central ...	7,159	...	...	...	73	...	101	...	105	...
Northern ...	19,735	...	...	...	39	...	299	...	141	...
High Range ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISIONS.	BOATMEN.									
	Total number.		Number who returned as subsidiary.							
			Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Fishermen.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
STATE ...	***9,263***	***877***	...	...	***2***	...	***14***	...	***110***	...
Southern ...	2,828	733	...	...	1	...	3	...	34	...
Central ...	4,136	86	...	...	1	...	8	...	49	...
Northern ...	2,299	58	...	...	...	...	3	...	27	...
High Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

NOTE:—As no figures have been returned under orders Nos. 19, 42, 43 and 56, they are omitted.

TABLE XX.

TABLE XX.

Distribution by religion of workers and dependants in different occupations.

Distribution by religion of workers and dependants in different occupations.

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.				
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
STATE	**4,006,062**	**2,549,664**	**270,478**	**1,172,934**	**12,637**	**349**
Class A. Production of raw materials	**2,160,027**	**1,340,418**	**148,721**	**660,604**	**10,244**	**40**
Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	**2,156,492**	**1,338,111**	**148,721**	**659,376**	**10,244**	**40**
1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,072,642	1,285,824	143,202	633,727	9,851	38
2. Fishing and hunting	83,850	52,287	5,519	25,649	393	2
Sub-class II. Exploitation of minerals	**3,535**	**2,307**	..	**1,228**	..	..
3. Mines	580	379	..	201	..	..
4. Quarries of hard rocks	2,086	1,361	..	725	..	..
5. Salt etc.	869	567	..	302	..	..
Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances	**1,165,196**	**795,199**	**82,628**	**287,042**	**168**	**161**
Sub-class III. Industry.	**720,837**	**539,595**	**45,025**	**136,049**	**168**	..
6. Textiles	230,686	172,701	14,368	43,512	105	..
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	260	196	18	46	..	..
8. Wood	120,654	90,320	7,512	22,771	51	..
9. Metals	41,176	30,822	2,578	7,776	..	..
10. Ceramics	18,235	13,652	1,136	3,439	8	..
11. Chemical products, properly so called, and analogous	21,656	16,189	1,356	4,111	..	..
12. Food Industries	160,874	120,438	10,087	30,349	..	..
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	85,272	63,833	5,344	16,095	..	..
14. Furniture Industries	233	165	16	52	..	..
15. Building Industries	9,768	7,318	606	1,840	4	..
16. Construction of means of transport	1,035	775	63	197	..	..
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	213	145	16	52	..	..
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	30,775	23,041	1,925	5,809	..	..
Sub-class IV. Transport	**91,045**	**56,069**	**2,197**	**32,779**	..	..
20. Tansport by water	34,531	21,266	833	12,432	..	..
21. Transport by road	47,993	29,555	1,158	17,280	..	..
22. Transport by rail	2,461	1,515	60	886	..	..
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	6,060	3,733	146	2,181	..	..
Sub-class V. Trade	**353,314**	**199,535**	**35,404**	**118,214**	..	**161**
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	8,234	4,650	825	2,755	..	4
25. Brokerage, commission and export	932	528	95	309	..	..
26. Trade in textiles	56,726	32,035	5,682	18,983	..	26
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	612	347	63	202	..	..
28. Trade in wood	14,847	8,388	1,487	4,965	..	7
29. Trade in metals	307	169	32	106	..	..
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3,307	1,866	329	1,111	..	1
31. Trade in chemical products	156	90	14	52	..	..
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.,	22,769	12,850	2,283	7,626	..	10
33. Other trade in food stuffs	211,595	119,504	21,207	70,884	..	..
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	173	99	17	57	..	..
35. Trade in furniture	3,378	1,906	338	1,133	..	1
36. Trade in building materials	6,104	3,449	611	2,042	..	2
37. Trade in means of transport	1,245	707	124	414	..	..
38. Trade in fuel	6,373	3,605	637	2,131	..	..
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,900	1,068	191	638	..	3
40. Trade of other sorts	14,656	8,274	1,469	4,806	..	107
Class C. Public administration and liberal arts	**197,595**	**132,516**	**7,675**	**57,153**	**131**	**120**
Sub-class VI. Public force	**13,793**	**9,408**	**825**	**3,560**	..	..
41. Army	6,199	4,228	371	1,600	..	..
44. Police	7,594	5,180	454	1,960	..	..
Sub-class VII. Public administration	**41,404**	**27,217**	**839**	**13,348**	..	..
45. Public administration	41,404	27,217	839	13,348	..	..
Sub-class VIII. Professions and liberal arts	**142,398**	**95,891**	**6,011**	**40,245**	**131**	**120**
46. Religion	45,203	30,215	2,118	12,727	103	40
47. Law	11,575	8,235	55	3,285	..	..
48. Medicine	25,728	18,062	375	7,242	28	21
49. Instruction	35,779	24,337	1,264	10,148	..	30
50. Letters and arts and sciences	24,113	15,042	2,199	6,843	..	29
Class D. Miscellaneous	**483,244**	**281,531**	**31,456**	**168,135**	**2,094**	**28**
Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	**5,436**	**3,760**	**78**	**1,598**	..	..
51. Persons living principally on their income	5,436	3,760	78	1,598	..	..
Sub-class X. Domestic service	**16,632**	**11,796**	**459**	**4,377**	..	..
52. Domestic service	16,632	11,796	459	4,377	..	..
Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations	**454,502**	**262,188**	**30,540**	**159,652**	**2,094**	**28**
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	454,502	262,188	30,540	159,652	2,094	28
Sub-class XII. Unproductive	**6,674**	**3,787**	**379**	**2,508**	..	..
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	904	513	51	340	..	..
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	5,770	3,274	328	2,168	..	..

TABLE XXI.

OCCUPATION OF SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE:—This Table gives, as in 1911, statistics for 22 out of the 38 castes shown in Part I of Table XIII, and also for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Armenians as required in the instructions issued by the Government of India.

2. The figures in column 12 onwards are exclusive of those in columns 6 and 7. Asterisks have been placed in the columns, the figures of which are affected by this arrangement.

3. Columns 3 and 4 are made up of the totals of columns 6 and 7 and 12–61.

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE

Occupation of

SERIAL NUMBER.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR			
			Actual workers.		Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.	
			Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Hindu.								
1	Ampalavāsi ...	Temple Service ...	2,813	1,632	5,564	1,462	681	19	2
2	Ampattan ...	Barbers ...	7,174	4,433	15,669	6,115	2,866	52	9
3	Brahmin (Malayala and others) ...	Priests ...	19,139	2,750	38,622	2,174	223	18	1
4	Chakkāla ...	Oil Pressers ...	3,681	1,226	4,789	661	264	13	3
5	Chānnān ...	Toddy-drawers ...	46,840	24,749	129,249	13,570	...	217	...
6	Chetti ...	Traders ...	6,283	1,824	9,329	1,568	811	17	...
7	Izhavan ...	Toddy-drawers ...	165,335	99,878	402,722	14,821	...	307	...
8	Kammālan ...	Artisans ...	43,375	16,175	104,174	36,577	2,322	94	7
9	Kaniyān ...	Astrologers ...	4,244	748	7,565	1,993	156	54	2
10	Konkani ...	Traders ...	2,320	1,069	2,183	1,562	481	3	...
11	Kuravan ...	Labourers and Fortune-tellers ...	21,378	16,484	37,483	16,782	13,917	47	175
12	Marakkān ...	Boatmen ...	1,513	884	1,818	382	...	...	...
13	Māran ...	Pipers and Drummers	5,019	1,277	5,285	1,454	...	29	...
14	Nayar ...	Agriculturists ...	185,298	59,622	445,575	136,768	38,123	1,342	66
15	Parayan ...	Field Labourers ...	20,927	10,516	31,595	13,523	5,002	106	57
16	Pulayan ...	Do.	49,769	28,931	116,484	40,930	16,547	75	32
17	Sāliyan ...	Weavers ...	2,157	1,484	4,775	1,292	496	2	...
18	Vālan ...	Boatmen ...	5,091	4,429	8,213	2,555	...	12	...
19	Vaniyan ...	Oil Pressers ...	4,714	2,065	11,836	2,129	612	13	1
20	Velan ...	Sorcerers ...	3,051	2,626	8,112	565	90	27	1
21	Velālan ...	Agriculturists ...	15,424	4,628	37,945	8,156	1,015	139	5
22	Veluthedan ...	Washermen ...	4,172	3,278	6,679	3,886	3,149	26	...
	Christian.								
1	European ...	...	192	48	147	...	...	...	...
2	Anglo-Indian ...	...	1,331	615	1,875	...	...	...	...
3	Armenian ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.

Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Number of actual wokers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.		Recorded principal occupation of actual workers.														Serial Number.
		I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.												II. Exploitation of Minerals.		
		Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, Planters, Forest officers &c.		Field labourers, wood cutters &c.		Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, &c.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
91	18	229	40	424	203	28	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
736	56	72	35	284	137	21	...	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
153	20	966	249	4,843	995	116	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	5	...	3
83	6	197	50	1,834	306	2	...	46	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	4
1,107	...	1,840	322	14,201	2,635	70	12	2,770	720	66	23	...	...	11	...	5
83	4	625	89	2,786	532	66	14	140	...	32	2	...	...	4	...	6
1,307	37	3,481	1,364	43,115	4,852	551	230	5,374	2,012	285	72	980	40	39	...	7
1,611	50	207	162	1,575	636	27	...	230	114	13	1	...	...	...	...	8
222	5	77	9	516	109	10	...	30	14	4	2	...	...	..	...	9
20	...	74	13	417	58	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	10
545	15	96	99	2,626	947	2	...	150	121	87	36	252	67	..	..	11
5	2	25	7	115	54	...	...	4	2	2	13	810	45	..	...	12
114	6	77	56	2,997	455	2	...	30	...	11	2	...	...	..	...	13
7,095	568	*...	*...	*...	*...	2,796	1,791	1,500	400	307	303	...	...	38	...	14
561	398	27	84	1,882	491	19	...	*..	*...	77	110	259	91	...	...	15
461	332	53	106	1,780	592	34	...	*...	*	89	86	154	73	...	...	16
29	...	33	13	128	10	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
26	1	15	4	108	39	...	...	49	33	15	...	1,277	496	...	...	18
87	9	78	40	116	22	21	...	53	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	19
62	1	19	31	359	82	9	...	173	24	15	...	140	..	...	...	20
608	39	*..	...	*...	*..	164	30	252	65	23	14	...	..	7	...	21
247	33	38	6	58	7	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22
...	...	2	1	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
...	...	185	155	190	30	51	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE

Occupation of

RECORDED PRINCIPAL

Serial Number.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	Exploitation of Minerals.		III. Industries.				IV. Transport.			
			Labourers.		Owners, Managers, Clerks &c.		Artisans and other workmen.		Owners, Managers, ship officers &c.		Labourers, boatmen, carters, Palki bearers &c.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Hindu.											
1	Ampalavasi ...	Temple Service ...	...	...	...	...	42	18	2	...	5	...
2	Ampattan ...	Barbers ...	...	...	*...	*...	*212	*171	2	...	25	9
3	Brahmin (Malayala and others) ...	Priests ...	...	...	79	...	62	33	210	...	...	...
4	Chakkala ...	Oil Pressers ...	...	..	*18	*...	*94	*133	4	..	105	66
5	Channan ...	Toddy-drawers ...	187	24	*10	...	*1,177	12,561	9	...	1,824	668
6	Chetti ...	Traders ...	38	7	...	...	292	206	8	...	140	4
7	Izhavan ...	Toddy-drawers ...	126	20	*46	...	*46,359	31,097	313	...	6,213	2,302
8	Kammalan ...	Artisans ...	63	15	*32	*...	*1,385	*10,882	9	...	84	56
9	Kaniyan ...	Astrologers ...	...	..	...	...	303	158	6	...	12	11
10	Konkani ...	Traders ..	2	...	9	...	103	461	32	...	3	11
11	Kuravan ..	Labourers and Fortune Tellers ...	99	15	...	...	1,062	970	...	...	32	52
12	Marakkan ...	Boatmen ...	...	...	2	...	14	351	...	...	*30	89
13	Maran ...	Pipers and Drummers ...	...	...	...	...	65	191	2	...	11	12
14	Nayar ..	Agriculturists ...	77	8	40	...	7,704	6,262	369	10	1,198	260
15	Parayan ...	Field Labourers ...	91	12	58	...	1,968	2,012	...	...	163	116
16	Pulayan ...	Do. ...	138	14	...	...	883	2,068	...	...	173	146
17	Saliyan ...	Weavers ...	8	...	*...	*...	*77	*719	1	...	67	7
18	Vâlan ...	Boatmen ...	1	...	...	...	575	2,133	*...	...	*122	68
19	Vaniyan ..	Oil Pressers ...	...	...	*..	*...	*239	*186	16	...	273	60
20	Vêlan ...	Sorcerers ...	...	...	...	...	992	1,847	...	...	105	63
21	Vellâlan ...	Agriculturists ...	52	9	43	...	450	233	112	...	225	9
22	Veluthedan ...	Washermen ...	...	...	*6	*...	*68	*70	1	...	3	9
	Christian.											
1	European ...	...	...	...	21	...	3	2	17	2	...	...
2	Anglo-Indian ...		25	...	130	54	205	172	107	16	1	...
3	Armenian ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXI.

Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.—*(Continued).*

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

V. Trade.		VI. Public force.				VII. Public administration.				VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts.						Serial Number.
		Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, Doctors and Teachers.		Others.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
50	21	1	...	10	–	2	...	89	...	*129	*...	222	8	55	13	1
69	48	...	...	12	...	...	...	22	...	34	...	105	826	62	206	2
2,771	889	30	..	85	...	87	...	2,343	...	*1,155	*...	2,392	42	602	18	3
465	300	...	...	5	...	1	...	32	...	1	...	36	11	8	3	4
7,228	5,589	...	...	18	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	293	14	79	9	5
...*	...*	1	...	20	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	106	4	34	3	6
21,960	20,178	7	...	109	...	6	...	340	...	136	...	2,068	258	932	35	7
1,711	624	1	...	5	...	...	...	55	...	15	...	131	63	86	7	8
17	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1,008	58	*152	*15	9
...*	...*	...	...	3	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	37	...	8	...	10
42	51	...	..	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	16	11	41	36	11
77	300	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	25	3	1	...	12
59	366	...	..	16	...	...	...	51	...	21	12	74	17	*82	53	13
8,919	6,530	68	...	2,250	..	70	...	5,102	...	384	79	9,469	1,099	1,393	186	14
96	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	16	5	32	...	15
218	343	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	24	...	17	9	16
394	229	..	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	27	1	13	2	17
297	601	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	7	2	18
1,259	861	..	...	24	...	1	...	31	...	...	...	36	1	17	20	19
52	55	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	171	3	279	158	20
3,230	2,309	8	...	120	...	5	...	409	...	152	...	713	19	230	12	21
20	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	17	...	2	..	22
13	8	5	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	18	...	6	19	...	14	1
64	16	5	...	49	...	4	...	93	...	3	...	78	80	63	36	2
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.—(*Concluded*).

TABLE XXI.

Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Serial number.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.									
			IX. Persons living on their income.		X. Domestic Service.		XI. Insufficiently described Occupation.				XII. Unproductive.	
							Contractors, clerks cashiers etc. otherwise unspecified.		Labourers unspecified.		Beggars, Prostitutes, criminals and inmates of Jails and Asylums.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
	Hindu.											
1	Ampalavasi ...	Temple service ...	...	...	17	20	7	7	27	20	8	...
2	Ampattan ...	Barbers ..	...	...	4	16	...	...	82	96	18	12
3	Brahmin (Malayala and others) ...	Priests ...	528	76	352	121	113	...	163	51	62	46
4	Chakkala ...	Oil-Pressers ...	4	...	6	10	18	...	140	76	3	...
5	Channan ...	Toddy-drawers ...	22	...	28	156	49	..	3,087	1,830	192	186
6	Chetti ...	Traders ...	47	...	23	29	51	...	176	103	43	20
7	Izhavan ...	Toddy-drawers ...	18	...	416	610	602	...	16,661	36,452	377	356
8	Kammalan ...	Artisans ...	7	...	57	138	28	...	1,018	1,045	59	110
9	Kaniyan ...	Astrologers ...	...	...	18	32	17	...	60	145	12	5
10	Konkani ...	Traders ...	5	...	6	38	6	...	14	7	3	...
11	Kuravan ...	Labourers & Fortune-tellers ...	...	...	5	17	27	...	...	...	35	145
12	Marakkan ...	Boatmen ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	15	...	5
13	Maran ...	Pipers & Drummers.	6	...	18	25	7	...	31	78	5	10
14	Nayar ...	Agriculturists ..	608	148	1,287	1,594	954	42	3,641	2,466	356	321
15	Parayan ...	Field Labourers ...	...	...	69	8	15	3	2,565	2,475	55	49
16	Pulayan ...	Do. ...	...	...	19	38	6	...	5,162	9,779	87	130
17	Saliyan ...	Weavers ...	4	...	12	7	5	...	42	...	12	...
18	Valan ...	Boatmen ...	...	...	5	4	2	...	42	1,034	3	15
19	Vaniyan ...	Oil-Pressers ...	6	...	12	18	10	...	348	234	37	10
20	Velan ...	Sorcerers ...	...	...	7	2	11	...	140	271	11	...
21	Vellalan ...	Agriculturists ...	105	...	98	143	158	3	627	694	85	73
22	Veluthedan ...	Washermen ...	...	..	3	6	1	...	38	28	5	...
	Christian.											
1	European ...		2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..
2	Anglo-Indian ...		16	50	7	4	2	1	3	1	...	...
3	Armenian ...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part I. State Summary.
Part II. Distribution by Divisions.
Part III. Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.
Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation.
Part V. Caste or Race and Birth-place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working.
Part VI. Details of Power employed for Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water and Electricity.
Part VII. Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE.—Statement showing the details of Women employed as Managers, or among the Supervising and Clerical Staff (Columns 6-11 of Parts I and II of the Table.)

Description of establishments in which women are employed as Managers or among the Supervising or Clerical Staff.	Division.	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management.)	Number of establishments.	Classification of persons (Females) employed.							
				Total of persons employed as supervising and clerical staff.		Direction, supervision and clerical staff.					
						Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
				Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PART I.											
(B) Establishments in which Mechanical power is not used ...											
IV. Textiles and connected Industries.											
(1) Cotton weaving ...		10–20	17	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
(2) Lace and embroidery Works ...		400 and over.	1	...	2,798	1	...	4	7	...	...
Total ...			18	27	2,799	1	...	4	8	...	...
PART II.											
VI. Textiles and connected industries.											
1. Cotton weaving .	Southern.	Southern.	17	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
2. Lace and embroidery Works .		Do.	1	..	2,798	1	...	4	7	...	...
Total .		...	18	27	2,799	1	...	4	8	...	...

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.
Part I—State Summary.

TABLE

Industrial Statistics

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECTION, SUPERVISION			
					Managers.		Supervision and Technical staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	**State Total** .	**327**	**22,983**	**10,846**	**107**	**239**	**126**	**534**
2	*A Total.*	*113*	*12,825*	*3,374*	*69*	*59*	*81*	*323*
3	From 10 to 20 persons .	13	199	14	8	7	4	5
4	„ 20 to 50 „ .	37	1,098	233	25	23	19	68
5	„ 50 to 100 „ .	22	1,376	223	12	10	3	90
6	„ 100 to 200 „ .	18	2,214	349	7	11	14	56
7	„ 200 to 400 „ .	15	3,195	1,071	10	7	23	77
8	400 and over .	8	4,743	1,484	7	1	18	27
9	*B Total.*	*214*	*10,158*	*7,472*	*38*	*180*	*45*	*211*
10	From 10 to 20 persons .	106	1,089	473	2	105	1	23
11	„ 20 to 50 „ .	54	1,288	349	5	46	4	42
12	„ 50 to 100 „ .	18	1,108	184	3	14	5	27
13	„ 100 to 200 „ .	16	1,773	525	9	13	11	48
14	„ 200 to 400 „ .	10	1,965	839	9	2	11	41
15	400 and over .	10*	2,935	5,102	10	..	13*	35*
16	**I. Growing of Special products** .	**115**	**11,011**	**6,306**	**89**	**32**	**91**	**323**
17	***Tea Plantations*** ***Total.*** .	***18***	***1,554***	***1,086***	***15***	***3***	***9***	***48***
18	*A Total.*	*8*	*423*	*195*	*8*	..	*6*	*35*
19	From 20 to 50 persons .	4	109	41	4	..	3	6
20	„ 50 to 100 „ .	3	127	46	3	..	2	11
21	„ 200 to 400 „ .	1	187	108	1	..	1	18
22	*B Total.*	*10*	*1,131*	*891*	*7*	*3*	*3*	*13*
23	From 10 to 20 persons .	1	8	5	1	..	1	..
24	„ 20 to 50 „ .	2	41	20	1	1	..	..
25	„ 50 to 100 „ .	2	101	52	..	2	..	1
26	„ 100 to 200 „ .	1	84	52	1	..	..	3
27	„ 200 to 400 „ .	2	369	179	2	..	2	9
28	400 and over .	2	528	583	2	..	..	..
29	***Tea Factories*** ***Total.*** .	***51***	***5,156***	***3,554***	***45***	***8***	***38***	***123***
30	*A Total.*	*43*	*3,555*	*2,068*	*38*	*7*	*35*	*116*
31	From 10 to 20 persons .	6	83	9	5	2	3	3
32	„ 20 to 50 „ .	22	618	162	19	4	15	53
33	„ 50 to 100 „ .	5	298	102	5	..	..	12
34	„ 100 to 200 „ .	1	98	82	1	..	1	..
35	„ 200 to 400 „ .	5	860	626	4	1	8	26
36	400 and over .	4	1,598	1,087	4	..	8	22
37	*B Total.*	*8*	*1,601*	*1,486*	*7*	*1*	*3*	*7*
38	From 10 to 20 persons .	1	17	3	..	1	..	..
39	„ 20 to 50 „ .	1	25	2	1	..	..	1
40	„ 200 to 400 „ .	2	341	298	2	..	3	2
41	400 and over .	4	1,218	1,183	4	..	..	4
42	***Rubber Plantations*** ***Total.*** .	***39***	***3,707***	***1,454***	***23***	***19***	***38***	***141***
43	*A Total.*	*7*	*679*	*265*	*7*	*3*	*9*	*21*
44	From 10 to 20 persons .	1	18	..	1	2	..	..
45	„ 50 to 100 „ .	2	101	22	2	1	1	9
46	„ 100 to 200 „ .	3	363	134	3	..	6	7
47	„ 200 to 400 „ .	1	197	109	1	..	2	5
48	*B Total.*	*32*	*3,028*	*1,189*	*16*	*16*	*29*	*120*
49	From 10 to 20 persons .	3	38	5	..	2	..	2
50	„ 20 to 50 „ .	11	258	104	3	6	3	12
51	„ 50 to 100 „ .	5	257	87	1	4	2	17
52	„ 100 to 200 „ .	7	769	305	7	2	11	38
53	„ 200 to 400 „ .	4	916	215	3	2	4	30
54	400 and over .	2	790	473	2	..	9	21
55	***Rubber Factories*** ***Total.*** .	***5***	***527***	***179***	***4***	***2***	***6***	***9***
56	*A Total.*	*3*	*492*	..	*3*	..	*6*	*8*
57	From 10 to 20 persons .	1	18	..	1	..	1	..
58	„ 200 to 400 „ .	2	474	179	2	..	5	8
59	*B Total.*	*2*	*35*	..	*1*	*2*	..	*1*
60	From 10 to 20 persons .	2	35	..	1	2	..	1

Note—In this Table I. A indicates establishments in which Mechanical power is

Part I.—State Summary.

Industrial Statistics
Part I. State Summary.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AND CLERICAL STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	**708**	**41**	...	**9,473**	**5,207**	**9,902**	**3,954**	**1846**	**1,672**		1
14	*519*	*30*	...	*4,995*	*1,021*	*5,894*	*1,812*	*841*	*541*		2
...	7	...	...	65	1	102	12	1	1		3
...	62	6	...	428	29	411	173	56	31		4
...	71	3	...	641	42	515	166	31	15		5
2	71	...	...	868	79	1,027	171	158	99		6
1	117	6	...	1,229	212	1,339	589	386	270		7
11	191	15	...	1,764	658	2,500	701	209	125		8
6	*189*	*11*	...	*4,478*	*4,186*	*4,008*	*2,142*	*1,005*	*1,131*		9
...	16	...	...	651	157	185	177	107	138	* 1 Female.	10
...	31	...	...	644	134	424	144	92	71		11
...	36	...	...	481	63	435	102	107	19		12
1	40	...	...	726	67	750	317	180	141		13
2	50	2	...	891	293	818	322	139	224		14
3	16	9	...	1,085	3,472	1,396	1,080	380	538	* 1 Female. † 4 § 7	15
5	**195**	**20**	...	**3,133**	**1,839**	**5,946**	**3,332**	**1,177**	**1,135**		16
...	***31***	...	...	***394***	***294***	***866***	***600***	***188***	***192***		17
...	*12*	...	...	*48*	...	*266*	*154*	*48*	*41*		18
...	5	...	...	17	...	64	35	10	6		19
...	7	...	...	10	...	94	46	...	...		20
...	...	...	...	21	...	108	73	38	35		21
...	*19*	...	...	*346*	*294*	*600*	*446*	*140*	*151*		22
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	3		23
...	4	...	...	20	5	12	13	3	2		24
...	5	...	...	13	...	66	41	14	11		25
...	1	...	...	26	...	36	42	17	10		26
...	8	...	...	36	1	296	156	16	22		27
...	1	...	...	251	288	186	192	88	103		28
1	***92***	***20***	...	***1,562***	***1,240***	***2,652***	***1,636***	***615***	***678***		29
1	*81*	*9*	...	*1,226*	*731*	*1,723*	*1,025*	*319*	*312*		30
...	4	...	...	21	1	45	7	...	1		31
...	27	...	...	203	18	267	125	30	19		32
...	12	...	...	102	23	145	65	22	14		33
...	4	...	...	74	55	...	...	18	27		34
1	9	3	...	126	103	538	365	144	158		35
...	25	6	...	700	531	728	463	105	93		36
...	*11*	*11*	...	*336*	*509*	*929*	*611*	*296*	*366*		37
...	1	...	...	6	1	8	2	1	...		38
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	7	2		39
...	2	2	...	140	140	142	97	48	61		40
...	8	9	...	190	368	763	512	240	303		41
4	***57***	...	...	***1,123***	***305***	***2,011***	***925***	***291***	***224***		42
1	7	...	...	*184*	*69*	*389*	*134*	*58*	*62*		43
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...		44
...	2	...	...	26	...	55	21	5	1		45
1	3	...	...	9	...	316	109	18	25		46
...	2	...	...	134	69	18	4	35	36		47
3	*50*	...	...	*939*	*236*	*1,622*	*791*	*233*	*162*		48
...	2	...	...	26	5	5	...	1	...		49
...	6	...	...	77	21	127	68	24	15		50
...	8	...	...	104	40	101	43	20	4		51
...	13	...	...	39	3	565	235	94	67		52
...	19	...	...	436	122	380	69	42	24		53
3	2	...	...	257	45	444	376	52	52		54
...	***12***	...	...	***48***	...	***370***	***147***	***76***	***32***		55
...	*5*	...	...	*29*	...	*366*	*147*	*75*	*32*		56
...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...		57
...	5	...	...	24	...	355	147	75	32		58
...	*7*	...	...	*19*	...	*4*	...	*1*	...		59
...	7	...	...	19	...	4	...	1	...		60

used and B those in which it is not used.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics
Part I—State Summary.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECTION, SUPERVISION			
					Managers.		Supervision and Technical Staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. Growing of Special products.—(*Continued*).							
1	***Coffee Plantation Total***	***1***	***22***	***13***	***1***	...	...	...
2	*A Total* ...	*1*	*22*	*13*	*1*	...	...	...
3	From 20 to 50 persons	1	22	13	1	...	...	...
4	***Cardamom Plantation Total***	***1***	***45***	***20***	***1***	...	...	***2***
5	*B Total* ...	*1*	*45*	*20*	*1*	...	...	*2*
6	From 50 to 100 persons	1	45	20	1	...	...	2
7	**IV. Textiles and Connected Industries.**	**128**	**5,218**	**4,088**	**11**	**118**	**20**	**60**
8	(a) Cotton	33	650	147	...	33	...	20
9	***Cotton Weaving Total***	***33***	***650***	***147***	...	***33***	...	***20***
10	*B Total* ...	*33*	*650*	*147*	...	*33*	...	*20*
11	From 10 to 20 persons	17	207	49	...	17	...	10
12	„ 20 to 50 „	15	352	97	...	15	...	10
13	„ 50 to 100 „	1	91	1	...	1	...	...
14	(b) Jute, hemp, &c.	90	4,512	1,138	10	83	16	32
15	***Coir matting Factories Total***	***36***	***3,843***	***496***	***8***	***31***	***16***	***27***
16	*A Total* ...	*10*	*1,936*	*263*	*4*	*6*	*10*	*12*
17	From 10 to 20 persons	1	17	...	...	1	...	...
18	„ 20 to 50 „	1	23	1	†1		1	...
19	„ 50 to 100 „	3	167	25	1	2	...	1
20	„ 100 to 200 „	3	380	38	1	2	2	6
21	„ 200 to 400	1	206	31	...	1	...	4
22	400 and over	1	1,143	168	1	...	7	1
23	*B Total* ...	*26*	*1,907*	*233*	*4*	*25*	*6*	*15*
24	From 10 to 20 persons	8	124	7	...	8	...	1
25	„ 20 to 50 „	5	150	27	...	5	1	6
26	„ 50 to 100 „	6	340	24	1	3	3	3
27	„ 100 to 200 persons... ...	5	677	85	1	†9	...	2
28	„ 200 to 400 „	1	217	25	1	...	2	...
29	400 and over	1	399	65	1	..	...	3
30	***Coir making Factories Total***	***51***	***363***	***399***	...	***51***	..	...
31	*B Total* ...	*51*	*363*	*399*	...	*51*	...	...
32	From 10 to 20 persons	45	307	317	...	45	...	
33	„ 20 to 50 persons	6	56	82	...	6	...	...
34	***Fibre cleaning works Total***	***3***	***306***	***243***	***2***	***1***	...	***5***
35	*A Total* ...	*1*	*119*	*56*	*1*	...	...	*5*
36	From 100 to 200 persons	1	119	56	1	...	...	5
37	*B Total* ...	*2*	*187*	*187*	*1*	*1*	...	...
38	From 100 to 200 persons	1	65	65	...	1	...	...
39	„ 200 to 400 „	1	122	122	1	...	...	
40	(d) Silk	1	14	5	...	1	...	1
41	***Silkworm Industries Total***	***1***	***14***	***5***	...	***1***	..	***1***
42	*B Total* ...	*1*	*14*	*5*	...	*1*	...	*1*
43	From 10 to 20 persons	1	14	5	...	1	...	1
44	(f) Others	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7
45	***Lace and embroidery works Total***	***2***	***42***	***2,798***	***1***	***1***	***4***	***7***
46	*B Total* ...	*2*	*42*	*2,798*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*7*
47	From 20 to 50 persons	1	42	...	...	1	...	...
48	400 and over	1	...	2,798	†1	...	†4	†7
49	**VI. Wood, &c., Industries.**	**4**	**330**	...	**1**	**2**	**1**	**7**
50	***Saw mills, wood work, &c. Total***	1	***279***	...	1	...	1	...
51	*A Total* ...	*1*	*279*	...	*1*	...	*1*	...
52	From 200 to 400 persons... ...	1	279	...	1	...	1	...
53	***Wood Carving Total***	1	***12***	...	...	1	...	1
54	*A Total* ...	*1*	*12*	...	...	*1*	...	*1*
55	From 10 to 20 persons	1	12	...	...	1	...	1
56	***Bamboo Industrial Depot Total***	1	12	...	...	...	...	2
57	*B Total* ...	*1*	*12*	...	...	...	...	2
58	From 10 to 20 persons	1	12	...	...	...	...	2

Part I. State Summary.—(*Continued.*)

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AND CLERICAL STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	*20*	*7*	1	*6*		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	1	6		2
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	1	6		3
...	*3*	...	...	*6*	...	27	*17*	*6*	*3*		4
...	*3*	...	...	*6*	...	27	*17*	*6*	*3*		5
...	3	...	...	6	...	27	17	6	3		6
4	**182**	**9**	...	**3,608**	**3,319**	**861**	**336**	**358**	**420**		7
...	5	...		341	55	141	44	111	47		8
...	***5***	...	...	***341***	***55***	***141***	***44***	***111***	***47***		9
...	*5*	...	..	*341*	*55*	*141*	*44*	*111*	*47*		10
...	1	...	...	144	5	12	27	24	16		11
...	4	...	...	197	50	88	17	38	30		12
...	...	..	...	...	...	41	...	49	1		13
4	174	9	...	3,238	558	701	287	245	293		14
4	***162***	***9***	...	***2,849***	***366***	***601***	***115***	***136***	***15***		15
1	*112*	*9*	...	*1,473*	*181*	*252*	*77*	*57*	*5*		16
...	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...		17
...	5	...	...	12		4	1	...	...		18
...	7	...	...	142	18	13	7	1	...	†1 Swiss.	19
1	16	...	...	217	6	115	30	20	2		20
...	7	...	...	186	31	...	...	8	...		21
...	77	9	...	913	126	107	39	28	3		22
3	*50*	...	...	*1,376*	*185*	*349*	*38*	*79*	*10*		23
...	1	...	...	70	2	39	1	5	4		24
...	3	...		49	15	75	8	11	4		25
...	6	...	...	177	23	129	1	18	..		26
1	21	...	...	495	55	103	28	45	2	†3 Parsis.	27
2	14	...		198	25		...	...	...		28
...	5	...	...	387	65	3	...	...	...		29
...	...	...	...	***238***	***175***	***60***	***169***	***14***	***55***		30
...	...	...	...	*238*	*175*	*60*	*169*	*14*	*55*		31
...	...	...	...	189	134	59	139	14	44		32
...	...	...	...	49	41	1	30	...	11		33
...	***12***	...	...	***151***	***17***	***40***	***3***	***95***	***223***		34
...	*5*	...	...	*70*	*12*	...	...	*38*	*44*		35
...	5	...	...	70	12	...	...	38	44		36
...	*7*	...	...	*81*	*5*	*40*	*3*	*57*	*179*		37
...	...		...	...	...	40	3	24	62		38
...	7	...	...	81	5	..	...	33	117		39
...	1	...	...	10	...	1	5	...	...		40
...	***1***	...	...	***10***	...	***1***	***5***	...	...		41
...	*1*	...	...	*10*	...	*1*	*5*	...	...		42
...	1	...	...	10	...	1	5	..	...		43
...	2	...	...	19	2706	18	...	2	80		44
...	***2***	..	...	***19***	***2,706***	***18***	...	***2***	***80***		45
...	*2*	...	...	*19*	*2,706*	*18*	...	*2*	*80*		46
...	2	...	...	19	...	18	...	2	...		47
...	...	...	...	...	2,706	...	...	...	80	†All females 5 Belgians.	48
...	**28**	..	...	**145**	...	**106**	...	**42**	...		49
...	***26***	..	...	***109***	...	***104***	...	***38***	...		50
...	*26*	...	...	*109*	...	*104*	...	*38*	..		51
...	26	..	...	109	...	104	...	38	...		52
...	...	...	...	***10***	...	...	...	...	...		53
...	...	...	...	*10*	...	...	...	...	...		54
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	..	...		55
...	...	...	...	***4***	...	***2***	...	***4***	...		56
...	..	...	...	*4*	...	*2*	...	*4*	...		57
...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...		58

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF			
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION			
					Managers.		Supervision and Technical staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	VI. Wood &c., Industries *(Continued.)*							
1	***Carpentry works Total*** ...	*1*	*27*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*
2	*B Total* ...	*1*	*27*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*
3	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	27	...	...	1	...	4
4	**VII Metal Industries**	**6**	**956**	**197**	**3**	...	**11**	**35**
5	***Monozite Sand Factories Total*** ...	*2*	*235*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*26*
6	*A Total* ...	*2*	*235*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*26*
7	From 50 to 100 persons ...	1	60	...	...	...	...	25
8	„ 100 to 200 „ ...	1	175	...	1	...	4	1
9	***General Engineering Workshop Total*** ...	*1*	*222*	...	*1*	...	*5*	...
10	*A Total* ...	*1*	*222*	...	*1*	...	*5*	...
11	From 200 to 400 persons ...	1	222	...	1	...	5	...
12	***Public Works Department Workshop Total*** ...	*1*	*257*	...	...	...	...	*8*
13	*A Total* ...	*1*	*257*	...	...	...	...	*8*
14	From 200 to 400 persons ...	1	257	...	...	...	...	8
15	***Estate Workshop Total*** ..	*1*	*217*	*197*	*1*	...	*2*	...
16	*A Total* ...	*1*	*217*	*197*	*1*	...	*2*	...
17	400 and over ...	1	217	197	1	...	2	...
18	***Mint Total*** ...	*1*	*25*	...	...	...	...	*1*
19	*B Total* ...	*1*	*25*	...	...	...	...	*1*
20	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	25	...	...	...	...	1
21	**VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries**	**36**	**3,158**	**199**	**1**	**41**	**1**	**23**
22	***Brick and Tile Factories Total*** ...	*36*	*3,158*	*199*	*1*	*41*	*1*	*23*
23	*A Total* ...	*10*	*2,654*	*82*	*1*	*13*	*1*	*20*
24	From 20 to 50 persons ...	2	81	2	...	2	...	3
25	„ 50 to 100 „ ...	1	85	11	...	1	...	2
26	„ 100 to 200 „ ...	4	516	19	...	4	...	6
27	„ 200 to 400 „ ...	1	187	18	..	5	...	5
28	400 and over ...	2	1,785	32	1	1	1	4
29	*B Total* ...	*26*	*504*	*117*	...	*28*	...	*3*
30	From 10 to 20 persons ...	22	264	82	...	24	...	3
31	„ 20 to 50 „ ..	3	62	17	...	3	...	...
32	„ 100 to 200 „ ...	1	178	18	...	1	...	...
33	**IX. Industries Connected with Chemical products**	**19**	**1,184**	**20**	...	**29**	**1**	**54**
34	***Salt Factories Total*** ...	*7*	*303*	...	...	*17*	...	*8*
35	*A Total* ...	*2*	*73*	...	...	*12*	...	*6*
36	From 20 to 50 persons ...	2	73	...	...	12	...	6
37	*B Total* ...	*5*	*230*	...	...	*5*	...	*2*
38	From 10 to 20 persons ...	1	11	...	...	1	...	...
39	„ 20 to 50 „ ..	2	71	...	...	2	...	1
40	„ 50 to 100 „ ...	2	148	...	...	2	...	1
41	***Soap Factory Total*** ...	*1*	*45*	...	...	*2*	...	*2*
42	*B Total* ...	*1*	*45*	...	...	*2*	...	*2*
43	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	45	...	...	2	...	2
	Soap and Ivory works Total ...	*1*	*21*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*
45	*B Total* ...	*1*	*21*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*
46	From 20 to 50 persons ...	1	21	...	...	1	...	4

Part I.—State Summary.—(*Continued.*)

Industrial Statistics.
Part I.—State Summary.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

AND CLERICAL STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	*22*	...	...	...	...	...		1
...	...	...	...	*22*	...	...	...	...	..		2
...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	..		3
...	**50**	**1**	...	**305**	...	**484**	**169**	**67**	**28**		4
...	***8***	..	..	***50***	...	***146***	...	...	...		5
...	*8*	...	...	*50*	...	*146*	...	...	...		6
...	5	...	...	30	...	...	...	...			7
...	3	...	...	20	...	146	...	...	...		8
...	***26***	...	..	***99***	...	***91***	...	...	...		9
...	*26*	...	..	*99*	...	*91*	...	...	...		10
..	26	...	...	99	...	91	...	..	...		11
...	***8***	***1***	...	***131***	...	***63***	...	***46***	...		12
...	*8*	*1*	...	*131*	...	*63*	...	*46*	...		13
...	8	1	...	131	...	63	...	46	...		14
..	***4***	...	...	***5***	...	***184***	***169***	***21***	***28***		15
...	*4*	...	...	*5*	...	*184*	*169*	*21*	*28*		16
...	4	...	...	5	...	184	169	21	28		17
...	***4***	...	...	***20***	...	...	...	...	...		18
...	*4*	...	...	*20*	...	...	...	..	..		19
...	4	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...		20
11	**125**	...	...	**856**	**31**	**1,924**	**79**	**176**	**89**		21
11	***125***	...	...	***856***	***31***	***1,924***	***79***	***176***	***89***		22
11	*117*	...	..	*508*	*10*	*1,869*	*61*	*114*	*11*		23
...	3	...	...	48	...	13	2	12	..		24
...	5	...	...	40	...	37	11	...	..		25
...	19	...	...	108	...	332	18	47	1		26
...	5	...	...	166	9	6	...	...	9		27
11	85	...	...	146	1	1,481	30	55	1		28
...	*8*	...	...	*348*	*21*	*55*	*18*	*62*	*78*		29
...	3	...	...	145	10	34	1	55	71		30
...	...	...	...	37	2	15	8	7	7		31
...	5	...	...	166	9	6	9	...	...		32
...	**45**	...	...	**747**	**6**	**290**	**14**	**18**	...		33
...	***13***	...	...	***232***	...	***33***	...	...			34
...	*6*	...	...	*49*	...	...	...	...	...		35
...	6	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...		36
..	7	...	...	*183*	...	*33*	...	...	...		37
..	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...		38
...	4	...	...	64	...	...	...	...			39
..	3	...	...	109	..	33	...	...	...		40
...	***2***	...	...	...	...	***39***	...	...	..		41
...	*2*	...	...	...	...	*39*	...	...	...		42
...	2	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...		43
...	...	...	...	***7***	...	***9***	...	...	...		44
...	...	...	...	7	...	*9*	...	...	...		45
...	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...		46

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT.)		NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF			
						DIRECTION, SUPERVISION			
						Managers.		Supervision and Technical Staff.	
				Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	IX. Industries Connected with Chemical products.—(*Continued*).								
1	***Oil Mills***	***Total*** ...	***8***	***653***	***6***	...	***8***	...	***38***
2		*A Total* ...	*8*	*653*	*6*	...	*8*	...	*38*
3	From 10 to 20 persons	...	1	18	...	...	1	...	...
4	„ 20 to 50 „	...	1	23	...	...	1	...	...
5	„ 50 to 100 „	...	2	174	...	...	2	...	9
6	„ 100 to 200 „	...	4	438	6	...	4	...	29
7	***Paper Mills***	***Total*** ...	***1***	***125***	***14***	...	***1***	***1***	***2***
8		*A Total* ...	*1*	*125*	*14*	...	*1*	*1*	*2*
9	From 100 to 200 persons	...	1	125	14	...	1	1	2
10	***Stamp Manufactory***	***Total*** ...	***1***	***37***	...	...	...	...	...
11		*B Total* ...	*1*	*37*	...	...	...	...	...
12	From 20 to 50 persons	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...
13	**X. Food Industries.**		**7**	**203**	**34**	**1**	**6**	...	**11**
14	***Rice Mills***	***Total*** ...	***5***	***130***	***19***	***1***	***4***	...	***1***
15		*A Total* ...	*5*	*130*	*19*	*1*	*4*	...	*1*
16	From 10 to 20 persons	...	2	30	5	1	1	...	1
17	„ 20 to 50 „	...	3	100	14	...	3	...	...
18	***Distilleries***	***Total*** ...	***2***	***73***	***15***	...	***2***	...	***10***
19		*A Total* ...	*1*	*57*	*15*				
20	From 50 to 100 persons	...	1	57	15	...	*1*	...	*8*
21		*B Total* ...	*1*	*16*	...	...	1	...	8
22	From 10 to 20 persons	...	1	16	...	...	*1*	...	*2*
23	**XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.**		**1**	**49**	...	...	1	...	2
24	***Motor transport and Aerial Ropeways***	***Total*** ..	***1***	***49***	...	...	***1***	...	...
25		*A Total* ...	*1*	*49*	...	..	*1*	...	...
26	From 20 to 50 persons	...	1	49	...	...	1	...	...
27	**XV. Production, application and transmission of physical Forces.**		**1**	**63**	...	**1**	...	...	...
28	***Hydro Electric Works***	***Total*** ...	***1***	***63***	...	***1***	...	...	...
29		*A Total* ...	*1*	*63*	...	*1*	...	...	...
30	From 50 to 100 persons	...	1	63	...	1	...	...	...
31	**XVI. Industries of luxury.**		**12**	**811**	**2**	...	**10**	**1**	**21**
32	***Printing Presses***	***Total*** ...	***11***	***722***	***2***	...	***9***	***1***	***17***
33		*A Total* ...	*4*	*496*	*2*	...	*2*	*1*	*13*
34	From 10 to 20 persons	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1
35	„ 50 to 100 „	...	2	155	2	...	2	...	9
36	„ 200 to 400 „	...	1	326	...	...	...	1	3
37		*B Total* ...	*7*	*226*	...	..	*7*	...	*4*
38	From 10 to 20 persons	...	2	24	...	...	2	...	...
39	„ 20 to 50 „	...	3	76	...	...	3	...	1
40	„ 50 to 100 „	...	2	126	...	...	2	...	3
41	***School of Arts***	***Total*** ...	***1***	***89***	...	...	***1***	...	***4***
42		*A Total* ...	*1*	*89*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*
43	From 50 to 100 persons	...	1	89	...	...	1	...	4

Part I.—State Summary.—(*concluded.*)

PERSONS EMPLOYED.											
AND CLERICAL STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Clerical staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
											1
...	*18*	...	...	*404*	*6*	*170*	...	*15*	...		2
...	*18*	...	...	*404*	*6*	*170*	...	*15*	..		3
...	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	...	...		4
...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	...		5
...	9	...	...	87	...	66	...	1	...		6
...	9	...	...	303	6	79	...	14	...		7
...	*12*	...	...	*67*	...	*39*	*14*	*3*	...		8
...	*12*	...	...	*67*	...	*39*	*14*	*3*	...		9
...	12	...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...		10
...	..	...	...	*37*	...	...	...	...	...		11
...	...	...	...	*37*	...	...	...	...	...		12
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...		13
...	**18**	...	...	**61**	**11**	**102**	**23**	**4**	...		14
...	*15*	...	...	*54*	*11*	*51*	*8*	*4*	...		15
...	*15*	...	...	*54*	*11*	*51*	*8*	*4*	...		16
...	2	...	...	4	...	20	5	1	...		17
...	13	...	...	50	11	31	3	3	...		18
...	*3*	...	...	*7*	...	*51*	*15*	...	...		19
...	*3*	...	...	*5*	...	*40*	*15*	...	...		20
...	3	...	...	5	...	40	15	...	...		21
...	...	...	...	*2*	...	*11*	...	...	...		22
...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...		23
...	**3**	**6**	...	**39**	...	.	...	...	...		24
...	*3*	*6*	...	*39*	...	...	...		...		25
...	3	6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...		26
...	...	**2**	...	**36**	...	**24**	...	...	...		27
...	...	*2*	...	*36*	...	*24*	...	...	...		28
...	...	*2*	...	*36*	...	*24*	...	...	...		29
...	...	2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...		30
...	**64**	**3**	..	**543**	**1**	**165**	**1**	**4**	...		31
...	*61*	*2*	...	*487*	*1*	*143*	*1*	*2*	...		32
...	48	2	...	*353*	*1*	75	*1*	*2*	...		33
...	1	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	...		34
...	18	..	...	107	1	19	1	...	...		35
...	29	2	...	233	...	56	...	2	...		36
...	*13*	...	...	*134*	...	68	...	...	...		37
...	...	...	...	16	...	6	...	...	...		38
...	2	...	...	46	...	24	...	...	...		39
...	11	...	...	72	...	38	...	...	...		40
...	*3*	*1*	...	*56*	...	*22*	...	*2*	...		41
...	*3*	*1*	...	*56*	...	*22*	...	*2*	...		42
...	3	1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...		43

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part II Distribution by Divisions.

TABLE

Industrial Statistics Part II.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF					
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION, AND CLERICAL STAFF.					
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**State Total**	**327**	**22,983**	**10,846**	**107**	**239**	**126**	**534**	**20**	**708**
2	***I. Growing of special products***	***115***	***11,011***	***6,306***	***89***	***32***	***91***	***323***	***5***	***195***
3	TEA FACTORIES *Total*	*51*	*5,156*	*5,554*	*45*	*8*	*38*	*123*	*1*	*92*
4	Southern	6	123	41	5	...	...	13	...	
5	Central	4	685	252	4	1	6	18	...	6
6	High Range	41	4,348	3,261	36	7	32	92	1	82
7	TEA PLANTATIONS *Total*	*18*	*1,554*	*1,086*	*15*	*3*	*9*	*48*	...	*31*
8	Central	4	402	192	4	...	3	11	...	8
9	High Range	14	1,152	894	11	3	6	37	...	23
10	RUBBER FACTORIES *Total*	*5*	*527*	*179*	*44*	*2*	*6*	*9*	...	*12*
11	Southern	1	15	...		1	...	1	...	1
12	Central	3	494	179	3	1	5	8	...	11
13	High Range	1	18	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	RUBBER PLANTATIONS *Total*	*39*	*3,707*	*1,454*	*23*	*19*	*38*	*141*	*4*	*57*
15	Central	25	2,273	1,017	16	12	25	98	3	31
16	Northern	6	362	77	1	5	2	27	...	7
17	High Range	8	1,072	360	6	2	11	16	1	19
18	CARDAMOM PLANTATIONS *Total*	*1*	*45*	*20*	*1*	...	...	*2*	...	*3*
19	High Range	1	45	20	1	...	...	2	...	3
20	COFFEE PLANTATIONS *Total*	*1*	*22*	*13*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
21	Southern	1	22	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	***IV. Textiles and connected Industries.***	***126***	***5,218***	***4,088***	***11***	***118***	***20***	***60***	***4***	***182***
23	(a) Cotton	33	650	147	...	33	...	20	...	5
24	WEAVING FACTORIES *Total*	*33*	*650*	*147*	...	*33*	...	*20*	...	*5*
25	Southern	21	397	137	...	*21	...	14	...	3
26	Central	6	94	2	...	6	...	4	...	...
27	Northern	6	159	8		6	...	2	...	2
28	(b) Jute, Hemp &c.	3	306	243	2	1	...	5	...	12
29	FIBRE FACTORIES *Total*	*3*	*306*	*243*	*2*	*1*	...	*5*	...	*12*
30	Southern	3	306	243	2	1	...	5	...	12
31	COIR MAKING FACTORIES *Total*	*51*	*363*	*399*	...	*51*	...	...	...	...
32	Southern	51	363	399	...	51	...	...	...	...
33	COIR MATTING FACTORIES. *Total*	*36*	*3,843*	*496*	*8*	*31*	*16*	*27*	*4*	*162*
34	Central	21	3,051	382	*6	16	16	14	3	144
35	Northern	15	792	114	2	15	...	13	1	18

XXII.

Distribution by Divisions.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Skilled Workmen.				Unskilled Labourers.				Remarks.	Number.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
41	...	**9,473**	**5,207**	**9,902**	**3,954**	**1,846**	**1,672**	**101 Seasonal.**	1
20	...	***3,133***	***1,839***	***5,946***	***3,332***	***1,177***	***1,135***	***22 Seasonal.***	2
20	...	*1,552*	*1,240*	*2,652*	*1,636*	*615*	*678*	*3 Seasonal.*	3
...	...	31	9	65	28	5	4		4
...	...	27	3	586	204	37	45	1 Seasonal.	5
20	...	1,504	1,228	2,001	1,404	573	629	2 Seasonal for 9 months from April to December.	6
...	...	*394*	*294*	*866*	*600*	*188*	*192*	*1 Seasonal.*	7
...	...	36	1	321	164	19	27	1 Seasonal.	8
...	...	358	293	545	436	169	165		9
...	...	*48*	...	*370*	*147*	*76*	*32*	*5 Seasonal.*	10
...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	1 Seasonal.	11
...	...	36	...	355	147	75	32	3 Seasonal.	12
...	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	1 Seasonal.	13
...	...	*1,123*	*305*	*2,011*	*925*	*291*	*224*	*12 Seasonal.*	14
...	...	465	124	1,436	758	187	135	8 Seasonal for 10 months January and April to December.	15
...	...	285	67	9	1	26	9	2 Seasonal.	16
...	...	373	114	566	166	78	80	2 Seasonal.	17
...	...	*6*	...	*27*	*17*	*6*	*3*	*Seasonal.*	18
...	...	6	...	27	17	6	3	Seasonal.	19
...	...	...	...	*20*	*7*	*1*	*6*		20
...	...	...	...	20	7	1	6		21
9	...	***3,608***	***3,319***	***861***	***336***	***358***	***420***	***2 Seasonal.***	22
...	...	341	55	141	44	111	47		23
...	...	*341*	*55*	*141*	*44*	*111*	*47*		24
...	..	162	49	106	41	92	46	*1 Female.	25
...	...	72	...	6	2	6	..		26
...	...	107	6	29	1	13	1		27
...	...	151	17	40	3	95	223		28
..	...	*151*	*17*	*40*	*3*	*95*	*223*		29
..	...	151	17	40	3	95	223		30
...	...	*238*	*175*	*60*	*169*	*14*	*55*		31
...	...	238	175	60	169	14	55		32
9	...	*2,849*	*366*	*601*	*115*	*136*	*15*	*2 Seasonal.*	33
9	...	2,456	295	310	84	77	3	* Swiss 1. * Parsis 3.	34
...	...	393	71	294	31	59	12	2 Seasonal.	35

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

TABLE

Industrial Statistics Part II.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.					
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	(d) Silk .	1	14	5	...	1	...	1	...	1
2	SILK-WORM FILATURE *Total*.	*1*	*14*	*5*	...	*1*		*1*	...	*1*
3	Northern .	1	14	5	...	1	...	1	...	1
4	(f) Others .	2	42	2,798	1	1	4	7	...	2
5	LACE AND EMBROIDERY WORKS. *Total*.	*2*	*42*	*2,798*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*7*	...	*2*
6	Southern .	1	...	2,798	*1	...	*4	*7	...	...
7	Northern .	1	42	...	...	1	...	..	...	2
8	***VI. Wood &c., Industries.*** .	***4***	***330***	...	***1***	***2***	***1***	***7***	...	***26***
9	SAW MILLS. *Total*.	*1*	*279*	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	*26*
10	Central .	1	279	...	1	..	1	...	...	26
11	WOOD CARVING. *Total*.	*1*	*12*	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...
12	Central .	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
13	BAMBOO INDUSTRIAL DEPÔT. *Total*.	*1*	*12*	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...
14	Northern .	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	..
15	CARPENTRY WORKS. *Total*.	*1*	*27*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	...
16	Northern .	1	27	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
17	***VII. Metal Industries.*** .	***6***	***956***	***197***	***3***	...	***11***	***35***	...	***50***
18	MONOZITE SAND FACTORIES. *Total*.	*2*	*235*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*26*	...	*8*
19	Southern .	2	235	...	1	...	4	26	...	8
20	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT WORK-SHOP. *Total*.	*1*	*257*	...	...	...	...	*8*	...	*8*
21	Southern .	1	257	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
22	MINT. *Total*.	*1*	*25*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*4*
23	Southern .	1	25	...	...	..	...	1	..	4
24	GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP. *Total*.	*1*	*222*	...	*1*	...	*5*	...	..	*26*
25	Central .	1	222	...	1	...	5	...	...	26
26	ESTATE WORKSHOP. *Total*.	*1*	*217*	*197*	*1*	...	*2*	...	...	*4*
27	High Range .	1	217	197	1	...	2	...	...	4
28	***VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries.*** .	***36***	***3,158***	***199***	***1***	***41***	***1***	***23***	***11***	***125***
29	TILE AND BRICK FACTORIES. *Total*.	*36*	*3,158*	*199*	*1*	*41*	*1*	*23*	*11*	*125*
30	Southern .	23	293	99	...	25	...	2	...	1
31	Central .	11	2,816	98	1	14	1	18	11	120
32	Northern .	2	49	2	...	2	...	3	...	4
33	***IX. Industries connected with chemical products.*** .	***19***	***1,184***	***20***	...	***29***	***1***	***54***	...	***45***
34	SALT FACTORIES. *Total*.	*7*	*303*	...	...	*17*	...	*8*	...	*13*
35	Southern .	7	303	...	...	17	...	8	...	13
36	SOAP FACTORIES. *Total*.	*1*	*45*	...	...	*2*	...	*2*	...	*2*
37	Southern .	1	45	...	...	2	...	2	...	2

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

XXII.

Distribution by Divisions.—(*Continued.*)

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Skilled Workmen.				Unskilled Labourers				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	10	...	1	5	...	...		1
...	...	*10*	...	*1*	*5*	...	...		2
...	...	10	...	1	5	...	...		3
...	...	19	2,706	18	...	2	80		4
...	...	*19*	*2,706*	*18*	...	2	*80*		5
...	...	...	2,706	...	...	...	80	*All the 12 are Females 5 are Belgians	6
...	...	19	...	18	...	2	...		7
...	...	***145***	...	***106***	...	***42***	...		8
...	...	*109*	...	*104*	...	*38*	...		9
...	...	109	...	104	...	38	...		10
...	...	*10*	...	...	...	...	...		11
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	..		12
...	...	*4*	...	2	...	*4*	...		13
...	..	4	...	2	...	4	...		14
...	...	*22*	...	...	...	...	...		15
...	...	22	...	...	...	..	...		16
1	...	***305***	...	***484***	***169***	***67***	***28***		17
...	...	*50*	...	*146*	...	...	...		18
...	...	50	...	146	..	...	...		19
1	...	*131*	...	*63*	...	*46*	...		20
1	...	131	...	63	...	46	...		21
...	...	*20*	...	...	...	..	...		22
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...		23
...	...	*99*	...	*91*	...	...	...		24
...	...	99	...	91	...	...	...		25
...	...	*5*	...	*184*	*169*	*21*	*28*		26
...	..	5	...	184	169	21	28		27
...	...	***856***	***31***	***1,924***	***79***	***176***	***89***	***1 Seasonal.***	28
...	...	*856*	*31*	*1,924*	*79*	*176*	*89*	*1 Seasonal.*	29
...	...	180	12	26	9	59	78		30
...	...	660	19	1,874	68	117	11		31
...	...	16	...	24	2	...	...		32
...	...	***747***	***6***	***290***	***14***	***18***	...	***8 Seasonal.***	33
...	...	*232*	...	*33*	...	...	...	*6 Seasonal.*	34
...	...	232	...	33	...	...	...	6 Seasonal.	35
...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...		36
...	...	...	...	39	..	...	...		37

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.
Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

TABLE

Industrial Statistics Part II.

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF					
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.					
					Managers		Supervision and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	SOAP AND IVORY WORKS. *Total*	*1*	*21*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	...
2	Southern	1	21	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
3	STAMP MANUFACTORY. *Total*	*1*	*37*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Southern	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	PAPER MILLS. *Total*	*1*	*125*	*14*	...	*1*	*1*	*2*	...	*12*
6	Central	1	125	14	...	1	1	2	...	12
7	OIL MILLS. *Total*	*8*	*653*	*6*	...	*8*	...	*38*	...	*18*
8	Central	5	446	6	...	5	...	35	...	10
9	Northern	3	207	...	...	3	...	3	...	8
10	***X. Food Industries.***	***7***	***203***	***34***	***1***	***6***	...	***11***	...	***18***
11	RICE MILLS. *Total*	*5*	*130*	*19*	*1*	*4*	...	*1*	...	*15*
12	Central	3	100	14	...	3	...	...	...	13
13	Northern	1	11	4	...	1	...	1	...	1
14	High Range	1	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
15	DISTILLERIES. *Total*	*2*	*73*	*15*	...	*2*	...	*10*	...	*3*
16	Southern	1	57	15	...	1	...	8	...	3
17	Northern	1	16	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
18	***XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication***	***1***	***49***	...	...	***1***	...	...	...	***3***
19	MOTOR TRANSPORT AND AERIAL ROPE WAY. *Totals*	*1*	*49*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*3*
20	Northern	1	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
21	***XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces***	***1***	***63***	...	***1***	...	...	...	...	...
22	HYDRO ELECTRIC WORKS *Total*	*1*	*63*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
23	High Range	1	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	***XVI. Industries of luxury***	***12***	***811***	***2***	...	***10***	***1***	***21***	...	***64***
25	PRINTING PRESSES. *Total*	*11*	*722*	*2*	...	*9*	*1*	*17*	...	*61*
26	Southern	2	341	...	...	...	1	4	...	30
27	Central	5	152	...	...	5	...	...	...	6
28	Northern	4	229	2	...	4	...	13	...	25
29	SCHOOL OF ARTS. *Total*	*1*	*89*	...	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	*3*
30	Southern	1	89	...	...	1	...	4	...	3

XXII.

Distribution by Divisions.—(*Concluded.*)

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.
Part II. Distribution by Divisions.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Skilled Workmen.				Unskilled Labourers.				Remarks.	NUMBER.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...		1
...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...		2
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...		3
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...		4
...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	*Seasonal.*	5
...	...	67	...	39	14	3	...	Do.	6
...	...	404	6	170	...	15	...	*1 Seasonal.*	7
...	...	382	6	14	...	...	...	1 Seasonal.	8
...	...	22	...	156	...	15	...	...	9
...	...	**61**	**11**	**102**	**23**	**4**	...	***1 Seasonal.***	10
...	...	54	11	51	8	4	...	*1 Seasonal.*	11
...	...	50	11	31	3	3	...	1 Seasonal.	12
...	...	2	...	6	4	...	...		13
...	...	2	...	14	1	1	...		14
...	...	7	...	51	15	...	...		15
...	...	5	...	40	15	...	...		16
...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...		17
6	...	**39**	...	...	...	...	...		18
6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...		19
6	...	39	...	...	...	...	...		20
2	...	**36**	...	**24**	...	...	...		21
2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...		22
2	...	36	...	24	...	...	...		23
3	...	**543**	**1**	**165**	**1**	**4**	...		24
2	...	487	1	143	1	2	...		25
2	...	246	...	56	...	2	...		26
...	...	115	...	26	...	...	...		27
...	...	126	1	61	1	...	...		28
1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...		29
1	...	56	...	22	...	2	...		30

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part III. Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers.

TABLE

Industrial Statistics Part III.—Industrial establishments

NUMBER

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	TOTAL NUMBER.	Registered Companies with Directors who are						Private persons					
			Government or local authority.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Musalmans.	Parsis.	Brahmins.	Channans or Shanans.	Chettis.	Izhavans.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	***STATE*** ...	***327***	***10***	***88***	***12***	***2***	***29***	***53***	***18***	***1***	***6***	***5***	***3***	***66***
2	***I. Growing of Special products*** ...	***115***	...	***72***	***8***	...	***22***	***12***	...	...	***1***	...	...	...
3	Tea plantations ...	18	...	10	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tea Factories ...	51	...	39	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rubber plantations ...	39	...	19	5	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Rubber Factories ...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	Coffee plantations ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cardamom plantations ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	***IV. Textiles and connected Industries***	***126***	***1***	***7***	***1***	***1***	***7***	***11***	***14***	***1***	***2***	...	...	***60***
10	(*a*) COTTON ...	*33*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	*4*	...	...	*1*	...	...	*10*
11	Weaving factories ...	33	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	10
12	(*b*) JUTE, HEMP, etc. ...	*90*	...	*7*	...	*1*	*6*	*5*	*14*	*1*	*1*	...	...	*50*
13	Fibre factories ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Coir making factries...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	44
15	Coir matting factories.	36	...	5	...	1	6	5	7	1	1	...	...	6
16	(*d*) SILK ...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Silkworm Industry ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	(*f*) OTHERS ...	*2*	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Lace and embroidery works ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	***VI. Wood etc. Industries***	***4***	***1***	***1***	...	...	...	***1***	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Saw mills and wood work ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Wood carving ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bamboo Industrial Depôt ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Carpentry works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	***VII. Metal Industries.***	***6***	***2***	***4***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Monozite Sand Factories ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	General Engineering workshops ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Estate Workshop ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mint ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Public Works Department Workshop ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	***VIII. Glass and Earthenware works.***	***36***	...	***1***	***2***	***1***	...	***19***	...	...	...	***5***	***2***	***4***
32	Tile and Brick factories ...	36	...	1	2	1	...	19	...	...	...	5	2	4
33	***IX. Industries connected with Chemical products.***	***19***	***1***	...	...	...	...	***4***	***4***	...	***2***	...	***1***	***2***
34	Stamp manufactory ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Salt Factories ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
36	Soap Factory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Soap and ivory works.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	Oil mills ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
40	***X. Food Industries*** ...	***7***	***2***	***1***	...	...	...	***2***	...	...	***1***	...	...	1
41	Rice mills ...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
42	Distilleries ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	***XIV. Construction of means of transport and Communication*** ...	***1***	...	***1***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Motor transport and Aerial Ropeway ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	***XV. Production, application and transmission of physical Forces*** ...	***1***	...	***1***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Hydro Electric works ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	***XVI. Industries of luxuries*** ...	***12***	***3***	...	***1***	...	...	***4***	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Printing presses ...	11	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	School of arts ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XXII.

classified according to the class of owners and managers.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics
Part III. Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers.

OWNED BY — WHO ARE: Konkanis.	Nairs.	Salias.	Vellalas.	Other castes.	NUMBER MANAGED BY: Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Musalmans.	Parsis.	Brahmins.	Chettis.	Channans or Shanars.	Izhavans.	Konkanis.	Nairs	Salias.	Vellalas.	Other castes.	Remarks.	NUMBER.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
2	15	3	5	9	113	69	18	1	10	2	5	66	3	23	3	5	9	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	92	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	13	3	3	1	12	14	14	1	2	...	...	60	1	15	3	3	1	...	9
...	13	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	15	3	...	...	...	10
...	13	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	15	3	...	...	...	11
1	...	...	3	1	11	8	14	1	1	...	...	50	1	...	...	3	1	...	12
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	44	...	..	...	...	...	...	14
1	...	...	2	1	9	8	7	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	1	...	15
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	2	...	...	2	1	21	...	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	..	2	...	31
...	2	...	...	2	1	21	..	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	32
1	1	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	47
...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	49

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workmen &c.

TABLE

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**STATE**	**9,139**	**5,148**	**375**	**59**	**41**
2	***I. Growing of special products.***	***3,123***	***1,813***	***30***	***26***	***20***
3	Tea Maker	70	..	...	...	5
4	Assistant Tea Maker	36	...	...	...	...
5	Engine driver	56	...	...	...	9
6	Fitter	55	...	...	...	...
7	Carpenter	348	...	...	...	...
8	Mason	198	...	...	...	...
9	Blacksmith	83	...	...	...	...
10	Apothecary	4	...	...	...	1
11	Teacher	10	5	...	...	...
12	Maistry	224	...	...	...	...
13	Tea sorting	192	128	...	..	..
14	Tea drying	346	464	...	...	...
15	Tea rolling	91	84	...	...	...
16	Tea plucking	92	67	...	...	...
17	Tea pruning	87	45	...	...	...
18	Rubber making	100	...	...	...	...
19	Rubber tapping	441	187	...	...	...
20	Rubber drying	92	49	...	...	...
21	Others	598	784	30	26	5
22	***IV. Textiles and connected Industries.***	***3,283***	***3,286***	***334***	***33***	***9***
23	*(a) Cotton*	*317*	*55*	*24*	...	...
24	Weaving	317	55	24	...	...
25	*(b) Jute, hemp etc.,*	*2,788*	*508*	*308*	*33*	*9*
26	Braiding	435	247	16	17	...
27	Splicing	66	82	36	...	...
28	Spooling and hanking	119	27	26	...	...
29	Sorting	86	36	61	...	...
30	Mat weaving	1,146	66	...	...	...
31	Carpenter	83	...	...	...	...
32	Blacksmith	47	...	...	...	...
33	Engine driver	15	...	...	...	5
34	Fitter	32	...	...	...	..
35	Others	759	50	169	16	4
36	*(d) Fibre works*	*151*	*17*	...	...	...
37	Dressing and cleaning	151	17	...	...	...
38	*(e) Lace and embroidery works*	*17*	*2,706*	*2*	...	...
39	Lace weaving	17	2,441	2	...	...
40	Embroidery weaving	...	265	...	...	...
41	*(f) Silk*	*10*	...	...	...	..
42	Beeling	1	...	...	..	...
43	Rearing	9	...	...	...	...
44	***VI. Wood etc., industries***	***145***	...	...	...	...
45	*Saw Mills*	*145*	...	...	...	...
46	Carpenters	79	...	...	...	...
47	Mechanics	13	...	...	...	...

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	Indian Christians.	Muslimans.	Portugese.	Singhalese.	BIRTH						
						Brahmin.	Chanmar or Shanmars.	Izhavan.	Kammalan.	Kuravan.	Maravan.	Nair.
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	**STATE**	**4,966**	**491**	**10**	**3**	**32**	**1,227**	**3,291**	**554**	**147**	**268**	**601**
2	***I. Growing of special products.***	***616***	***7***	***5***	...	***1***	***940***	***96***	***107***	***145***	***267***	***46***
3	Tea Maker	33	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	Assistant Tea Maker	21	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...
5	Engine driver	38	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3
6	Fitter	30	...	...	...	...	10	...	53	..	...	5
7	Carpenter	68	...	5	...	...	27	21	19	...	7	29
8	Mason	49	...	...	...	...	47	15	2	..	..	5
9	Blacksmith	32	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	2	1	...
10	Apothecary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Teacher	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	32	...	...	1
12	Maistry	29	5	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	4	...
13	Tea sorting	...	...		...	...	...	42	...	13	65	...
14	Tea drying	10	...	...	...	..	106	...	...	95	148	...
15	Tea rolling	39	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
16	Tea plucking	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tea pruning	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
18	Rubber making	12	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
19	Rubber tapping	99	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rubber drying	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
21	Others	147	2	...	...	1	358	...	1	35	38	3
22	***IV. Textiles and connected Industries.***	***3,393***	***436***	...	...	***12***	***125***	***2,583***	***108***	...	***1***	***133***
23	*(a) Cotton*	*74*	*2*	...	...	*1*	*2*	*115*	*14*	...	*1*	*119*
24	Weaving	74	2	...	...	1	2	115	14	...	1	119
25	*(b) Jute, hemp etc.,*	*563*	*420*	...	...	*11*	...	*2,451*	*94*	...	...	*13*
26	Braiding	86	121	...		...	...	451	...	...	...	2
27	Splicing	15	42	..	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...
28	Spooling and hanking	85	7	...	.	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
29	Sorting	...	15	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...
30	Mat weaving	185	92	...	...	...	...	935	...	...	...	...
31	Carpenter	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...
32	Blacksmith	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
33	Engine driver	5	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1
34	Fitter	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
35	Others	143	142	...	...	11	...	682	...	...	...	6
36	*(d) Fibre works*	*38*	*4*	...	...	...	*123*	...	...	...	...	*1*
37	Dressing and cleaning	38	4	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	1
38	*(e) Lace and embroidery works*	*2,714*	..	...	...	...	...	*11*	...	...	...	...
39	Lace weaving	2,449	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
40	Embroidery weaving	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	*(f) Silk*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
42	Beeling	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Rearing	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
44	***VI. Wood etc., industries***	***41***	***2***	...	..	...	...	***51***	***48***	***2***	...	...
45	*Saw Mills*	*21*	*2*	...	...	...	...	*51*	*48*	*2*	...	...
46	Carpenters	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	2	...	...
47	Mechanics	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...

XXII.

TABLE XXII.

PART IV.

Industrial Statistics.
Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workmen &c.

classified according to their industry and occupation.

RACE.					BORN																	
DUS.					IN THE STATE.			OUTSIDE THE STATE.														
								Madras Province.														
Parayan.	Palayan.	Sakkiliyan.	Vellalan.	Others.	Division of Enumeration.	Contiguous Divisions.	Other Divisions.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Cochin State.	Bengal Province.	Bombay Province.	Pondichery.	Ceylon.	England.	Elsewhere.	NUMBER.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
1,598	**15**	**958**	**92**	**427**	**8,201**	**921**	**514**	**797**	**126**	**13**	**1,009**	**99**	**2,663**	**1**	**367**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	...	1
1,587	...	***955***	***27***	***173***	***64***	***155***	***215***	***797***	***87***	***11***	***986***	***76***	***2,508***	...	***89***	***2***	..	...	***1***	***1***	...	2
27	...	...	...	...	4	12	2	...	...	5	13	...	34	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3
4	...	...	1	...	8	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	10	...	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5	...	...	...	5	1	4	7	...	...	2	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
76	...	41	...	21	18	27	32	45	...	...	41	...	160	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
18	...	21	19	5	...	13	14	14	...	...	40	...	99	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
11	...	5	...	4	16	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
71	...	17	2	29	3	11	4	36	...	...	34	...	123	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
119	...	65	...	16	...	13	9	125	...	...	34	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
207	...	213	...	31	...	...	38	140	45	...	195	...	392	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14
105	...	21	...	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	24	26	98	...	13	..	...	...	...	...	..	15
47	...	28	...	...	...	4	6	44	...	...	47	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
74	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	34	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
15	...	42	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
245	...	142	1	12	5	8	24	94	..	...	185	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
58	...	32	...	2	...	..	...	...	..	...	39	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
505	...	297	2	44	8	52	46	296	42	3	274	44	658	...	16	1	...	...	...	1	...	21
3	***15***	...	***19***	***99***	***6,259***	***452***	***123***	...	...	...	***2***	...	***20***	...	***80***	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
3	...	...	*14*	*51*	*384*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*12*	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
3	...	...	14	51	384	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	*15*	...	*4*	*47*	*2,972*	*452*	*123*	...	...	...	*2*	...	*20*	..	*68*	...	...	...	...	..	...	25
...	15	...	...	40	598	97	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	26
..	...	...	...	..	164	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	2	121	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	173	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	989	173	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	68	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	3	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	4	2	773	124	11	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	*1*	*1*	*168*	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	1	1	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	*2,725*	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
..	...	...	...	...	2,460	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	..	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	*10*	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1	...	...	...	...	***141***	***3***	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	***1***	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
1	...	...	...	...	*141*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	75	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workmen &c.

TABLE

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen

NUMBER.	DESCRITITON OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.												
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.							HINDUS.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Musalmans.	Portuguese.	Singhalese.	Brahmin.	Chanmar or Shanmars.	Izhavan.	Kammalan.	Kuruvan.	Maravan.	Nair.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Saw Mills.—(Contd.)																	
1	Maistry	16	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	
2	Blacksmith	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
3	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Fitter	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
5	Bamboo workers	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Others	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	
7	***VII. Metal Industries.***	***306***	...	...	..	***1***	***114***	***11***	...	...	***1***	***4***	***29***	***56***	...	...	***66***	
8	*Monazite Sand Factories*	*50*	...	...	...	...	*28*	*3*	...	...	...	*4*	*1*	*6*	...	...	*4*	
9	Engine driver	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Fitter	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	3	
11	Carpenter	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	
12	Blacksmith	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
13	Others	26	..	...	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	*Mint*	*20*	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	...	*8*	
15	Coiner	15		...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	7	
16	Mechanic	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
17	Examiner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	
18	Weigher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Foreman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
20	*Engineering Work Shops*	*104*	...	...	...	...	*46*	*2*	...	...	...	...	*7*	*19*	...	...	*22*	
21	Engine driver	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	
22	Mechanics	14	...		...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...		...	
23	Fitter	32	...	...	...	...	16	..	...	...		...	1	...	...	..	...	
24	Carpenter	16	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
25	Blacksmith	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
26	Others	16	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	
27	*Public Works Department Work Shops*	*132*	...	...	...	*1*	*38*	*6*	...	...	*1*	...	*21*	*27*	...	...	*37*	
28	Blacksmith	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	14	...	...	1	
29	Carpenter	39	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	..	...	9	11	...	...	7	
30	Driver	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
31	Mechanic	10	...	...	...	1	7	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	
32	Fitter	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
33	Moulder	13	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
34	Fireman	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	2	
35	Others	31	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	
36	***VIII. Glass and Earthenware industries.***	***852***	***31***	***4***	...	...	***292***	...	..	...	...	***35***	***319***	***114***	...	...	***98***	
37	*Brick and Tile Factories*	*852*	*31*	*4*	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	*35*	*319*	*114*	...	..	98	
38	Engine driver	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	
39	Kiln workers	72	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	..		...	48	...	...	...	5	
40	Mechanics	65	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	.	26	...	..	...	16	
41	Carpenters	87	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	76		...	...	
42	Blacksmith	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	.	...	...	
43	Mason	49	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	10	
44	Maistry	38	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	28	
45	Brick and Tile makers	298	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	23	76	...	...	...	12	

XXII.

PART IV.—*(Continued.)*

classified according to their industry and occupation.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workmen etc.

Parayan.	Pulayan.	Sakkiliyan.	Vellalan.	Others.	BORN. IN THE STATE. Division of Enumeration.	Contiguous Divisions.	Other Divisions.	OUTSIDE THE STATE. Madras Province. Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Cochin State.	Bengal Provinces.	Bombay Province.	Pondicherry.	Ceylon.	England.	Elsewhere.	NUMBER.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4
1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	...	...	*1*	*22*	*258*	*34*	*4*	...	..	...	...	...	*7*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	*4*	*46*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	..	..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12
...	...	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	6	*20*	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14
...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	16
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	17
...	...	...		1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
1	...	...	...	7	*81*	*13*	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22
...	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	23
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	25
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	*1*	*5*	*111*	*17*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	16	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
2	...	*3*	*21*	*3*	*426*	*147*	*113*	...	...	...	*2*	...	*68*	...	*131*	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
2	...	3	21	3	426	147	113	...	...	...	2	...	68	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			38
...	...	...	4	...	50	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	24	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	76	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	42
...	...	...	...	3	25	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	16	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
2	...	3	...	...	95	75	64	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workmen etc.

TABLE

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.											
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.							HINDUS.						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Mussulmans.	Portuguese.	Singhalese.	Brahmin.	Chaunan or Shanaars.	Izhavan.	Kommalan.	Kuravan.	Maravan.	Nair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Brick and Tile Factories.—(Contd).																
1	Moulders	89	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	12	57	...	...	...	4
2	Contractors	21	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8
3	Others	80	31	1	...	...	31	...	...	...	..	...	65	...	...	...	11
4	***IX. Industries Connected with chemical products***	***740***	***6***	***7***	..	...	***215***	***25***	...	...	***7***	***122***	***153***	***58***	...	...	***57***
5	*Salt factories*	232	...	—	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	122	...	..	...	...	...
6	Scraper	232	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	122	...	..	...	...	...
7	*Soap and Ivory Works*	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2
8	Soap manufacture	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	Ivory cutting	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
10	Ivory carving	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
11	*Stamp Manufactory*	37	...	...	...	...	5	...	—	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	19
12	Foreman	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Printer	25	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	13
14	Counter	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	..	...	-	6
15	Blacksmith	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
16	*Paper Mills*	67	...	...	...	...	39	12	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	1
17	Fitter	17	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Fireman	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
19	Turner	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Carpenter	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Blacksmith	3	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23	Mechanic	10	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
24	Beater	10	..	...	...	...	9	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	Others	16	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	*Oil Mills*	397	6	7	...	...	104	13	...	...	3	...	140	49	...	...	35
27	Engine driver	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mechanic	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Fitter	37	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2
30	Carpenter	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	17
31	Blacksmith	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
32	Others	284	6	7	...	...	78	13	...	...	3	...	122	...	...	...	16
33	***X. Food Industries***	***61***	***11***	...	...	...	***41***	***3***	...	...	...	...	9	***11***	...	...	5
34	*Rice Mills*	54	11	...	...	...	41	3	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	5
35	Engine driver	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36	Fitter	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
37	Carpenter	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
38	Blacksmith	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
39	Others	23	11	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
40	*Distilleries*	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
41	Cooper	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
42	Carpenter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
														1			

XXII.

TABLE XXII

PART IV.—*(Continued.)*

Industrial Statistics. Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of skilled Workmen etc.

classified according to their industry and occupation.

Parayan.	Pulayan.	Sakkiliyan.	Vellalan.	Others.	BORN. IN THE STATE. Division of Enumeration.	Contiguous Divisions.	Other Divisions.	OUTSIDE THE STATE. Madras Province. Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Cochin State.	Bombay Province.	Bengal Province.	Pondicherry.	Ceylon.	England.	Elsewhere.	NUMBER.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
...	...	...	...	...	54	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	8	...	18	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	...	...	*9*	*104*	*481*	*53*	*40*	...	*39*	...	*13*	*19*	*56*	...	*51*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	...	...	2	38	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3	...	...	2	38	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	7
...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	*1*	*4*	*30*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12
..	...	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	2	...	*58*	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	1	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	*4*	*62*	*148*	*45*	*40*	...	*39*	...	*13*	*19*	*53*	...	*51*	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	4	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	21	8	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	4	61	83	32	23	...	39	...	13	19	54	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	*2*	*1*	*42*	*19*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	2	...	*35*	*19*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	2	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	10	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workman etc.

TABLE

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,

Caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.												
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.							HINDUS.							
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Muslimans.	Portuguese.	Singhalese.	Brahmin.	Chanmar or Shanmar.	Izhavan.	Kammalan.	Kuravan.	Maravan.	Nair.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Distilleries –(Contd.)																	
1	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	***XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication***	***45***	...	...	...	***6***	***27***	***1***	...	...	...	...	***4***	***5***	...	...	***2***	
3	*Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeways*	*45*	...	...	...	*6*	*27*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*4*	*5*	..	...	*2*	
4	Engineer	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
5	Mechanic	11	...	...	...	2	4		...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	
6	Blacksmith	8	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
7	Carpenter	12	...	..	...	3	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
8	Others	13	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
9	***XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces***	***38***	...	...	...	***2***	***18***	***1***	***5***	...	...	...	***2***	***6***	...	..	...	
10	*Hydro Electric works*	*38*	...	...	...	*2*	*18*	*1*	*5*	*2*	...	...	*2*	*6*	...	...	...	
11	Mechanic	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Carpenter	9	...	...	...	...	8	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Fitter	13	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Blacksmith	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
15	Turner	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
16	Moulder	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Mason	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	***XVI. Industries of luxury***	***546***	***1***	...	...	***3***	***209***	***5***	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	*Printing and Binding works*	*489*	*1*	...	...	*2*	*203*	*5*	...	...	***11***	***1***	***45***	***41***	...	...	***194***	
20	Printer	49	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	*9*	*1*	*40*	*16*	...	...	*188*	
21	Binder and Ruler	93	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	17	
22	Compositor	218	...	...	...	...	87	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	
23	Type-caster	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	3	...	...	91	
24	Foremen	16	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	
25	Carpenter	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	
26	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
27	Examiner	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	Proof Reader	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	
29	Blacksmith	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	
30	Linotype operator	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
31	Electrician	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
32	Lithographer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Folder	21	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	Mechanic	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	
35	Others	53	1	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
36	*School of Arts*	*57*	...	...	...	*1*	*6*	...	...	...	*2*	...	*5*	*25*	...	...	*6*	
37	Ivory carver	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	
38	Moulder	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
39	Potter	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
40	Silversmith	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
41	Kuftgarismith	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
42	Apprentices	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
43	Engine driver	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	7	...	...	3	
44	Fireman	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	

XXII.

TABLE XXII.

PART IV.—(*Concluded.*)

classified according to their industry and occupation.

Industrial Statistics Part IV. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Skilled Workmen &c.

Parayan.	Pulayan.	Sakkiliyan.	Vellalan.	Others.	BORN. IN THE STATE. Division of Enumeration.	Contiguous Divisions.	Other Divisions.	OUTSIDE THE STATE. Madras Province. Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Cochin State.	Bombay Province.	Bengal Province.	Pondichery.	Ceylon.	England.	Elsewhere.	NUMBER.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	*31*	*5*	*7*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	*31*	*5*	*7*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	...	...	...	...	*4*	*7*	*4*	...	...	...	*6*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*4*	...	...	*1*	*4*	...	...	9
1	...	...	...	...	*4*	*7*	*4*	...	...	...	*6*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*4*	...	...	*1*	*4*	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	*13*	*25*	*495*	*46*	*4*	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	18
...	...	...	*11*	*15*	*140*	*46*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	1	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20
...	...	...	1	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	7	9	173	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	..	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
..	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	33
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	2	49	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	2	*10*	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	2	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part V. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Unskilled Labourers &c.

TABLE

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

Caste or race and birth-place of unskilled industry in which

NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE.									
		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.					HINDUS.						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indian christians.	Musalmans.	Brahmin.	Chaunan or Shannars.	Izhavan.	Kammalan.	Kuravan	Maravan	Nair.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	**STATE**	9,902	3,954	1,846	1,672	...	3,236	964	6	1592	3,451	495	537	744	1,748
2	***I Growing of special products***	*5,946*	*3,332*	*1,177*	*1,135*	...	*2,210*	*430*	*2*	*1,114*	*1,486*	*460*	*462*	*567*	*758*
3	Tea plantations	866	600	188	192	...	239	109	...	367	362	37	77	81	93
4	Tea factories	2,652	1,636	615	678	...	1,410	184	2	559	438	137	123	224	329
5	Rubber plantations	2,011	925	291	224	...	388	116	..	160	593	268	233	222	286
6	Rubber Factories	370	147	76	32	...	161	11	...	28	33	18	29	40	50
7	Cardamom plantations	27	17	6	3	...	12	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
8	Coffee plantations	20	7	1	6	...	...	9	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
9	***IV. Textile and connected Industries***	*861*	*336*	*358*	*420*	...	*365*	*79*	...	*398*	*873*	*6*	*6*	*10*	*187*
10	(a) *Cotton*	*141*	*44*	*111*	*47*	...	*20*	*4*	...	*4*	*105*	*3*	...	*10*	*158*
11	Cotton weaving Factories	141	44	111	47	...	20	4	...	4	105	3	...	10	158
12	(b) *Jute, Hemp, etc.*	*701*	*287*	*245*	*293*	...	*332*	*74*	...	*314*	*768*	*3*	*6*	...	*22*
13	Fibre cleaning works	40	3	95	223	...	47	...	..	314	...	...	...	...	...
14	Coir making Works	60	169	14	55	...	...	2	...	...	287	...	3	...	...
15	Coir matting factories	601	115	136	15	...	285	72	..	...	481	3	3	...	22
16	(d) *Silk*	*1*	*5*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Silk Filature Works	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	(f) *Others*	*18*	...	*2*	*80*	...	*13*	...	...	*80*	...	...	...	...	7
19	Lace and Embroidery Works	18	...	2	80	...	13	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	7
20	***VI. Wood &c. Industries***	*106*	...	*42*	...	...	*13*	*26*	...	...	*91*	*1*	*3*	...	*6*
21	Saw Mills	104	...	38	...	...	12	25	..	...	91	1	3	...	6
22	Bamboo Industrial works	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	***VII. Metal Industries***	*484*	*169*	*67*	*28*	...	*89*	*14*	...	*12*	*132*	*7*	*2*	*97*	*116*
24	Monozite Sand separation Factories	146	...	...	...	...	32	1	...	...	55	...	...	...	58
25	General Engineering workshops	91	...	...	...	...	34	5	...	...	33	...	...	...	15
26	Estate Work shops	184	169	21	28	...	5	4	...	12	12	...	2	97	5
27	Public Work Department Work shops	*63*	...	*46*	...	...	18	4	...	...	32	7	...	...	38
28	***VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries***	*1,924*	*79*	*176*	*89*	...	*380*	*383*	...	*49*	*776*	*2*	*64*	*3*	*551*
29	Brick and tile Factories	1,924	79	176	89	...	380	383	...	49	776	2	64	3	551
30	***IX. Industries connected with chemical products***	*290*	*14*	*18*	...	...	*114*	*20*	...	*17*	*27*	*16*	...	*60*	*30*
31	Salt Factories	33	...	...	...	...	16	...	..	17	...	...	...	...	...
32	Soap Factories	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	24
33	Soap and ivory works	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	2
34	Paper mills	39	14	3	...	...	36	6	...	...	6	4	...	...	3
35	Oil mills	170	...	15	...	...	62	13	...	...	13	4	...	60	1
36	***X. Food Industries***	*102*	*23*	*4*	...	...	*17*	*7*	*4*	*2*	*26*	...	...	*7*	*28*
37	Rice mills	51	8	4	...	...	16	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	9
38	Distilleries	51	15	..	...	...	1	1	4	2	16	...	...	7	19
39	***XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces***	*24*	...	...	...	...	*14*	*1*	...	...	*2*	*3*	...	...	...
40	Hydro-Electric works	24	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
41	***XVI. Industries of luxury***	*165*	*1*	*4*	..	...	*44*	*4*	...	...	*38*	...	...	...	*72*
42	Printing Presses (including binding works)	143	1	2	...	...	43	4	...	...	37	...	...	...	55
43	School of arts	22	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17

XXII.

PART V.

labourers classified according to the they are working.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part V. Caste or Race and Birth-place of Unskilled Labourers &c.

					BORN.														
					IN THE STATE.			OUTSIDE THE STATE.											
								Madras Province.											
Parayan.	Pulayan.	Sakkiliyan	Vellalan.	Other Castes.	Division of enumeration.	Contiguous Division.	Other Divisions.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Cochin State.	Mysore State.	Bengal Province.	Bombay Province.	Elsewhere.	NUMBER.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
2,303	**726**	**677**	**366**	**519**	**7,332**	**1,246**	**958**	**642**	**691**	**469**	**1,319**	**3,727**	**338**	**30**	**23**	**3**	**4**	**592**	1
2,110	*645*	*672*	*339*	*335*	*2,225*	*1,107*	*928*	*630*	*672*	*469*	*1,238*	*3,535*	*327*	*29*	*23*	*3*	*4*	*400*	2
190	102	92	86	11	244	133	101	128	169	90	256	615	78	...	...	...	...	82	3
1,265	194	408	138	170	821	495	447	387	301	161	752	1,898	137	...	1	...	...	181	4
504	292	144	112	133	1,054	437	353	88	125	184	232	759	80	...	22	3	4	115	5
146	57	28	3	21	48	38	27	32	77	32	48	240	32	29	...	...	...	22	6
5	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	30	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	*11*	...	*5*	*35*	*1,831*	*68*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	*76*	9
...	...	...	5	34	333	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	10
...	...	...	5	34	333	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	6	...	...	1	1,392	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	12
...	...	...	...	...	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	6	...	...		298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	..	1	733	58	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	16
...	5	...	...	-	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	-	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	*3*	...	...	..	*144*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20
2	2	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21
3	1	...	...		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22
178	*49*	*5*	*1*	*46*	*308*	*21*	*21*	*12*	*19*	...	*76*	*189*	*9*	...	...	...	...	*93*	23
...	...	5	...		146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	4	50	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	25
178	49	...	...	33	12	...	5	12	19	...	76	189	9	..	...	...	...	81	26
...	...	...	1	9	100	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
7	*13*	...	*2*	*38*	*2,208*	*44*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	28
7	13	...	2	38	2,208	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	29
...	...	...	*1*	*37*	*315*	*4*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	33		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	1	4	39		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	1	49	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	..	32	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
2	*5*	...	*17*	*14*	*124*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	36
2	5	...	12	3	60	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	5	11	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	38
1	...	...	*1*	*2*	*7*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	*5*	*2*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	*5*	39
1	..	...	1	2	7	2	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	40
...	..	...	...	*12*	*170*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	7	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part VI. Details of Power Employed.

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

I. DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED.

(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Water and Gas.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Establishments Employing				Number of Engines				Total Horse Power.				Remarks.
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Growing of Special Products ...	9	20	5	18	10	33	8	21	254	942	152	823	
Tea Factories ...	7	16	3	11	8	25	5	14	223	674	72	461	Two tea factories using steam also use 1 oil of 17 H. P. and 2 water of 24 H. P. Two tea factories using gas also use 1 oil of 45 H. P. and 1 water of 39 H. P.
Tea Plantations ...	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	...	6	62	80	...	
Rubber Factories ...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	36	...	205	One Rubber factory using gas also use 1 oil of 36 H. P.
Rubber Plantations ...	1	2	...	3	1	4	...	3	25	170	..	157	
IV. Textiles and connected Industries	7	3	...	..	9	3	...	...	221	23	...	...	
Fibre Factory ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
Coir matting Factories ...	6	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	211	23	...	...	
VI. Wood &c., Industries ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	140	
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	140	
VII. Metal Industries ...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	144	..	40	
Monozite Sand Factory ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	112	...	...	
General Engineering Work shop ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	...	...	
Public Works Dept. Workshop ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	40	
VIII. Glass and Earthenware Industries ...	8	1	...	1	12	1	...	2	301	20	...	70	One tile factory using steam also use 1 gas of 70 H. P.
Tile and brick Factories ...	8	1	...	1	12	1	...	2	301	20	...	70	
IX. Industries connected with Chemical Products ...	11	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	557½	...	...	...	
Salt Factories ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	
Paper mills ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	35	...	...	...	One paper mill using steam also use 1 water of 150 to 250 H. P.
Oil mills ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	490½	...	...	...	One oil mill using steam also use 1 water of 25 H. P.
X. Food Industries ...	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	85	...	...	26	
Rice mills ...	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	45	...	...	26	
Distilleries ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	
XIV. Construction of Means of Transport and Communication ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	
Motor transport and Aerial Ropeway Works ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	
XVI. Industries of Luxury ...	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	14	45	...	...	
Printing Presses ...	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	45	...	...	
School of Arts ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
State Total ...	**42**	**30**	**5**	**22**	**50**	**48**	**10**	**27**	**1,432½**	**1,184**	**152**	**1,099**	

(2) For Establishments using Electric Power Generated on the Premises.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Establishments.	Prime Movers.								Electric Power.	
		Steam.		Oil.		Water.		Gas.		Number of dynamos.	Power in Kilowatts.
		Number of Engines.	Horse power.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.	Number of Engines.	Horse Power.	Number of Engines.	Horse power.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Growing of Special Products ...	8	3	95	3	175	2	100	...	...	9	371
Tea Factories ...	8	3	95	3	175	2	100	...	...	9	371
VII. Metal Industries ...	2	..	...	4	92	...	...	...	...	5	34
Monozite Sand Factory ...	1	...	...	3	72	...	...	...	...	4	26
Workshop ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	8
XV. Production, Application and Transmission of Physical Forces	1	...	...	...	...	5	780	...	...	5	600
Hydro Electric works ...	1	...	...	...	...	5	780	...	...	5	600
State Total ...	**11**	**3**	**95**	**7**	**267**	**7**	**880**	...	...	**19**	**1,005**

(3) For Establishments using Electric Power Supplied from outside.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Motors installed.	Total Horse Power.
1	2	3	4
I. Growing of Special Products ...	3	4	200
Tea Factories ...	*3	4	200

* One of this has also one Water Engine with 40 horse power for use when electricity runs short.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics. Part VII. Number of looms in use in Textile Establishments.

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART VII.

Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

DIVISION.	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.			
	Number of Establishments.	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.		
		Worked by power.	Worked by hand.	
			With fly Shuttle.	Without fly Shuttle.
1	2	3	4	5
STATE.	**33**	...	**216**	**138**
Southern Division	21	...	125	65
Central Do.	6	...	38	11
Northern Do.	6	...	53	62

NOTE:—There are also 348 looms (without Fly Shuttle) worked by hand in a Coir Matting Factory in the Central Division.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKS AND MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

NOTE:—The number of Taluks was reduced from 33 in the last Census to 30 in this and the particulars of the changes in the component parts of the affected Taluks are:

No.	Present Taluk.	Particulars of the component Parts of the Taluk.
1.	Tovala	...The old Tovala Taluk and the Erachakulam Pakuthy of the old Agastiswaram Taluk.
2.	Agastiswaram	...The old Agastiswaram Taluk except Erachakulam Pakuthy and the Pakuthy of Neendakara A and B of the old Eraniel Taluk.
3.	Kalkulam	...The old Kalkulam Taluk and the Pakuthies of Aloor, Eraniel, Thalakulam, Kadiyapattanam, Manavalakurichi, Colachel and Thiruvithamcode of the old Eraniel Taluk.
4.	Vilavankod	...The old Vilavankod Taluk and the Pakuthies of Kizhmidalam, Midalam, Kizhkulam, Killiyur and Nattalam of the old Eraniel Taluk.
5.	Kunnattur	...The old Kunnattur Taluk excepting the Pakuthy of Vallikode.
6.	Pathanamthitta	...The Pakuthies of Ranni, Ilanthur, Pathanamthitta, Kumpazha and Omallur of the old Chenganur Taluk, Cherukol Pakuthy of the old Tiruvalla Taluk and Vallikode Pakuthy of the old Kunnattur Taluk.
7.	Tiruvalla	...The old Thiruvalla Taluk and the Pakuthies of Thiruvanmandoor, Puthenkavu, Vadakkekara, Pandanadu, Chengannur, Puliyur, Venmani, Pandalam Vadakkekara, Cherianadu and Ala of the old Chengannur Taluk.
8.	Ambalapuzha	...The old Ambalapuzha Taluk and the Pakuthies of Ariad North, Ariad South and Mararikulam South of the old Sherttallay Taluk.
9.	Sherttallay	...The old Sherttallay Taluk with the exception of the Pakuthies of Ariad North, Ariad South and Mararikulam South and the Pakuthies of Thaikattuserri, Pallipuram, Panavalli, and Vaduthala Mattathilbhagom of the old Vaikam Taluk.
10.	Vaikam	...The old Vaikam Taluk with the exception of the Pakuthies of Pallipuram, Panavalli, Vaduthala Mattathilbhagom and Thaikattuserri and the Pakuthies of Manjoor and Kaduthuruthi of the old Ettumanur Taluk.
11.	Kottayam	...The old Kottayam Taluk and the Pakuthies of Kodumalur, Perumpoikadu, Kaipuzha, Ettumanur and Onamthuruthu of the old Ettumanur Taluk.
12.	Minachil	...The old Minachil Taluk and the Pakuthies of Ilakad, Kidangur and Kanakary of the old Ettumanur Taluk, the Pakuthy of Poonjar of the old Peermade Taluk and the Pakuthy of Uzhavur of the old Muvattupuzha Taluk.
13.	Changanachery	...The old Taluk of Changanachery and the Pakuthies of Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakadavu, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South of the old Peermade Taluk.
14.	Muvattupuzha	...The old Muvattupuzha Taluk with the exception of Uzhavur Pakuthy.
15.	Kunnatnad	...The old Kunnatnad Taluk and the Pakuthies of Kothakulangara, Alwaye and Thrikkakara of the old Alengad Taluk.
16.	Parur	...The old Parur Taluk and the Pakuthies of Aiyrur, Alangad, Kadungallur, Chengamnad, Parakkadavu, Idapalli Vadakkumbhagam and Idapalli Thekkumbhagam of the old Alangad Taluk.
17.	Peermade	...The old Taluk of Peermade with the exception of the Pakuthies of Poonjar, Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakadavu, Kanjirapalli North and Kanjirapalli South.

2. The population of Taluks includes that of Municipal Towns situated in them and the whole of Kayankulam Municipal Towns is included in Karunagapalli Taluk.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population

Area and Population of Taluks and Municipal Towns.

TALUK OR TOWN.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES.	POPULATION.				PERCENTAGES OF VARIATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE IN 1921.
		Towns	Villages.		1921. Persons.	Males.	Females.	1911 Both sexes.	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE.	***7,624·84***	***38***	***3,897***	***761,827***	***4,006,062***	***2,032,553***	***1,973,509***	***3,428,975***	***+ 16·8***	***+ 16·2***	***525***
1. Tovala	142·76	1	143	8,630	36,496	18,076	18,420	36,362	+ ·3	+ 6·6	255
2. Agastiswaram	109·17	3	435	29,134	138,257	68,639	69,618	120,006	+ 15·2	+ 3·7	1,268
3. Kalkulam	225·95	5	342	33,689	172,263	87,440	84,823	147,191	+ 17·0	+ 17·2	762
4. Vilavankod	168·62	1	156	25,273	147,109	75,234	71,875	126,528	+ 16·2	+ 15·9	870
5. Neyyattinkara	233·35	3	200	36,696	217,529	111,615	105,914	178,703	+ 21·7	+ 26·5	933
6. Trivandrum	97·26	1	72	30,249	175,466	88,867	86,599	155,138	+ 13·1	+ 15·6	1,808
7. Nedumangad	366·04	1	79	22,118	112,111	57,093	55,018	88,147	+ 27·1	+ 30·1	306
8. Chirayinkil	146.50	2	86	29,537	157,142	76,799	80,343	135,877	+ 15·6	+ 20·4	1,068
9. Kottarakara	202·03	1	150	20,673	108,753	55,307	53,446	90,309	+ 20·4	+ 17·2	538
10. Pattanapuram	425·67	1	83	14,575	73,570	37,760	35,810	56,769	+ 29·5	+ 14·5	172
11. Shencottah	129·14	2	51	9,955	44,650	22,645	22,005	38,302	+ 16·5	— 1·7	346
12. Quilon	147·41	1	147	34,235	196,511	98,021	98,490	163,798	+ 19·9	+ 26·3	1,333
13. Kunnattur	150·46	..	114	17,830	93,463	47,421	46,042	77,489	+ 20·6	+ 13·1	623
14. Karunagapalli	88·99	2	119	30,842	158,058	78,586	79,472	137,420	+ 15·0	+ 10·5	1,775
15. Kartigapalli	74·26	1	87	22,099	117,920	58,395	59,525	111,570	+ 5·6	+ 15·3	1,593
16. Mavelikara	111·43	1	115	28,175	144,789	72,949	71,840	130,728	+ 10·7	+ 11·9	1,304
17. Tiruvalla	220·14	1	241	49,264	273,872	140,338	133,534	237,913	+ 15·1	+ 19·9	1,244
18. Pathanamthitta	895·78	..	90	19,703	104,002	53,980	50,022	76,195	+ 36·4	+ 11·1	116
19. Ambalapuzha	147·48	2	78	34,363	171,590	86,482	85,108	150,414	+ 14.0	+ 11·1	1,167
20. Sherttallay	117·15	1	47	35,245	161,481	81,396	80,085	149,938	+ 7·6	+ 6·8	1,380
21. Vaikam	144·09	1	85	23,772	119,678	60,443	59,235	116,103	+ 3·0	+ 14·5	831
22. Kottayam.	214·04	2	99	32,441	173,934	88,946	84,988	148,168	+ 17·3	+ 20·1	812
23. Changanachery	263·91	1	67	29,607	156,640	81,691	74,949	116,708	+ 34·2	+ 25·3	593
24. Minachil	283·41	1	126	30,231	160,193	82,333	77,860	136,340	+ 17·4	+ 16·1	566
25. Muvattupuzha	437·47	1	146	26,400	137,489	69,655	67,834	116,307	+ 18·2	+ 8·3	314
26. Todupuzha	486·95	..	99	12,395	57,285	29,778	27,507	38,426	+ 49·0	+ 17·1	117
27. Kunnatnad	361·66	1	184	34,390	184,432	92,159	92,273	163,452	+ 12·8	+ 17·5	509
28. Parur	113·43	1	141	28,465	154,458	78,722	75,736	144,585	+ 6·7	+ 10·8	1,366
29. Devikulam	667·62	..	94	7,150	32,895	17,728	15,167	23,458	+ 40·2	+ 103·6	49
30. Peermade	453·27	..	21	4,691	24,026	14,055	9,971	16,631	+ 44·4	+ 47·7	53
MUNICIPAL TOWNS.	**108·254**	..	...	**56,835**	**324,862**	**167,173**	**157,689**	**212,090**	**+ 53·1**	**+ 15·4**	**3,007**
1. Nagercoil	3·00		...	7,050	34,406	16,994	17,412	29,883	+ 15·1	+ 15·9	11,468
2. Padmanabhapuram	1.62	..	...	1,861	9,156	4,595	4,561	..	..	...	4,378
3. Colachel	1·74	..	...	1,327	7,967	4,057	3,910	..	..	...	3,983
4. Kuzhithuray	5·00	..	...	521	3,160	1,592	1,568	..	..	...	632
5. Neyyattinkara	10·00	..	...	1,314	8,033	4,176	3,857	..	..	...	803
6. Trivandrum.	10·00	..	...	11,902	72,784	37,344	35,440	63,561	+ 14·5	+ 9·8	7,278
7. Attingal	16·00	..	...	1,842	11,048	5,654	5,394	..	..	..	690
8. Shencottah	·704	..	...	2,607	11k241	5,595	5,646	10,309	+ 9·0	+ 14·0	11,241
9. Quilon	4·24	..	...	4,100	25,135	13,065	12,070	18,839	+ 33·4	+ 20·0	6,283
10. Kayankulam	5·00	..	...	1,519	9,172	4,676	4,496	5,830	+ 57·3	+ 1·5	1,834
11. Mavelikara	4·00	..	..	2,040	12,209	6,263	5,946	..	..	...	3,050
12. Harippad	8·00	..	...	1,548	8,699	4,442	4,257	..	..	..	1,087
13. Alleppey	4·54	..	...	5,830	32,074	16,885	15,189	25,865	+ 24·9	+ 3·0	6,414
14. Tiruvalla	3.63	..	..	1,912	12,010	6,292	5,718	7,969	+ 50·7	..	3,002
15. Vaikam	12·00	..	..	2,115	11,259	5,840	5,419	..	..	..	938
16. Kottayam	4·42	..	..	3,143	18,833	9,855	8,978	15,141	+ 24·3	+ 13·7	4,708
17. Changanachery	5·49	..	..	3,248	18,955	9,814	9,141	17,242	+ 9·9	+ 20·8	3,791
18. Alwaye	6·00	..	..	998	6,772	3,714	3,058	3,869	+ 75·0	..	1,128
19. Parur	2·87	..	..	1,958	11,949	6,320	5,629	13,782	— 13·2	+ 6·3	3,983

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

POPULATION OF TALUKS AND MUNICIPAL TOWNS BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

NOTE:—The figures for Taluks include those of Municipal towns situated in them.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Taluks and Municipal Towns by Religion and Education.

SERIAL NUMBER.	TALUK OR TOWN.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.										NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.					
		HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		ANIMIST.		OTHERS.		0 — 15		15 — 20		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	STATE.	**1,284,934**	**1,264,730**	**140,396**	**130,082**	**600,507**	**572,427**	**6,529**	**6,108**	**187**	**162**	**130,578**	**92,245**	**84,573**	**45,157**	**450,915**	**158,665**
1	Tovala	13,228	13,571	887	893	3,946	3,949	15	7	..	..	695	756	625	282	4,588	1,053
2	Agastiswaram	48,408	48,906	2,224	2,326	18,007	18,386	..	..	..	..	4,026	2,494	2,987	1,315	15,956	5,861
3	Kalkulam	53,516	51,827	3,908	3,818	29,566	28,792	450	386	..	..	3,168	1,997	2,355	1,073	11,794	7,854
4	Vilavankod	47,928	45,762	1,881	1,825	24,958	23,892	467	396	..	..	3,419	996	1,977	1,014	9,880	3,526
5	Neyyattinkara	71,563	68,425	4,560	4,390	34,758	32,405	734	694	..	..	7,943	9,672	4,603	1,078	21,402	5,202
6	Trivandrum	68,642	66,885	8,786	8,346	11,429	11,357	1	3	9	8	7,546	11,330	4,959	3,061	27,207	9,053
7	Nedumangad	40,721	39,783	5,633	5,209	9,219	8,620	1,520	1,406	..	..	2,143	742	1,203	940	9,068	1,868
8	Chirayinkil	63,129	66,287	12,602	12,281	1,641	1,756	27	19	..	..	3,264	1,076	2,380	977	14,373	3,473
9	Kottarakara	40,597	39,536	4,460	4,119	10,190	9,726	60	65	..	..	3,178	1,266	1,445	598	11,361	2,184
10	Pattanapuram	25,983	24,879	4,778	4,551	6,893	6,276	106	104	..	..	1,747	647	1,158	355	6,443	1,151
11	Shencottah	19,949	19,560	1,675	1,573	982	849	39	23	..	..	745	199	728	220	4,209	179
12	Quilon	68,438	69,966	11,813	11,190	17,609	17,167	154	164	7	3	6,908	5,153	4,431	2,108	22,417	5,789
13	Kunnattur	35,757	34,904	2,849	2,556	8,815	8,582	..	..	.	..	2,548	691	1,768	686	10,774	2,002
14	Karunagapalli	58,657	60,487	11,592	10,837	8,332	8,146	5	2	..	..	5,302	3,763	3,378	1,941	17,296	5,446
15	Kartikapalli	47,245	48,904	4,784	4,524	6,366	6,097	..	..	..	..	4,049	2,444	2,698	1,628	14,265	4,269
16	Mavelikara	55,752	55,307	3,360	3,274	13,836	13,259	1	..	..	..	5,033	3,170	3,452	1,612	17,131	5,110
17	Tiruvalla	76,488	73,451	2,335	2,135	61,515	57,948	..	..	..	..	13,415	9,052	8,412	5,437	40,204	16,843
18	Pathanamthitta	30,264	28,326	2,365	2,017	21,227	19,545	124	134	.	..	3,816	2,475	2,810	1,276	13,209	3,629
19	Ambalapuzha	52,398	52,859	7,377	7,057	26,699	25,162	..	..	8	30	4,965	3,282	4,346	2,623	24,699	8,570
20	Shertallay	61,434	61,683	3,686	3,349	16,267	15,053	9	..	..	..	5,085	3,140	2,740	2,146	21,492	8,614
21	Vaikam	40,532	40,341	1,394	1,205	18,510	17,685	7	4	..	..	3,489	2,385	2,601	393	14,693	4,860
22	Kottayam	41,679	39,982	1,504	1,225	45,731	43,753	32	28	..	..	7,242	5,017	5,118	3,200	23,444	12,727
23	Changanachery	35,278	32,898	4,108	3,257	42,058	38,580	241	214	6	..	9,963	6,969	3,714	2,246	18,562	9,572
24	Minachil	31,630	29,351	1,583	1,065	48,542	46,895	578	549	..	..	4,435	4,133	4,492	2,872	23,800	8,839
25	Muvattupuzha	30,016	29,278	6,332	5,735	33,126	32,606	181	215	..	..	3,057	1,952	2,333	1,483	13,347	6,931
26	Todupuzha	12,850	11,975	2,962	2,408	13,269	12,301	750	819	7	4	1,285	646	1,048	581	6,561	1,420
27	Kunnatnad	43,801	44,926	11,982	10,871	36,360	36,460	9	8	4	8	6,024	3,148	3,349	2,336	17,886	4,731
28	Parur	46,579	45,696	8,519	7,496	23,472	22,435	6	4	146	105	4,970	2,998	3,110	1,567	16,179	7,453
29	Devikulam	13,861	12,575	304	109	3,395	2,322	168	157	..	4	966	321	50	54	2,089	148
30	Peermade	8,608	6,400	813	441	3,789	2,423	845	707	..	..	162	331	303	55	2,586	308
	Town	**109,357**	**104,592**	**18,578**	**16,957**	**39,069**	**35,985**	**8**	**4**	**161**	**151**	**14,131**	**10,852**	**10,960**	**6,018**	**52,982**	**20,554**
1	Nagercoil	12,776	12,878	1,599	1,686	2,619	2,848	..	..	..	..	1,591	683	1,238	428	4,761	1,165
2	Padmanabhapuram	3,465	3,470	562	604	568	487	..	..	..	..	283	177	169	109	1,469	379
3	Colachel	1,513	1,510	745	727	1,799	1,673	..	..	..	..	156	107	100	65	641	151
4	Kuzhithura	1,154	1,152	87	74	351	342	..	..	..	..	293	101	121	8	512	340
5	Neyyattinkara	2,437	2,317	289	231	1,450	1,309	..	..	..	..	391	232	225	186	1,386	506
6	Trivandrum	29,631	28,123	2,949	2,539	4,755	4,770	..	..	9	8	3,874	3,300	2,746	1,880	14,741	5,828
7	Attingal	4,886	4,798	677	537	91	59	..	..	..	..	453	365	359	130	1,686	1,187
8	Shencottah	5,016	5,083	542	539	36	24	1	..	..	..	146	56	244	113	1,364	102
9	Quilon	6,783	6,345	2,538	2,234	3,735	3,487	2	1	7	3	635	1,965	872	476	4,265	1,576
10	Kayenkulam	2,759	2,683	917	925	1,000	888	..	..	..	..	284	193	230	118	1,162	342
11	Mavelikara	4,112	3,944	22	7	2,129	1,995	..	..	..	..	381	431	487	239	2,296	1,158
12	Harippad	3,161	3,089	338	305	943	863	..	..	..	..	447	258	307	210	1,510	570
13	Alleppey	7,841	6,982	4,355	4,127	4,681	4,050	..	..	8	30	522	92	744	240	4,615	1,256
14	Thiruvalla	3,654	3,495	93	59	2,545	2,164	..	..	..	..	737	595	624	425	2,429	1,241
15	Vaikam	4,936	4,690	139	101	765	628	..	..	..	..	413	223	330	134	1,826	487
16	Kottayam	4,737	4,310	494	367	4,619	4,298	5	3	..	..	1,147	916	847	575	3,404	1,849
17	Changanachery	4,563	4,405	1,096	982	4,155	3,754	..	..	..	..	838	608	675	404	2,933	1,410
18	Alwaye	1,485	1,201	756	666	1,469	1,183	..	..	4	8	347	165	191	98	1,077	293
19	Parur	4,448	4,117	380	247	1,359	1,163	..	..	133	102	701	385	451	180	905	714

CORRIGENDUM.

PART II—IMPERIAL TABLES.

Table.	Page.	Column.	Against.	For.	Read.
II	4	17	Mountainous .	272,333	273,333
VII	14	14	Ages 35-40, Hindu .	56,415	15,645
	15	10	Total Buddhist .	0	10
	,,	10	Ages 60-65, Jew .	3	..
	,,	10	,, 65-70 Do. .	..	3
	,,	11	Ages 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, 35-40, 40-45 and 45-50, Jain .	.., 1, .., 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 and 3	1, .., 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 and .. respectively
	16	6	Ages 0-1 Christian .	3,547	3,523
	,,	11	,, 5-10 All	..	7
	,,	9	,, 40-50 Religions	29,592	29,591
	,,	5	Ages 10-15, Hindu .	49,489	49,439
	17	3	Total Hindu .	1,109,707	1,019,707
	19	6	Total Hindu .	12,933	12,233
	20	12	All Religions .	1,817,754	1,817,745
	,,	13	Ages 50-60 Animist.	94	98
	,,	14	,, 5-10 Do. .	122	129
	21	4	Total Hindu .	369,492	369,482
	,,	11	Do. Animist .	39	32
	,,	4	Ages 40-50 Do. .	24	33
	,,	4	,, 50-60 Do. .	33	24
	22	5	Ages 1-5 Hindu .	27,373	27,973
	,,	6	,, 1-5 Do. .	27,920	27,320
VIII	24	8	All Religions .	8,037,929	3,037,929
	,,	12	Do. .	48,641	43,641
	,,	11	Total Hindu .	25,372	28,372
	,,	6	Ages 15-20 Musalman .	2,098	2,998
	,,	5	,, 20 and over Do.	25,078	25,079
	,,	8	,, 15-20 Christian .	63,810	66,810
	,,	13	Do. Do.	1,524	1,624
	25	13	Ages 20 and over Others, Central Division .	Nil	1
	26	3	Ages 0-10 Musalman, High Range Division .	130	150
	27	8	,, 20 and over Animist, Sea-Coast Division .	1,484	1,494
	,,	4	,, 10-15, Hindu, Inland Division .	34,065	43,065
	,,	13	,, 20 and over Others, Inland Division .	Nil	1
	28	2	,, 15-20 Others .	1	15
	,,	9	,, Do. Hindu .	18,840	17,840
XI	35	15	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	1	Nil
	,,	1	Under Do. .	Jawnpur	Jaunpur
	,,	1	Under central Provinces and Berar .	Punjab	Punjab Division
	,,	17	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	Nil	1
	,,	16	Gorakpur .	1	..
	,,	17	Gorakpur .	..	1
	,,	17	Punjab .	..	1
	,,	17	Lahore .	1	..
	36	12	Northern .	1,598	1,589
	,,	6	A II. Provinces and States &c. .	5,803	5,603
	37	16	The Nilgiris .	1	2
	,,	,,	North Arcot .	2	1

Table.	Page.	Column.	Against.	For.	Read.
XI	38	2, 3, 13 & 17	B. Countries in Asia beyond India .	1,240,681, 142 and 593	1,239,680, 141 & 539 respectively
	,,	9 & 10	Europe unspecified .	.. and ..	2 & 3 respectively
	,,	6, 9 & 10	D. Africa unspecified .	.., 2 and 3	1, .. & .., respectively
	,,	7	Java .	..	1
	,,	7	Australasia .	1	..
XII A	42	7	Hindu .	299	292
	44	2	Musalman .	261,364	261,367
	,,	4	Pathan .	2,645	2,545
	,,	9	Thulukan .	39	30
XIII	46	7	Serial No. 2 .	5,339	5,399
	,,	11	,, 11 .	153,228	153,328
	47	14	,, 2 .	3,351	3,341
	49	15	,, 2 Animist .	27	22
XIV	52	11	Female 32 .	267	167
	53	13	Male 29 .	1	..
	,,	18	,, 1 .	400	440
	,,	18	Female 1 .	440	400
	,,	18	Male 16 .	248	258
	,,	24	In the heading .	43 & over	40 & over
	,,	24	Male Serial No. 14 .	103	102
XVI	60	7	Southern .	67	57
XVII	63	20	Group 17 Fishing .	18,938	18,935
	,,	28	State .	14,188	24,188
	64	8	Order 5 .	581	481
	66	14	Group 65 .	5,170	3,170
	72	14	Order 28 .	243	2,437
	,,	6	Group 120 .	..	9
	73	15	Do. .	2,193	2,493
	,,	25	Group 123 .	5	4
	,,	26	Order 32 .	189	1,895
	75	32	Order 33 .	319	193
	78	4	Sub-class X .	8,521	3,521
	,,	5	Do. .	4,885	4,335
	79	17	Order 51 .	39	93
	,,	29	Class D .	2,332	2,382
	,,	32	Order 52 .	11	116
	81	30	Group 187 .	18	19
	82	13	Order 26 .	..	4
	85	26	Sub-class VI .	7,144	1,744
XIX	96	54-61	In the heading .	Subsidiary	Subsidiary occupations
XXII	114	11	Serial No. 4 .	..	4
	122	8	,, 25 .	460	430
	,,	14	,, 6 .	53	..
	,,	14	,, 7 .	19	53
	,,	14	,, 8 .	2	19
	,,	14	,, 9 .	..	2
	,,	14	,, 11 .	32	..
	,,	14	,, 12 .	..	32
	126	12	,, 36 .	2	..
	127	23	,, 40 .	..	7
	128	8	,, 8 .	..	1
	,,	10	,, 9 .	..	3
	131	34	,, 20 .	..	4
	,,	,,	,, 22 .	4	..
Part II	138	13	Devikulam .	966	956

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